

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1914

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

SHANGHAI

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1915.

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1914, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915.

No change in the Council for 1913/4 took place before the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, but Messrs. E. E. Clark and A. R. Owen did not seek re-election.

Nine Ratepayers only were nominated for the Council for 1914/5 and were, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, declared elected. At the first meeting of Council on March 23, upon the proposal of Mr. Ezra, seconded by Mr. Hide, Mr. Pearce was re-elected Chairman and upon the proposal of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Gulland, Mr. Figge was re-elected to the Vice Chair.

The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows :—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. C. G. S. MACKIE, E. C. PEARCE and A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

Works Committee.— Messrs. E. I. EZRA, H. C. GULLAND and W. L. MERRIMAN.

Watch Committee.— Messrs. C. E. ANTON, H. FIGGE and A. HIDE.

With respect to the appointment of Sub-Committees, it was decided to request the present members to continue their services for another year, the Council's representatives thereon being arranged as follows :—

Band Committee.—

Mr. FIGGE.

Public School Committee.—

Mr. WHITE-COOPER.

Chinese Educational Committee.—

Mr. EZRA.

Permanent Educational Committee.—

Mr. WHITE-COOPER.

Public Recreation Ground Committee.—Mr. GULLAND.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows :—

Watch Committee	12
Works Committee	16
Finance Committee	7

The Council went into recess from August 6 to September 8.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1914, was Active Units: 51 officers, 821 non-commissioned officers and men, Reserve Units: 10 officers, 310 non-commissioned officers and men, total 61 officers, 1131 non-commissioned officers and men. On December 31, 1913, it was Active Units: 48 officers, 706 non-commissioned officers and men, Reserve Units: 11 officers, 272 non-commissioned officers and men, total 59 officers, 976 non-commissioned officers and men. These figures show an increase of Active Units: 118 non-commissioned officers and men, Reserve Units: 37 non-commissioned officers and men, Total increase 154. To the above figure must be added the strength of the Special Reserve and Motor Car Company, viz. 2 officers, 129 non-commissioned officers and men, and 18 motor cars. The total increase in the number of non-commissioned officers and men on the strength, viz. 154, may be looked upon as highly satisfactory, as during the past year 115 men extra left the Corps above the normal average for the last four years. However, it should be remembered that a great many more men are still required before one can consider the number of active members quite satisfactory.

The following table, etc., shows the number joining and leaving the Corps with the strength at the end of each month:—

Month.	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
January	17	29	1,023
February	17	26	1,014
March	37	36	1,015
April	26	50	991
May	24	15	1,000
June	35	19	1,016
July	18	15	1,019
August	135	82	1,072
September	34	27	1,079
October	79	68	1,090
November	83	20	1,153
December	78	39	1,192

The above figures exclude the Special Reserve.

The average strength for these twelve months was 1,055 as against 1,060 for 1913.

The following are the reasons for Members leaving their Units during the year:

On leaving Shanghai	280
After 3 or more years' service	22
Pressure of business	31
Ill-health	5
Death	8
To Unit Reserves	15
Miscellaneous	54

Staff.—Mr. E. V. Hobbs was appointed Veterinary Captain to the Corps on March 19. Captain Hobbs was granted leave for 12 months from December 1.

Sergeant Drummer E. Mellows resigned on proceeding to England on September 8.

Medical Staff.—Lieuts. W. B. Billingham and C. N. Davis were promoted to Captain on January 21. Mr. F. M. Nield was appointed Lieutenant on October 28. Lieut. J. Elliott-Murray was promoted Captain on December 30. Captain S. A. Ransom was granted 6 months' leave from July 1.

Light Horse.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 43, the Squadron had 39 First Class and 4 Second Class Efficient, i.e. a percentage of 90.69

First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 88.16, and Part III 30.09. The Classification was, Marksmen 8, First Class Shots 5, Second Class Shots 15, Third Class Shots 8, and 3 not exercised. It should be noted that no comparison of these figures should be made with other Units as the Light Horse fire with carbines.

2nd Lieut. E. H. McMichael was promoted Lieut. on February 24, 2nd Lieut. H. S. Lindsay was promoted Lieut. on December 30, 2nd Lieut. H. Bell, on his return from a course with the 11th Hussars, resigned his temporary commission on November 7.

During the past year a Rexer Gun Detachment has been trained and added to the establishment of the Light Horse. The new arms for the Light Horse (Carbines M.L.E.) arrived on December 1, and have been issued to the squadron. New saddlery for the whole squadron has also been issued during the past year.

The total of all ranks of the Squadron on December 31, 1914, was 46.

Artillery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 39, the Battery had 36 First Class Efficient, 2 Second Class Efficient and 1 Recruit, a percentage of 94.73 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 132.52 and Part III 19.97. The Classification was Marksmen 23, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 6, and 1 Recruit.

Lieut. F. R. Barry resigned his Commission on September 23, on proceeding to England. Sergeant J. S. Hay was appointed 2nd Lieut. on December 10.

S.V.C. Ponies.—The arrangement for stabling the ponies at Seymour Road has proved satisfactory. 5 ponies were purchased during the year and 4 ponies destroyed as unfit for Artillery work. The following gentlemen have kindly presented ponies for use in the Battery during the past year: Messrs. Arnhold, Mackinnon, Gregson, Grayrigge, Sheridan. There are now 28 ponies on charge.

The total of all ranks of the Battery on December 31, 1914, was 37.

Maxim Battery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 31 the Battery had 26 First Class and 2 Second Class Efficient and 3 Recruits, a percentage of 92.85 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 106.61 and Part III 18.29. The Classification was Marksmen 8, First Class Shots 5, Second Class Shots 10, Third Class Shots 3 and 3 Recruits.

2nd Lieut. H. E. Middleton resigned his Commission on November 5. Sergeant A. C. Lightfoot was appointed 2nd Lieut. on December 10.

Experiments have been made for mounting the guns on tram cars, which have been found successful, and the necessary arrangements for carrying this out have been made. This Unit has considerably increased its strength during the year and it is hoped that it will soon be able to man all the guns.

The total of all ranks of the Battery on December 31 was 47.

Engineer Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 44, the Company had 33 First Class Efficient, 5 Second Class Efficient, 4 Recruits and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 82.50 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 110.82 and Part III 18.41. The Classification was Marksmen 10, First Class Shots 11, Second Class Shots 13, Third Class Shots 1, Recruits 4 and 1 not exercised.

Sergeant J. T. W. Brooke was appointed 2nd Lieut. on February 18, 1914. Lieut. S. S. Sellick was appointed Corps Musketry Instructor on July 23, 1914.

The Company during the past year has done a great deal of practical work. The Soochow Creek has been bridged by a pontoon bridge near Gordon Road; field redoubts have been dug; a derrick capable of lifting a ton weight and moving it in any direction has been erected; practical demolition experiments have been carried out.

The total of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 56.

"A" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 91, the Company had 80 First Class Efficient, 8 Second Class Efficient, and 3 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 87.91. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 106.03 and Part III 11.07, the Classification being Marksmen 22, First Class Shots 20, Second Class Shots 37, Third Class Shots 6, partly exercised 2.

2nd Lieut. J. E. Needham was promoted Lieut. on February 24, 2nd Lieut. G. M. Billings was promoted Lieut. on December 30.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 113.

"B" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 49, the Company had 36 First Class Efficient, 7 Second Class Efficient, 6 Recruits, a percentage of First Class Efficient 83.72. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 118.02 and Part III 18.78, the Classification being Marksmen 16, First Class Shots 5, Second Class Shots 15, Third Class Shots 2, Recruits 6 and partly exercised 3, not exercised 1.

Lieut. W. S. Burns resigned his Commission on February 12 and was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. Lieut. J. D. Gordon was promoted Captain on May 20, Vice-Captain H. R. H. Thomas deceased. Colour-Sergeant J. J. G. Hay was appointed 2nd Lieut. on May 20.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 61.

Customs Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 38, the Company had 10 First Class Efficient, 20 Second Class Efficient, 3 Recruits and 5 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient, of 28.57. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 78.83 and Part III 15.86, the Classification being Marksmen 2, First Class Shots 3, Second Class Shots 16, and Third Class Shots 7, Recruits 3, partly exercised 1. Not exercised 5.

2nd Lieut. M. H. Hey resigned his Commission on February 26.

On May 25, the Customs Company under Lieut. H. S. Sweeting furnished part of a Guard of Honour at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Sir Robert Hart.

The strength of this company has decreased considerably, partly owing to the large number of men transferred to other stations. Lieut. H. S. Sweeting resigned on December 16.

Commissions have been granted as under :—

Mr. R. H. R. Wade, Captain, December 16. Mr. D. C. Dick, Lieut., December 23. Both these gentlemen have previously commanded the Customs Company and it is hoped that their return to the Company will help it to increase to its former strength and efficiency.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 28.

German Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 70, the Company had 49 First Class Efficient, 15 Second Class Efficient, 6 Recruits, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 76.56. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 101.79, and Part III 19.36, the Classification being Marksmen 12, First Class Shots 11, Second Class Shots 29, Third Class Shots 4, Recruits 6, partly exercised 3 and 1 not exercised.

Captain H. Schellhoss resigned his Commission on July 26.

2nd Lieut. W. Kupper was promoted Lieut. on February 24. 2nd Lieut. E. Rohreke was promoted Lieut. on December 30.

Owing to the European War the strength of the Active Company in August was reduced to some 20 men by the departure from Shanghai of many of the Company. The Company has been temporarily re-organised in conjunction with the German Reserve Company under the command of Captain C. Stepharius and Lieut. K. Blickle.

The strength of the combined organisation on December 31 was 102.

American Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a total strength of 51, the Company had 42 First Class Efficient, 9 Second Class Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient, of 82.35. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 141.72, and Part III 20.14, the Classification being Marksmen 33, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 7, Third Class Shots 1.

This Company has again obtained the highest Figure of Merit for the Musketry year 1913 and 1914. The Company won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield both in May and November, making it the fifth time they have won it.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Tenney resigned his Commission on January 2. Quartermaster Sergeant E. K. Howe and Sergeant A. H. Swan were appointed 2nd Lieuts. on February 4. It having been found that the web belt worn by this Company is unsuitable for carrying the clip cartridges, the company have been authorised to wear the brown leather bandolier and belt.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 56.

Portuguese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a strength of 74, the Company had 43 First Class Efficient, 8 Second Class Efficient, 22 Recruits and

1 Non-Efficient; a percentage of First Class Efficients of 82.69. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 87.44 and Part III 14.28, the Classification being Marksmen 7, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 22, Third Class Shots 10, Recruits 22, partly exercised 5.

Captain J. Nolasco resigned his Commission on February 21. He was placed on the Retired List of officers. Lieut. A. M. Diniz was promoted Captain on March 25. 2nd Lieut. D. M. Gutterres was promoted Lieut. on January 18. Mr. E. dos Santos Carneiro was appointed 2nd Lieut. on July 22.

This Company has been permitted to change its pattern of cap to a pattern somewhat similar to that worn by "A" Company.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 79.

Japanese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a strength of 63, the Company had 17 First Class Efficients, and 39 Second Class Efficients, 7 Non-Efficients, a percentage of First Class Efficients of 26.98. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 95.32 and Part III 22.83, the Classification being Marksmen 8, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 29, Third Class Shots 2, partly exercised 9, not exercised 5.

Lieut. Shiuzo Yoshida was promoted Captain on January 7. 2nd Lieut. Toshitsugu Imada was promoted Lieut. on February 24, and resigned on August 10, Sergeant N. Oki was appointed 2nd Lieut. on August 12.

The strength of this company shows a considerable decrease. It is hoped that during the coming year the strength will be increased.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31 was 51.

Chinese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, out of a strength of 85, the Company had 79 First Class Efficients, 6 Second Class Efficients, a percentage of First Class Efficients of 92.94. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 93.97 and Part III 13.31, the Classification being Marksmen 22, First Class Shots 1, Second Class Shots 53, Third Class Shots 2, partly exercised 2 and not exercised 2.

2nd Lieut. A. M. Lester was promoted Lieut. on January 18 and resigned his Commission on April 16.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 13, was 95.

An Austro-Hungarian Company was formed on October 15. Mr. F. E. Sonntag was elected to command the Company and granted a commission as Captain on October 15.

The total strength of all ranks on December 31 was 33.

A Scottish Company was formed on December 10, officially called the Shanghai Scottish. Mr. C. H. Rutherford was appointed Captain and Mr. G. L. Campbell 2nd Lieut.

The total strength of all ranks on December 31 was 68.

An Italian Company was formed on December 16. Mr. M. D. Valada was appointed Captain and Mr. M. Commencini as 2nd Lieut.

The total strength of all ranks on December 31 was 39.

Buglers.—The Buglers were unclassified in musketry. They have increased in strength, but their efficiency has not increased in proportion. The services of an experienced Sergeant Bugler are badly required. It is to be hoped that some member of the community capable of performing the duties of a Sergeant Bugler will offer his services.

The total strength of the Buglers on December 31 was 19.

Reserve Company.—The re-organisation of the Reserve Company and Reserves of the Corps has been under consideration. The proposed re-organisation has been generally approved of by the Council but owing to the absence on leave of Captain G. Wingrove the change remains in abeyance for the present.

2nd Lieuts. H. W. Daldy and K. D. Stewart were promoted Lieuts. on February 24. Lieut. K. D. Stewart resigned his Commission on December 9. Lieut. J. C. Bosustow was transferred to the Chinese Company on April 23. Quartermaster Sergeant C. M. Bain was appointed 2nd Lieut. on May 13.

The total strength of this Unit on December 31 was 123.

Light Horse Reserve.—The total strength of this unit on December 31 was 21.

German Reserve.—See German Company.

Unit Reserves.—The majority I regret to say still remain inefficient; out of a total strength of 42 there were 33 non-efficients of which the whole of the Portuguese Company (15 in number) were non-efficient.

Special Reserve Company.—In order to increase the numbers available for the defence of the Settlement a Special Reserve Company was formed in August, and placed under the command of Captain L. J. Cubitt, and 2nd Lieuts. G. U. Robins and J. Hayes.

The terms of enrolment were for a period of 6 months or longer if required.

A week after its inauguration it numbered 173. Men who had done no military service were put through a modified course of drill and musketry by the Regular Permanent Staff of the Corps. Since which, the Company has been drilled and been put through a musketry course by Captain L. J. Cubitt. This organisation is a very useful addition to the Corps and has been found to be a good recruiting ground for the Active units, about 30 having transferred to active units.

Lieut. G. U. Robins resigned his Commission on December 24.

The total strength of all ranks on December 31, 1914, was 131.

Motor Car Company.—A Motor Car Company has been formed consisting of men who belong to no unit of the Corps and can drive a car. This unit may be termed an emergency unit. It numbers 18 cars and is capable of transporting about 72 men.

The Training.—There is nothing particular to report in reference to the training of the units. The usual keenness of all ranks continues to prevail. The Gymnastic class under Colour-Sergeant Crocker has increased in numbers. The gymnasium has been refitted up in many respects and has been made suitable for physical training games. The miniature range in the gymnasium has been equipped with the Solano target system. By the use of these targets a large amount of outdoor instruction can be accomplished indoors.

General Efficiency Shield.—The shield this year has been won by the S. V. C. Artillery.

The following table shows the results for the year in question.

Unit.	Annual Tests.							Special Tests.				Total	Order of Merit
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4		
Light Horse					7	6	4					17	3
Artillery	10	10	7		10					10		47	1
Maxim Company	5	5										10	5
Engineer Company													10
"A" Company						2						2	9 Tie
"B" Company			5									5	8
Customs Company							2					2	9 Tie
German Company													
American Company			10		5	4				5		24	2
Portuguese Company										7		7	6
Japanese Company							6					6	7
Chinese Company	7	7										14	4

The Austro-Hungarian Company was first in Special Test 3, but owing to the new units not being tested in all tests they have not been classified.

The German Company (re-organised Company) has also not been classified. The Engineer Company and "A" Company tie for last place having obtained no points towards the Shield.

Annual Efficiency Returns.—The Annual Efficiency for the Active Units of the Corps for the year ended April 30, 1914, shewed 506 First Class and 125 Second Class Efficientes, 45 Recruits and

18 Non-Efficients, a percentage of the first named of 72.91. The percentage for the year ending April 1913 was 79.47, this percentage shows a slight decrease but on the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the total number of non-efficients.

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection was made by Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Commanding the British Forces in South China. The Inspecting Officer arrived on April 19, and inspected the Corps during the week, the formal Inspection Parade taking place on the Polo Ground on April 25. During the week Major-General Kelly witnessed the Light Horse team competing for the Barnes' Cup Competition. He inspected all units individually at drill and saw some of the units at musketry on the rifle range.

Every Unit was called out for the mobilization test without any warning. This test was carried out about 9 p.m., and 66% of the Corps paraded. The Headquarters, magazines and books of the Corps were also inspected. The formal Inspection Parade was similar to the previous year with the exception that the Artillery did not "gallop" past.

Attendance at Corps Parades.—The following figures shew the average percentages of the Active Units attending Corps Parades during the year, inclusive of the Inspection Parade on April 25. The average for all Units is 59, as against 62 for 1913. Decimals are omitted, but where two or more Units shew the same percentage their order is determined by the decimals in each case. Where the decimal is over .5 the next higher whole number is shown, and where it is under that figure it is ignored. The figures in brackets shew the averages for 1913.

Artillery	82 (80)	"A" Company	56 (60)
Chinese Company	79 (62)	American Company	55 (61)
Maxim Battery	69 (60)	German Company	55 (63)
Light Horse	67 (56)	"B" Company	47 (57)
Engineer Company	67 (62)	Japanese Company	47 (60)
Portuguese Company	60 (58)	Customs Company	35 (62)

In 1913 the highest percentage was 80 and the lowest 56, the highest this year is 82 and the lowest 35. From the above figures it will be seen that several units have dropped in the average. This may be accounted for partly by there being 12 Corps Parades held during the year as against 8 in the previous year and one Corps Parade held on a Sunday.

Camps.—The following were in Camp at the Riding School under the command of Major H. W. Pilcher from April 9 to 13 inclusive.

Unit.	Strength.
Artillery	31
Engineer	23
"A" Company	50
German Company	23
Orderly Room Staff and Buglers	8
Acting Q. M. Sgt. Charlton from Reserve Company (attached)	
A total of all ranks of 136.	

As usual the units worked individually and collectively, excepting the Engineer Company which threw a pontoon bridge across the Soochow Creek and did other technical work. One night was devoted to night work when the Chinese and Portuguese Companies attacked the camp.

The advanced state of the crops again impeded the work. November would probably be a more suitable time to hold a camp, and the camping place should be changed, so as to prevent units continually working over the same ground.

A Church Parade was held on Easter Sunday, the Corps Chaplain taking the service. The number attending camp is small and should be increased. A fair number of men unable to reside in camp joined during the day and took part in the work.

Impromptu sports were held on the last day, the Light Horse from the Rifle Range taking part in them. The Light Horse camp was held at the Rifle Range during the same period, Captain P. Oughton being in command. The attendance was very good. 37 attended camp out of their strength of 43. Their time was fully occupied at drills, annual carbine meeting and also a gymkhana, the weather being on the whole favourable except on the last day, which entailed the gymkhana being held in pouring rain.

The Portuguese Company under Captain A. M. Diniz were in camp at the Rifle Range from April 17 to 20. No time was devoted to musketry and a lot of useful drill and field work was put in. The attendance was good, 76 being in camp out of a strength of 80. Major-General Kelly paid a visit to this camp. "B" Company, under Captain J. D. Gordon, held their annual camp at the Rifle Range from November 7 to 12.

A large proportion of the time was devoted to musketry. Instruction was given in digging and trench work, the Engineer Company under Lieut. Pearson assisting in this work. Guard duties and Company drill were also practised. The attendance was fair, 40 of all ranks out of a total of 54.

Besides these Annual Camps the Light Horse and Artillery have each been in camp for a week end at the S.V.C. Artillery stables. These camps were held under active service conditions, no mafoos or boys being in camp, each man looking after his own pony and self. The cooking also being done by the men. The week-end camps were a success and deserve every encouragement. The expenses connected with these two camps were paid for by the units concerned.

Musketry Training.—A new recruit course and trained soldiers' course will be fired during the year 1915-1916. The recruit under the new conditions will fire 50 rounds against 25 as at present. The trained soldier will fire 60 rounds individual and 20 rounds in field practices. The actual course is much the same except that grouping has been introduced into both courses and the standard of classification has been raised. The Revolver Course was fired by 47 officers and non-commissioned officers armed with the revolver. The total who should have fired was 64. The previous year only 18 fired out of 61 who should have fired the course.

The Council have been asked for a free grant of 48 rounds per man for the purpose of practice. It is hoped that this grant will stimulate the necessary interest to improve shooting with the revolver.

Rifle Range.—Owing to an accident having occurred behind the Stop Butt, resulting in the death of a Chinese workman, a series of experiments are being carried out and from these it is hoped that arrangements will be made to prevent ricochets passing over or round the Butt. The wooden screen already erected has prevented many ricochets passing over the Butt.

The Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting was postponed owing to shortage of ammunition. Arrangements however have been made to fire a Competition in January for the Municipal Challenge Cup.

Laying of Commemoration Stone for New Drill Hall.—On April 4, the Corps observed festivities of a somewhat mixed character as on this day the anniversary of the raising of the Corps and the inauguration of a new Headquarter Building and Drill Hall were celebrated. The actual formation of the Corps dates from April 8, 1853, so that the Diamond Jubilee had actually passed, the Battle of Muddy Flat was fought on April 4, 1854, but that was in the nature of a coincidence and lastly there was the laying of the Commemoration Stone of the New Drill Hall. The 4th, falling on a Saturday, it was decided to combine all observances in one great Commemoration which should be worthy of the Corps and its past traditions. The vicissitudes through which the Drill Hall scheme had passed since 1908 have been many and it was gratifying to all that something tangible was to be the outcome of the Parade of that day.

The Corps paraded at 3.30 p.m. on the site of the proposed new Municipal Offices in Quarter Column, with the Band and Colour Party at the head, facing west, with the Engineer Company and Maxim Company on the left flank and the Light Horse and Artillery on the right. At 4.15 p.m., on the command "Officers take post in Review Order," the ceremony actually commenced. The Chaplain with the surpliced choir of Holy Trinity Cathedral then took up their position immediately to the east of the stone. The religious portion of the service then commenced by the chanting of the XLVI Psalm, "Deus Noster refugium." Then followed the responses and the Lord's Prayer and the Special Collect for the laying of a stone. Then Major Trueman advanced and on behalf of the members of the Corps asked Mrs. Bray to perform the official act of laying the stone which is to commemorate the raising of the Corps and the inauguration of the New Drill Hall and Headquarters Offices. He also thanked Mrs. Bray very heartily for so readily and graciously consenting to set her seal upon a permanent insurance policy for the safety of the Settlement, by helping to build the structure in which her husband, the esteemed Commandant, would it was hoped continue the work of training the Corps as a fighting force. Major Trueman then escorted Mrs. Bray to the site of the stone and, handing her a silver trowel, said :—"Mrs. Bray, on behalf of

the Officers of the Corps, I ask your acceptance of this implement which is necessary for the performance of the duty you have so kindly undertaken, and hope it will be retained by you as a souvenir of our gratitude and appreciation." A party from the Engineer Company, under the command of Captain Godfrey, then came forward and the masonry, gracefully hidden by evergreens and the Municipal Flag, was uncovered, cement was duly applied and the stone lowered into position. Mrs. Bray then made good use of her trowel and Captain Godfrey said, "I declare the stone to be well and truly laid." Mrs. Bray said, "Having laid this stone, I hope it may fulfil the deserving purpose for which it has been laid." Following upon the laying of the stone the hymn "O God our help in ages past" was sung and the Chaplain pronounced the Benediction. Mr. E. C. Pearce, Civil Commandant of the Corps, then addressed the parade, paying a glowing tribute to the memory of those who had gone before and who had helped to sustain the continuity of the Corps for so many years. He then referred to the various phases for the scheme of a new Drill Hall and referred particularly to a speech made by Captain Cubitt at the Ratepayers' Meeting of March 1909, which "carried the meeting by storm." He next referred to the battle of Muddy Flat, the sixtieth anniversary of which fell on that day, and concluded by referring to the question of recruiting. On the command of the Commandant the Corps then gave the General Salute, after which head dresses were removed and three cheers given for the Chairman and members of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Rockets were fired off and as they exploded in the air they declared the legend "S.V.C. 1854-1914," shown upon flags, being kept in the air by a parachute attachment.

The inscription on the Stone was as follows :—

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THIS STONE COMMEMORATES THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE RAISING OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS,
APRIL 8, 1853; ALSO THE INAUGURATION OF A NEW HEADQUARTER BUILDING AND DRILL HALL.

E. C. PEARCE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
AND CIVIL COMMANDANT, S.V.C.
R. N. BRAY,
LIEUT.-COLONEL,
COMMANDANT, S.V.C.

April 4, 1914.

In the recess of the stone was placed a list of the Officers and Members of the Corps, a copy of the "North China Daily News" of the day, a series of photographs taken the preceding week, and several coins of various countries.

The Corps then marched to the Bund and were dismissed.

The strength on parade was 44 officers, 2 warrant officers and 583 non-commissioned officers and men.

Not less interesting than the Ceremonial Parade of the afternoon was the Torchlight Parade and display of fireworks at night. The various units of the Corps paraded at 8.30 p.m. on the Bund Fore-shore under the command of Major Trueman and marched to the Race Course by way of Nanking Road. The procession was headed by a patrol of Mounted Police and a troop of the Light Horse, then followed an old fashioned fire ladder used in the early days of the Settlement with men in the old uniform of the Mih-ho-loong Company, this being followed by a new and up-to-date fire motor, affording a strange contrast between the equipment of the present day and that of sixty years ago. The Band, followed by the Buglers, were the next in the procession and then followed the various units of the Corps, each man carrying two torches. Half of "A" Company and the Chinese Company with fixed bayonets acting as escort. Arrived at the Race Course the men bearing torches marched until they came opposite the grand stand, where they opened out and counter marching formed the letters "S.V.C." The whole of the torches were then used for the making of a bonfire. The parade was then dismissed and the firework display, under the supervision of members of the Engineer Company, commenced. The feature of the display being the rockets.

The officers and members of the Corps were "at home" to friends on the premises of the Race Club where no efforts had been spared to make the conclusion of the celebrations as enjoyable as possible to everyone.

On behalf of the Corps I take this opportunity of thanking the Stewards and members of the Race Club and the Committees and members of the Cricket and Recreation Clubs for the use of their stands and pavilions.

With regard to the celebrations, it gave me great pleasure to issue a Corps Order expressing my thanks to the officers and members of the Corps who paraded; their steadiness in the ranks and soldierly bearing maintained the best traditions of the Corps and in reporting on the celebrations I cannot refrain from again mentioning this fact.

The Seniority Roll of the Officers of the Corps :—

Lieut.-Col. R. N. Bray, Commandant	October 17, 1913	Lieut. Toshitsugu Yamauchi	January 8, 1913
Major T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906	" C. D. Pearson	June 29, 1913
" G. Hanwell	April 25, 1911	" W. Matthaas	July 2, 1913
" H. W. Pilcher	April 10, 1912	" D. M. Gutterres	January 18, 1914
Captain S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906	" H. E. McMichael	February 24, 1914
" R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908	" J. E. Needham	February 24, 1914
" H. C. Patrick	February 10, 1909	" W. Kupper	February 24, 1914
" L. E. Canning	December 1, 1909	" J. C. Bosustow	February 24, 1914
" C. H. Godfrey	June 29, 1910	" E. C. Fry	August 7, 1914
" G. Grayrigge	February 15, 1911	" F. M. Nield	October 28, 1914
" R. H. Gaekin	November 2, 1911	" D. C. Dick	December 23, 1914
" W. E. Sauer	October 9, 1912	" G. M. Billings	December 30, 1914
" R. W. Davis	June 4, 1913	" E. Rohreke	December 30, 1914
" P. Crighton	November 5, 1913	" H. S. Lindsay	December 30, 1914
" Shiuzo Yoshida	January 7, 1914	" D. McNeill	December 2, 1908
" W. B. Billinghamurst	January 21, 1914	" K. Blicke (Reserve)	December 27, 1912
" N. C. Davis	January 21, 1914	" H. W. Daldy (Reserve)	February 24, 1914
" A. M. Dinfz	January 25, 1914	2nd Lieut. E. K. Howe	February 4, 1914
" E. V. Hobbs	March 3, 1914	" A. H. Swan	February 4, 1914
" J. D. D. Gordon	May 20, 1914	" J. T. W. Brooke	February 18, 1914
" F. E. Sonntag	October 10, 1914	" J. J. G. Hay	May 20, 1914
" C. H. Rutherford	December 10, 1914	" E. Carneiro	July 22, 1914
" M. D. Varalda	December 10, 1914	" N. Oki	August 12, 1914
" R. H. R. Wade	December 16, 1914	" A. C. Lightfoot	December 8, 1914
" J. Elliott-Murray	December 30, 1914	" J. G. Hay	December 8, 1914
" G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 5, 1901	" G. L. Campbell	December 10, 1914
" C. Stepharius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907	" M. Commencini	December 16, 1914
" W. J. M. Dyer (Reserve)	May 31, 1908	" C. M. Bain (Reserve)	May 13, 1914
" L. J. Cubitt (Special Reserve)	August 18, 1914	" L. Encarnaco (Port. 12 Bore)	December 20, 1911
Lieut. R. M. Saker	January 15, 1911	" W. S. Jackson (12 Bore)	May 20, 1914
" W. Brand	May 13, 1911	" H. B. Emerson (Reserve)	August 14, 1912
" S. S. Sellick	September 4, 1911	" J. Hayes (Special Reserve)	August 18, 1914
" R. Gerngross	June 19, 1912	Chaplain Rev. A. J. Walker	August 9, 1904
" P. Zervogel	June 19, 1912		

Commissions.—

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

Shiuzo Yoshida	Captain Japanese Company	January 7, on promotion.
A. M. Lester	Lieut. Chinese Company	January 18, on promotion.
D. M. Gutterres	Lieut. Portuguese Company	January 18, on promotion.
W. B. Billinghamurst	Captain Medical Staff	January 21, on promotion.
N. C. Davis	Captain, Medical Staff	January 21, on promotion.
E. K. Howe	2nd Lieut. American Company	February 4, on first appointment
A. H. Swan	2nd Lieut. American Company	February 4, on first appointment
J. T. Brooke	2nd Lieut. Engineer Com	February 18, on first appointment
J. E. Needham	Lieut. "A" Company	February 24, on promotion.

Commissions—cont.

Commissions have been issued to the following :—*cont.*

Toshitsugu Imada	Lieut. Japanese Company
W. Kupper	Lieut. German Company
H. E. McMichael	Lieut. Light Horse
H. W. Daldy	Lieut. Reserve Company
K. D. Stewart	Lieut. Reserve Company
E. V. Hobbs	Veterinary Captain
A. M. Diniz	Captain Portuguese Company
C. M. Bain	2nd Lieut. Reserve Company
J. D. D. Gordon	Captain, " B " Company
J. J. G. Hay	2nd Lieut. " B " Company
E. dos S. Carneiro	2nd Lieut. Portuguese Company
E. C. Fry	Hon. Lieut. Staff
N. Oki	2nd Lieut. Japanese Company
F. E. Sonntag	Captain Austro-Hungarian Co.
F. M. Nield	Lieut. Medical Staff
A. C. Lightfoot	2nd Lieut. Maxim Company
J. S. Hay	2nd Lieut. Artillery
C. H. Rutherford	Captain Shanghai Scottish
G. L. Campbell	2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scottish
M. D. Valada	Captain, Italian Company
M. Commencini	2nd Lieut. Italian Company
R. H. R. Wade	Captain Customs Company
D. C. Dick	Lieut. Customs Company
J. Elliot-Murray	Captain, Medical Staff
G. M. Billings	Lieut. " A " Company
E. Rohreke	Lieut. German Company
H. S. Lindsay	Lieut. Light Horse

February 24, on promotion.
 February 24, on promotion.
 February 24, on promotion.
 February 24, on promotion.
 February 24, on promotion.
 March 19, on first appointment.
 March 25, on promotion.
 March 13, on first appointment.
 May 20, on promotion.
 May 20, on first appointment.
 July 22, on first appointment.
 August 7, on first appointment.
 August 12, on first appointment.
 October 15, on first appointment.
 October 23, on first appointment.
 December 9, on first appointment.
 December 9, on first appointment.
 December 10, on first appointment.
 December 10, on first appointment.
 December 16, on first appointment.
 December 16, on first appointment.
 December 16, on first appointment.
 December 23, on first appointment.
 December 30, on promotion.
 December 30, on promotion.
 December 30, on promotion.
 December 30, on promotion.

The Commissions of the following have been renewed for a further period of three years :—

Major G. Hanwell	March 25.
Capt. G. Grayrigge	February 15.
Lieut. R. M. Saker	January 15.
Lieut. W. Brand	May 13.
Captain R. H. Gaskin	December 30
Lieut. S. S. Sellick	December 30

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

2nd Lieut. W. H. Tenney	January 2.
Lieut. W. S. Burns	February 12. Placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain.
Captain J. Nolasco	February 21. Placed on the Retired List.
2nd Lieut. M. Hey	February 26.
Lieut. A. M. Lester	April 16.
Captain H. Schellhoss	July 26.
Lieut. Toshitsugu Imada	August 10.
Lieut. F. R. Barry	September 23.
Lieut. H. E. Middleton	November 5.
2nd Lieut. H. Bell	December 21
Lieut. H. S. Sweeting	December 16.
Lieut. K. D. Stewart	December 19.
Lieut. G. U. Robins	December 24.

Details of the Strength of the Corps :—

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Bray, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Commandant.	Captain E. V. Hobbs, Corps Veterinary Officer.
Major T. E. Trueman, Second in Command,	Rev. A. J. Walker, Corps Chaplain.
Captain S. A. Ransom, Corps Quarter-Master.	Hon. Lieut. E. C. Fry.
Captain L. E. Canning, Corps Staff Officer,	Sergeant-Major J. R. Taylor, Corps Sergeant-Major.
	Quartermaster Sergeant S. Rabone, Quartermaster Sergeant.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. Hanwell.
 Captain R. J. Marshall.
 Captain H. C. Patrick.
 Captain W. B. Billinghurst.
 Captain C. N. Davis.
 Captain J. Elliot-Murray.
 Lieut. R. Gerngross.
 Lieut. J. P. Ziervogel.
 Lieut. F. M. Neild.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain P. Crighton.
 Lieut. E. H. McMichael.
 Lieut. H. S. Lindsay.
 43 N. C. Officers and Men

ARTILLERY.

Captain R. W. Davis.
 2nd Lieut. J. S. Hay.
 Sergeant-Major T. Mellowa.
 34 N. C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM BATTERY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.
 2nd Lieut. A. C. Lightfoot.
 45 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY

Captain C. H. Godfrey.
 Lieut. S. S. Sellick.
 Lieut. C. D. Pearson.
 2nd Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke.
 52 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Major H. W. Pilcher.
 Lieut. W. Brand.
 Lieut. J. E. Needham.
 Lieut. G. M. Billings.
 109 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Capt. J. D. D. Gordon
 2nd Lieut. J. J. G. Hay.
 59 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain R. H. R. Wade.
 Lieut. D. C. Dick
 27 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Lieut. W. Matthaus.
 Lieut. W. Kupper.
 Lieut. E. Rohreke.
 22 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain W. E. Saner.
 2nd Lieut. E. K. Howe.
 2nd Lieut. A. H. Swan.
 53 N. C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain A. M. Diniz.
 Lieut. D. M. de G. Gutterres.
 2nd Lieut. E. Carniero.
 76 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain S. Yoshida.
 Lieut. T. Yamauchi.
 2nd Lieut. N. Oki.
 48 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge.
 Lieut. R. M. Saker.
 Lieut. J. C. Bosustow.
 92 N. C. Officers and Men.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPANY.

Captain E. Sonntag.
 32 N. C. Officers and Men.

SHANGHAI-SCOTTISH.

Captain C. H. Rutherford.
 2nd Lieut. G. L. Campbell.
 66 N. C. Officers and Men.

ITALIAN COMPANY.

Captain M. D. Varalda.
 2nd Lieut. M. Commencini.
 37 N. C. Officers and Men.

BUGLERS.

19 N. C. Officers and Men.
 Quartermaster's Corps. 3 Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove.
 Lieut. H. W. Daldy.
 2nd Lieut. C. M. Bain.
 120 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE

Captain C. Stepharius.
 Lieut. K. Bickie.
 80 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVE

Captain W. J. N. Dyer (Retired List)
 20 Members.

UNIT RESERVE.

2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson.
 32 Members.

12 BORE COMPANY.

Lieut. D. McNeill.
 2nd Lieut. W. S. Jackson.
 26 Members.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.**SPORTSMEN'S SECTION.**

2nd Lieut. L. Encarnacao.
 35 Members.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers, Rank and File, Total.		
	—	—	—
Active	51	821	872
Reserve	10	310	320
Totals	61	1131	1192

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.
 Major C. Holliday.
 Major H. E. Keylock.
 Major W. D. Little.
 Major N. Macleod.
 Major Brodie A. Clarke.
 Captain Sir J. C. Dalgleish.
 Captain G. Lanning.
 Captain C. O. Liddell.
 Captain W. J. N. Dyer.
 Captain L. J. Cubitt.
 Captain G. E. Stewart.
 Captain W. M. Dowdall.
 Captain R. I. Fearon.
 Captain W. S. Burns.
 Captain J. Nolasco.

R. N. BRAY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

LIST OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY, AND STORES ON CHARGE.

Bandoliers, leather brown	858	Leggings, black, German Company	38
Bandoliers, web, Light Horse	48	Leggings, Officers	25
Barricades	3	Leggings, canvas, American Company	161
Bayonets, Short Rifle, Class A.	816	Medical Stores, Ambulance Boxes	6
Bayonets, Rifle, Long, Class B.	1,055	Medical Stores, First Aid Haversacks	12
Belts, American Officers	3	Medical Stores, Medicine Boxes	3
Belts, colour	1	Medical Stores, Pictorial Mannikin	1
Belts, cross, Light Horse	5	Medical Stores, Skeleton Articulated	1
Belts, Drum Major	1	Medical Stores, Stretchers, Wheeled	2
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers	61	Patterson Equipment	30
Belts, waist, brown	1,124	Pouches, ammunition... ..	371
Belts, web, American Company	60	Press, Copying... ..	1
Belts, web, sword, Light Horse	63	Protectors, foresight	1,066
Bits, bridoon and curb (spare)	83	Pull throughs	2,743
Bottles, water	994	Range Finders, Weldon	2
Bottles, oil	1,167	Reflectors, mirror	3
Buckets, lance	46	Revolvers, Webley and R. I. C.	94
Buckets, rifle and carbine	94	Revolver Cases, leather	102
Bugles	28	Revolver Lanyards	81
Carbines	257	Revolver Pouches, ammunition	97
Chains, shoulder, Light Horse	61	Revolver Rods, Cleaning	15
Chests' rifle	30	Rifles, Short, Class A	807
Cloths' saddle... ..	5	Rifles, Long, Class B.	912
Coats, warm, British	955	Rifles, B. S. A. Air	4
Colours, S. V. C.	1	Rifles, M. T.	4
Die for American Company Cap Badge	1	Rifles, W. O. miniature	6
Drums, bass	1	Rollers, body	24
Drums, side	3	Roneo	1
Flags, marching past	6	Ropes, head, cotton	6
Flags, Municipal S. V. C.	1	Ropes, head with link... ..	50
Flags, No Parade	1	Rugs, pony	38
Frogs, brown	1,191	Saddles, Officers	5
Gauntlets, pairs, Light Horse	68	Saddles, Sowars, "B"	50
Guns, machine, Maxim	1	Saddles, L. H. and M. L. Old... ..	24
Guns, machine, filling belt	6	Safes	2
Guns, barrels, spare	11	Slings, rifle and carbine	1,948
Guns, belts (250 rounds)	96	Spurs, pairs	118
Guns, boxes, spare parts	6	Sub-Target Rifle Machine	1
Guns, Limbers	6	Swords, Officers	52
Guns, Machine Rexer... ..	2	Swords, Officers, American	3
Guns, saddlery, sets	2	Swords, Troopers, Light Horse	46
Guns, equipment, Infantry	2	Telescope and stand	1
Guns, machine, Nordenfeldt	2	Tents,—of sorts	3
Guns, Artillery, 15 Pr. Q. F.	4	Trumpets	7
Harness, Artillery, sets	36	Tubes, Morris	10
Hats, campaign, American	101	Typewriters	3
Hats, colonial	123	Wagons, Art. 15 pr. Q. F.	2
Haversacks	975	Mekonseters, sets complete	2
Helmets	735	Lamps, Magazine	2
Knots, sword, Officers, brown	63	Lamps, Mobilization	12
Knots, sword, Troopers	47	Lances, Cavalry	39
Leggings, Brown, Austro-Hungarian Co.	35	Krupp 75 mm. (incomplete) taken in Chapei	6

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pr. Q. F. Guns:—

Puffs, powder, 2 oz	60
Shells, Shrapnel	1,995
Shot, Case	204
Fuzes, T. & P., No. 60	1,37
Cartridges, filled, Cordite	1,636
Cartridges, Blank, Powder	229

For Small Arms:—

Cartridges, Cordite, Ball .303	630,845
Cartridges, Cordite, Blank	8,026
Cartridges, Nordenfeldt, Ball	6,142
Cartridges, Webley, pistol, Ball	18,411
Cartridges, Morris Tube	16,000
Cartridges, .22 Rim Fire	29,550

R. N. BRAY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Report of Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., Commanding the Troops in South China, upon his Inspection of the Corps, was forwarded to the Council in May :—

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS HELD FROM APRIL 20 TO 26, 1914.

I very carefully inspected every Unit of this unique Corps during my week in Shanghai, and was very much struck by the keenness displayed by all ranks. As I said on parade, the advantage which has been taken of the opportunities afforded in the past to put theory into practice largely accounts for the efficient state in which I found them. There is a reality in their arrangements and organisation which makes them a contrast to the majority of Volunteer Corps one meets.

The various Nationalities work harmoniously together, which speaks well for the tact and judgment of all concerned—especially of the late Commandant, Colonel Barnes, of the present Commandant, Colonel Bray, and of their Staffs.

The Musketry results are very satisfactory and an improvement on last year. I hope next year to see the number of 3rd Class shots further decreased. It is for consideration whether the Musketry Course should not be brought more into line with that of the Regulars and Territorials by the introduction of some grouping and application practices and a little more collective work.

I think that arrangements should be made for the inspection of rifles, etc., by an Ordinance expert from Hongkong.

The addition of the wall on the stop but has made the range quite reasonably safe; except for the man whose shot hits the ground half-way down the range and whose bullet would ricochet over a mountain!

It is most unfortunate that the Artillery have again not been able to practice. They are a keen lot and well equipped, but without practice can be of little use. I hope the very strongest steps will be taken to get the Chinese Military Authorities to allow practice at Woosung. Failing that to put them on a lighter and to fire their guns from that rather insecure platform would be better than nothing. I examined the possible range near "The Point" and consider it unsafe. I would suggest for consideration that the Battery work could be much improved and brought up to date if a Regular Artillery Officer was attached as Instructor for two or three weeks in the year.

That over 66 per cent turned out at night with no notice in thirty to forty-five minutes was very creditable.

I was very pleased with the Inspection parade on the 25th. All ranks were well and smartly turned out, and the men handled their arms and marched past very creditably.

It would seem worth while for the Municipality to consider the addition to the Corps of a Motor Car Company. This to be run on a commercial basis, *i.e.*, running expenses of car paid for and any damage to car while employed in the Council's service to be made good. The Company to consist of those gentlemen who would be willing to lend cars in time of trouble. They need not be required to undergo any military training.

The re-organisation of the Reserve might possibly be considered. It might be divided into two classes,—those who have received a military training and can still afford time to undergo a further short training such as now laid down by the Council,—and those who are merely willing to serve in time of trouble. The latter might include the 12-bore Reserve.

I would also suggest the desirability of an increase of the number of Machine Guns in the Corps. Extra Machine Gun Batteries need not be formed, but Machine Guns in the hands of the Companies would be most useful in the class of fighting they are likely to be wanted for.

If the Council does me the honour to ask me to inspect their Volunteers again I hope to find their numbers increased. There are far too many men in Shanghai who appear content to let others defend them.

I attach :—

Diary of Inspection.

Inspection Parade State.

Statement of Strength of Corps on April 30, 1914.

Efficiency Return for year ending April 30, 1914.

Musketry Return for year ending April 30, 1914.

Statement showing Nationalities of Members of the Corps on April 25, 1914.

F. H. KELLY,

Major-General,

Commanding the Troops in South China.

Hongkong, May 15, 1914.

DIARY OF INSPECTION.

April 19, 5 p.m.—Saw Portuguese Company firing on the Rifle Range. Inspected their accommodation in Matsheds.

April 20, 6.30 a.m.—Saw the representative Detachment of the Light Horse carry out the Barnes Cup Competition.

11 a.m.—Visited Office, saw books, clerk's rooms, Quartermaster's Stores, Armoury, Gun Park and S. A. A. Magazine.

5.30 to 7 p.m.—Saw Light Horse at Squadron drill on Polo Ground. Saw Maxim Company and Chinese Company at Company drill.

April 21, 10 a.m.—Visited Riding School.

11 a.m.—Visited Shell and Cordite Magazines at the Civil Gaol, Ward Road.

11.30 a.m.—Visited "The Point" to inspect proposed Artillery Range.

5.30 p.m.—Saw "B" Company at drill on Polo Ground.

6 p.m.—Saw Customs Company in Public School Compound.

April 22, 5.30 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.—Saw German, American and Japanese Companies on Polo Ground. Saw "A" Company shooting on the Rifle Range.

9.30 to 11.30 p.m.—Corps having been called out to Alarm Posts by signal, proceeded to visit each Post.

April 23, 10 a.m.—Proceeded to the Stables and inspected the Artillery ponies.

5.30 to 6 p.m.—Saw Portuguese Company at drill on Polo Ground. Saw Engineer Company at work. Saw Artillery Company with their guns near Riding School.

April 25, 3.30 p.m.—Cereemonial Parade of Corps on Polo Ground.

INSPECTION PARADE STATE.

Unit	Lieut.-Colonel	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	2nd Lieutenants	Warrant Officers	Sergeants	Buglers and Trumpeters	Rank and File	Total	Remarks % on parade
Staff	1	1	3			1	2		1	8	
Medical Staff & Qr.-Mr. Staff	1	1	1						3	3	
Light Horse			1	1	1		1	1	32	39	100.00
Artillery			1	1		1	5	1	29	38	100.00
Maxim Company			1				4		24	29	96.66
Engineer Company			1				3		33	39	92.85
"A" Company		1	2	2	1		5		77	86	94.50
"B" Company			1				6		35	42	87.50
Customs Company				1			2		26	29	76.33
German Company			1	2	1		4		50	58	85.29
American Company			1				1		39	43	87.75
Portuguese Company			1	1			6		60	68	91.89
Japanese Company			1	1			1		40	43	74.13
Chinese Company			1	2			5		73	81	88.78
Buglers								10		10	62.50
Reserve Company				2			3		48	53	
Unit Reserve							2	1	3	6	
Total	1	3	12	17	5	2	52	13	570	675	Excluding Staffs and Reserves the percentage for the Corps was 88.32

NATIONALITY OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CORPS ON APRIL 25, 1914.

UNIT	British	American	German	Portuguese	Japanese	Swiss	TOTAL OFFICERS	British	American	German	Portuguese	Japanese	Chinese	Austrian	Russian	Italian	Swiss	Danish	Dutch	Norwegian	French	Greek	Swedish	Belgian	Turkish	TOTAL RANK & FILE	GRAND TOTAL
Staff	5	1					6	4																	4	10	
Medical Staff and Qr.-Mr. Staff	7	1					8	1	1																2	10	
Light Horse	3	1					4	38	1																39	43	
Artillery	2						2	31	1	3				1									1		37	39	
Maxim Company	2						2	29																	29	31	
Engineer Company	4						4	35									1	2	1						39	43	
"A" Company	3					1	4	69		1				2	1		2	1	2	1					89	93	
"B" Company	1						1	45																	48	49	
Customs Company	1						1	28	1	1			2											1	38	39	
German Company			4				4			65						1					4				65	69	
American Company		3					3		48																48	51	
Portuguese Company				2			2	12			60														72	74	
Japanese Company					3		3					60													60	63	
Chinese Company							3						82												82	85	
Buglers								11	2					1							2				16	16	
TOTAL EFFECTIVES...	31	5	5	2	3	1	47	303	54	70	60	62	82	4	1	1	3	14	3	2	6	1	1	1	668	715	
Reserve Company... ..	3						3	105	5	1				2			2		3						121	124	
German Reserve			2				2		29																29	31	
Unit Reserve	1						1	24	2		13			1									1		41	42	
Light Horse Reserve	1						1	16		1							1								18	19	
12-Bore Company	2						2	19	2							1		1	1						24	26	
Portuguese 12-Bore Company				1			1				35														35	36	
TOTAL RESERVES	7	2	1	1	1	1	10	164	9	31	48	62	82	7	2	1	3	15	3	4	6	1	4	1	268	278	
GRAND TOTAL	38	5	7	3	3	1	57	467	63	101	108	124	82	7	2	1	6	15	3	6	6	1	5	1	936	993	

FORMATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

Three new Companies were enrolled and incorporated in the Volunteer Corps during the year ; all of them national in character. The Council sanctioned the inauguration of these units as contained in correspondence as follows :—

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPANY.

Shanghai, October 10, 1914.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding the enclosed letter of the Austrian subject Mr. F. E. Sonntag, dated October 9, in which he in the name of over 30 Austrian and Hungarian subjects proposes the formation of an Austro-Hungarian Company, and to request you and your Council to authorise the formation of this separate unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. BERNAUER,
Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 9, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting, held on October 7, over 30 resident members of the Austro-Hungarian colony in this Port affixed their signatures to the application forms with a view to become members of the S. V. C., and in order to form a separate active unit of the Corps, to be known as the "Austro-Hungarian Volunteer Company."

As far as the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General is concerned, I am sure that it would not hesitate in strongly recommending the formation of this unit, and I therefore should feel obliged if the Council would kindly authorise the establishment of an "Austro-Hungarian Volunteer Company" in Shanghai.

For your information I beg to say that I am holding the rank of a Lieutenant in the reserve in the Austro-Hungarian Army.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. E. SONNTAG.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 16, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 10 on the subject of the formation of an Austro-Hungarian Company in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply thereto I have the honour to state that the Council welcomes this substantial addition to the Defence Forces of the Settlement, and has therefore pleasure in complying with the request of Mr. Sonntag and his co-nationals.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

K. BERNAUER, Esq.,
Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.

THE SHANGHAI SCOTTISH.

Shanghai, October 20, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—The St. Andrew's Society have authorized me to offer the Municipal Council a new active unit consisting of members of their Society. Mr. C. M. Bain and Mr. K. D. Stewart were entrusted with the task of obtaining names of gentlemen who were willing to join.

There seems to be a general wish to call the new Company "The Shanghai Scottish."

Recruiting for the new Company commenced ten days ago and up to the moment 52 names have been received.

A few of these gentlemen belong to the Reserve Company and Unit Reserves, but the majority are not members of the Corps. No names of members belonging to active units have been accepted.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. BAIN,
President.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 22, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 20, on the subject of the formation of a new active unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to be known as "The Shanghai Scottish."

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council accepts this offer with pleasure, noting that the increase in the active strength of the Corps thus effected will involve the loss of not more than 6 members of the reserve units.

You are doubtless already in communication with Lieut.-Colonel Bray, the Commandant, who will make you acquainted with the Regulations of the Corps and discuss the appointment of officers for the new company with the usual formalities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

C. M. BAIN, Esq.,
President, St. Andrew's Society.

ITALIAN COMPANY.

Shanghai, November 17, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting held yesterday evening at this Consulate-General, forty-three Italian residents agreed to serve in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, forming an Italian Company, under Captain M. Varalda of the Italian Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the above decision, I have now to request you to formally accept the offer of the Italian community, by which the Volunteer Corps of this International Settlement will be strengthened with a new efficient and well organized unit.

In order to expedite matters, as soon as a reply is received from you, Captain Varalda will approach Colonel Bray, to take all necessary arrangements for the execution of the plan, in accordance with the general rules for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIUSEPPE ROS,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 24, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 17, transmitting the offer of 43 Italian residents to form an Italian Company in the Volunteer Corps.

In reply I have the honour to state that the Council is reluctant in any way to discourage the wave of volunteering activity in the Settlement, and therefore sanctions this project. I have accordingly the honour to accept the offer which you have communicated, with the proviso that the members of the Company shall consist only of resident Italians, not less than thirty in number, and that the nomination of the Officer commanding shall have the approval of the Commandant of the Corps.

G. ROS, Esq.,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

In addition to the foregoing a Company of Scandinavians was mooted, but at the end of the year the formation is not complete.

MOTOR SERVICE.

With reference to the paragraph in the Inspection Report on this subject the Council has approved the recommendations of the Commandant as to the formation of a Motor Car Company as a unit of the Corps. This Company is composed of gentlemen willing to place their cars at the disposal of the Officer Commanding the Municipal Defence Forces in time of emergency. The following is an outline of the conditions under which members of this company have undertaken to serve:—

- (i.) Their names will be registered, with a brief description of their cars.
- (ii.) On their services being required they will serve under the same conditions regarding discipline as other members of the Volunteer Corps.
- (iii.) When the Company is called out for duty the Council will pay a suitable fee for daily running expenses, and will make good all loss, damage, etc., which may occur while the cars are used in the public service.
- (iv.) They will not wear uniform, but will use a distinguishing badge when called out for duty.
- (v.) They may be required to attend occasional mobilisation tests.

COMMISSARIAT ON MOBILISATION.

The following interchange of letters records an arrangement recommended by the Commandant for the provisioning of the Corps on mobilisation.

Shanghai, February 7, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 24, 1913, on the question of provisioning the entire S. V. C. when on active duty, we propose to treat this subject *de novo* cancelling all previous correspondence.

We have gone thoroughly into the matter and regret to say we are unable to make any contract owing to the number of unforeseen incidents that may occur to prevent us carrying out our contract properly. We are, however, prepared at any time to undertake the feeding of the entire Corps and sufficient food for one meal would be ready within two hours of notice being given us. There might be some difficulty about delivering this first meal to distant points, but this is inevitable. As far as possible meals would be served in our two hotels, the Palace and Grand.

We are calculating our estimate on 700 men to be fed for 8 to 12 hours, and after that about 250 men to be fed continuously. We have drawn up on a separate sheet a list of food which we propose to supply, with the prices attached—bearing in mind that it is to be substantial and simple and easily portable.

We should supply all servants, cooks, cutlery, enamel plates and mugs and transportation within the Settlement and to the Rifle Range and Chapel: but meals supplied beyond this would be subject to an extra charge of 25 per cent. owing to cost of transport. Breakage to be borne by us. We have in stock portable cooking stoves, which we should erect where necessary. In cases of necessity armed escorts for supplies might be necessary, which would have to be provided by the S.V.C.

We cannot undertake to carry on at these prices for more than 5 days owing to the fact that supplies of fresh meat and market produce may run short in the market and prices rise considerably. Then we should have to give you 24 hours notice so that prices may be amicably arranged and fresh or tinned goods substituted.

The number of meals supplied would have to be signed for by the Q.M. Sergeants or failing them by any officer or senior soldier present.

I am, yours faithfully,
CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
J. HERVEY LONGHURST,
Secretary.

Captain RANSOM,
Quartermaster, S.V.C.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 22, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 7, addressed to the Quartermaster, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, upon the subject of the provisioning of the Corps on mobilisation, I am directed to state that the Council accepts the offer therein contained to supply the requirements of the Corps under the conditions set forth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. HERVEY LONGHURST, Esq.,
Secretary, Central Stores, Ld.

Shanghai, June 24, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of yours of June 22, stating that the Council accepts the offer contained in mine of February 7 to supply the Shanghai Volunteer Corps with meals on mobilisation.

Our preparations for the effective carrying out of this work will be put in hand at once, and should our services be required at any time, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all concerned.

I am, yours faithfully,
CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
J. HERVEY LONGHURST,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

RIFLE RANGE.

During the annual musketry course of the Sikh Police at the Range on September 2 a Chinese, employed in building work 730 yards beyond the firing point, was killed by a shot which probably passed through the ricochet shield or was fired into the air accidentally. According to expert opinion the addition of the wall on the stop butt has made the Range quite reasonably safe, from the evidence available the Council formed the view that the fatality was due, not to a ricochet, but to a stray shot resulting from rapid firing by unqualified men. An explanation in this sense was made in answer to the representations of the Chinese Authorities, with a promise that further experiments would be conducted in order to avoid the possibility of such accidents in the future. A solatium of \$150 was donated to the family of the deceased mason, and rapid practice under similar conditions was prohibited.

Observation screens were subsequently erected, with a view to noting, during a period of one month, the number and direction of all ricochetting shots; and thereafter, at the recommendation of the Commandant, it was decided to continue experiments for a further period, arresting ricochets by means of steel plates of different patterns, with which a series of tests and observations are still being made. The cost of these experiments will amount to Tls. 1,340, and it is anticipated that some small further expenditure will suffice to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion.

FIRE BRIGADE.**CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.**

The strength on December 31 of the Volunteer Members, Officers and Firemen of the Brigade was 49.

Mih-Ho-Loong Company.

Foreman Mr. B. W. Skinner,
1st Assistant " H. C. de Rijke,
2nd " " H. H. Lennox,
Hon. Secretary " R. A. Stuart,
 and 9 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman Mr. L. R. Wheen,
1st Assistant " W. O. Lancaster,
2nd " " C. W. Porter,
Hon. Secretary " G. C. Nazer,
 and 11 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman Mr. A. E. Fenton,
1st Assistant " T. Hutchison,
2nd " " J. E. R. Harris,
Hon. Secretary " H. J. Blatchford,
 and 6 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman Mr. C. H. L. Symons,
1st Assistant " E. C. Symons,
Hon. Secretary " J. E. Davy,
 and 8 Firemen.

The strength of all Companies is considerably reduced on account of the War, 18 Members being on leave from the various Companies.

The following Members are entitled to the five years' Long Service Medals—L. R. Wheen, Foreman, Deluge Company; C. F. Harris, Fireman, Hongkew Company.

Mr. H. C. de Rijke, 1st Assistant, Mih-ho-loong Company, having completed 8 years' efficient service, becomes entitled to a Silver bar on the Long Service Medal.

The winners of the Attendance Cups for the fire year, August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, are as follows :—

<i>Mih-ho-loong Company</i>	Fireman R. A. Stuart.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	Foreman A. E. Fenton.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	Fireman R. Baldwin.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	1st Assistant E. C. Symons.

The Annual Inspection of the Brigade, by the Council, was held on May 16, on the Public Recreation Ground when the Attendance Cups and Long Service Medals were kindly presented by Mrs. E. C. Pearce. Exhibition drills of a practical nature were afterwards given by each Company, at the conclusion of which the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Pearce, addressed the Brigade and complimented them on their efficiency.

The Annual Competition for the Insurance Companies' Shield was held at the Public Recreation Ground on October 31 and was won by the Mih-ho-loong Company, in the very good total time of 127½ seconds. The Deluge Company, the holders of the Shield, being second.

Fires.—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 161 (an increase of 31 on the previous year), of these calls 130 proved to be fires on assessed property within the Settlement; 22 fires Outside Limits, and 9 False Alarms.

These calls were received as follows :—From Watch Towers 84, Police 33, Exchange Telephones 39, Street Fire Alarms 1, Messengers 4.

The total loss on property and contents, within the Settlement, is estimated at Tls. 318,175 (a decrease of Tls. 406,290 on that of the year 1913); of this loss Tls. 201,000 was on Foreign Buildings, whilst Tls. 117,175 was on Chinese Buildings.

As far as can be ascertained the fire loss for 1914 is the lowest on record for a number of years, and there is certainly a marked difference to that of the year 1912, when it was well over Tls. 1,000,000.

The number of lives lost at fires attended by the Brigade was four, as follows :—

Hall & Holtz Furniture Factory and Bakery, February 17.—Two men were asphyxiated and burnt to death before the arrival of the Brigade, their charred remains being found afterwards amongst the debris.

No. 18 Chapoo Road, April 5.—A girl was burnt to death before arrival of the Brigade, and one man died after as a result of burns caused through an explosion of a four-gallon tin of methylated spirits.

I am pleased to say the number of lives lost was very low, being seven less than during the previous year.

The only large fire in a Foreign building during the year, in the Settlement, was at Hall & Holtz's Furniture Factory Repository and Bakery, at the corner of Soochow and Yuenmingyuen Roads, on February 17, the damage being nearly Tls. 200,000.

This fire taxed the resources of the Brigade to its utmost, and it was only owing to strenuous efforts that a conflagration was averted, as immediately adjoining these premises, at the back, was the Lyceum Theatre, and on the west side, Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s large godown, which was only separated by an alleyway of 17 feet in width. The Union Church was also endangered, but all three buildings were saved. The largest fire in Chinese buildings was at Wuchow Road, on November 6, when a small cotton mill and ten houses were destroyed, and is accounted for by the lack of fire hydrants in this district. Other fires generally were of a small nature.

Assistance was given at a number of fires outside the limits of the Settlement, at which the Brigade rendered good service. The largest were as follows:—

(1) *In Chapei off North Chekiang Road*, January 12.—Assistance was given to the Chinese Brigade at this fire, which was just outside limits. Four large honges being gutted.

(2) *Mackenzie & Co., Pootung*, February 7.—The Brigade attended with Float and worked in conjunction with the Customs and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Floats at a large fire which resulted in the total destruction of a new large reinforced concrete and brick godown, which was full of raw cotton. This was a so-called "fireproof" building which simply crumbled to pieces and collapsed as soon as the fire reached its height. Several Members of the Brigade had narrow escapes when the walls gave out and the massive concrete reinforced roof fell. The three surrounding godowns, also full of cotton, were saved.

(3) *Offices of L'Echo de Chine, French Concession*, March 21.—Assistance was given to the French Concession Brigade at a large fire involving these offices, the main portions of which were saved.

(4) May 9.—The Brigade, with Fire Float, attended a serious fire in the main hold of S. S. "Svorono" which was lying alongside the New Engineering Co.'s Wharf at Yangtsepoo. About 8,500 bags of ground nuts and a quantity of timber were damaged by fire and water as it was necessary to flood the hold before the fire could be extinguished.

(5) August 11.—The Brigade was called to a fire on board a lorcha, lying alongside the Standard Oil Wharves, Pootung, which contained approximately 500 cases of benzine, but on the arrival of the Brigade, with the Fire Float, it was found that the vessel had been towed off down the River on to the bank out of danger to the shipping.

(6) August 21.—The Brigade again attended with Float at Mackenzie & Co.'s premises, Pootung, when Godown "E," an old two storey building, containing rape, cotton seed, cotton waste, hides, etc., was totally destroyed. As with the previous fire, owing to a late call and the inflammable nature of the contents, it was impossible to save the godown, although the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjacent cotton warehouses.

(7) *Chapei—Alabaster Road Extension*, December 12.—At this fire, when 20 buildings were affected, the Brigade rendered assistance to the Chinese Brigade, who were in difficulties owing to lack of water, and prevented a repetition of the big conflagration in this area on October 16, 1913.

Effective work was done at a number of smaller fires outside the limits, the Brigade also carefully watching a number of outbreaks just beyond the boundaries, to safeguard Settlement property which was in the vicinity.

Central Station.—This Station is very congested and is neither satisfactory nor suitable as Headquarters for the Brigade. I am afraid little can be done to render the present building suitable. The Station was designed for horse and pony gear with quarters for Volunteer Firemen above. It lacks the advantages and facilities of a modern Central Station, and consequently the working of the Brigade is retarded. I trust that a proper Central Headquarters Station will be built in the near future to replace the present one.

During December, Fire Circuit Lights were fitted in the Engine House and all the bedrooms, verandas, stables, etc., these being worked automatically with the call bells, so that during a turnout the whole Station is effectually lighted.

Sinza Station.—The erection of a permanent Hose Drying and Lookout Tower, commenced during September, is under construction. On completion this tower will not only facilitate the proper drying of hose but will also allow the "look-out" men to keep a better watch on the surrounding districts. An Oil and Petrol Store is required for this Station and is to be constructed this year. A Watchroom is necessary, as also is the fitting of quick open door furniture to the engine house doors.

Hongkew Station.—The site selected for the new Station is at the junction of Range and Woosung Roads, and the plans are practically completed. I hope an early start will be made with the building and that it will be completed this year.

Soochow Road Station.—This Station is now being used as a Temporary Workshop and Store owing to the Brigade's old workshop at Yalu Road being required for inclusion in the Isolation Hospital site.

I trust that as soon as a proper Workshop and Store have been provided for the Brigade, it will be possible to alter this Station, so that the Coolie Corps, etc., will be properly accommodated and in other ways make it worthy of the name of a Fire Station. I think it will be necessary, possibly this year, to transfer the Motor Turntable Escape and Motor Fire King from the Central Station to this Station, so as to relieve the congestion at the former Station.

Workshops.—Since the Yalu Road Workshop was vacated during April 1913, the Brigade has experienced great difficulty in effecting the necessary repairs, alterations and additions of the plant, although small temporary workshops have been improvised at the Soochow Road Station and the heavy work has been sent to the Public Works Department Workshop. The necessary work for the maintenance of Fire Brigade appliances being of a special character and of, generally, an urgent nature, it is of the utmost importance that a specially equipped small workshop under the direct control of the Brigade Staff be provided and attached to one of the larger Fire Stations. I therefore trust that a small workshop and store will be erected, attached to the New Hongkew Station, and that such will be completed this year so that it may be possible to maintain the appliances and gear of the Brigade and to regulate stores at the standard of efficiency required and obtained elsewhere; at the same time effecting considerable economy.

Proposed Station for Eastern District.—Owing to the number of large mills and industrial development in this district, and the distance of the nearest Fire Station, I think it will be necessary in the near future to provide a small Sub-station on the Yangtzepoo Road, so as to better protect this important locality.

Fire Float.—A small coke heater has been fitted so that hot water may be circulated in the boiler and effectually reduce the time for obtaining a sufficient head of steam for the Float to get away. Mooring slipping gear was fitted and one buoy laid down for mooring. A new funnel being also fitted and the deck railings strengthened.

The Float did good service at a number of fires during the year and rendered powerful assistance to the Brigade's Land Appliances at the Hall and Holtz fire. It was also used for salvage work at two of the Pootung Fires; on one occasion being at work for nearly one month continuously.

New Plant.—The 400 gallon Petrol Motor Turbine Pump which was placed in commission with the Mii-ho-loong Company during January did splendid work throughout the year and owing to the lack of motor pumps in the Brigade it has, at nearly every fire, been at work some considerable time before the arrival of the horsed engines and borne the brunt of the pumping.

The 85 foot Motor Turntable Escape, which was placed in commission with the No. 4 Company, during February, was used at the large fires in Foreign Buildings and proved a very efficient machine. At the Hall and Holtz fire this Escape and the Motor Turbine Pump certainly saved Siemssen's Warehouse which contained merchandise to the value of nearly Tls. 1,000,000.

Two 400-gallon Motor Turbine Pumps and one Electrically Propelled Hose Tender were ordered from England early in the year, but, as yet, have not been delivered owing to the War. I trust that we shall obtain these three machines very shortly, as they are to replace worn-out horsed appliances.

The New Motor Chassis (No. 9), under construction in the Brigade's Temporary Workshop, was not completed by the end of the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials for the com-

ponent parts and the lack of a proper workshop. It has been decided to fit a 400-gallon pump to this machine to augment the pumping plant of the Brigade.

Plant.—The boiler of the Deluge engine is to be replaced by a new one.

The old Deluge Motor Tender required constant alterations and repairs and is practically unfit as a "first turn out" machine.

The horsed and pony gear is unsatisfactory and continually giving trouble and I hope that the time is not far distant when the Brigade will be an "all motor" one, especially as the manipulation of horsed gear in the streets is becoming more difficult, day by day, owing to the increasing congestion of traffic.

Hongkew Company, Ladder Wagon.—Old scaling ladders and carriers removed, floor fitted on frame to carry one 25-foot extension ladder and six standard scaling ladders and other appliances.

Mih-ho-loong Company, Motor (No. 6).—Light hand hose reel constructed and fitted on rear end of machine. New side footboard fitted.

Victoria Company, Motor (No. 2).—Light hand hose reel fitted to rear end of machine. Rear footboard extended to suit same.

Deluge Company, Motor (No. 1).—Broken crank shaft and crank case. A new crank case and shaft was constructed and fitted.

Deluge Company, Motor (No. 5).—Off side front wheel guard, front wheel tyre, headlight and side box damaged by collision with Tramway trolley wire post on Nanking Road. Repairs effected by Repair Staff.

Deluge Company, Motor (No. 5).—Off side front wheel guard, side box head light and side box, steering gear quadrant pin and connecting rod and main frame of chassis and rungs of escape ladders damaged through collision with hand cart on the Bund. Repairs effected by Repair Staff. Main frame straightened and stiffened by fitting an inner frame with tubular cross stays.

Victoria Company, Motor (No. 2).—Overhaul of engine and gear box.

Mih-ho-loong Company, Steam Motor "Fire King."—Engine and boiler overhauled. Old grip section tyres on wheels removed and replaced by solid band system tyres.

Deluge Company, Steam Engine.—Engine and boiler completely overhauled.

Alarm Service.—Direct Telephone lines between the Fire Stations, Fire Float, Watch Towers and the Central Fire Station, etc., were installed. A small sub-exchange being provided at the latter Station.

The Street Alarm Receiving Apparatus was transferred to the Central Fire Station from the Central Telephone Exchange and the wires leading to the alarm boxes were thoroughly overhauled by the Telephone Company and the system is now working much better than before, but is not satisfactory for reasons as mentioned in my Report for 1913. I have under consideration proposals for an up-to-date and reliable system of Street Fire Alarms as the present system of obtaining reports of a fire, *i.e.* mainly from the Watch Towers, is not satisfactory. This is the only town of any importance that, as far as I know, depends upon such an obsolete method. It is somewhat strange that, although there must be quite 4,000 Exchange Telephones in the Settlement, the Brigade does not receive more calls to fires by such expeditious means, and I trust the telephone will be more universally used than heretofore in notifying the Central Fire Station of the outbreak of a fire.

Water Supply.—Owing to the growth of the Settlement and the increasing number of high buildings, the Water Supply at fires requires attention and this important question is under consideration by the Council and the Waterworks Company.

A number of treble outlet pattern hydrants were erected by the Waterworks Company. These hydrants are of a new type with two 2½" outlets on top and a 4½" suction connexion at the base, which is a great improvement on the old pattern, which has only one 2½" outlet.

Pumping connexions were fitted to some of the fire mains in high buildings so that the Brigade may pump direct into these mains.

Salvage and Watching Work.—Salvage and watching work carried out by the Chinese Staff was as follows :—

Salvage work at Fire in Mackenzie & Co's Godown, Pootung, from February 8 to March 9.

Attendance at Exhibition Chang Su Ho Gardens from July 7 to August 23.

Garden City Fête, Town Hall.

Salvage work in connexion with Fire in Mackenzie & Co.'s Godown "E," Pootung, from August 21 to 26.

Salvage work at Fire in Wuchow Road, November 7.

The necessity of a Salvage Corps, attached to the Brigade, made itself further evident during the year especially at the Hall and Holtz Fire where a good deal of water damage in Siemens's Warehouse could have been prevented by proper salvage operations. I hope that a Salvage Corps will shortly be formed, on the lines as mentioned in my Report for 1913.

Inspection of Buildings.—A large number of licensed buildings were inspected; this important work will be carried out more efficiently when the Foreign Staff of the Brigade is increased. New Regulations for such premises are urgently required so that all places of entertainment can be made, and kept, reasonably safe. A number of other buildings were inspected as regards fire protection and means of escape in case of fire, very few being found satisfactory.

General.—As regards the Volunteer Members of the Brigade, there have been even more changes in the personnel than during the previous year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain and retain Members for any length of time. This is naturally disappointing in view of the rapid growth of the Settlement and the number of new appliances that have been, or are being, obtained and placed in commission.

The Brigade still continues to receive very late calls to fires and I can only reiterate the remarks in my Report for 1913 on this subject and trust on an outbreak of fire being discovered, or suspected, no time will be lost in notifying the Brigade by the quickest means available.

Owing to the growing demands on the Brigade it will be necessary, in the near future, to increase the permanent staff, both Foreign and Chinese. I append the List of Equipment at Stations on December 31 and a list of Additions to Minor Appliances and Gear during 1914.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

Central Fire Station.

Petrol Motor Fire Pump, 400 gallons, with 1 Hand Hose Reel, 4 Scaling ladders, one 25 feet Extension ladder and two Chemical Extinguishers and complement of Hose and Minor appliances	1
Steam Motor Fire Engine, 800 gallons	1
Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 400 gallons	1
Petrol Motor Hose Tender fitted with one 25 feet Extension ladder and four Scaling ladders, two Chemical Extinguishers, hose and minor appliances	1
Ladder Wagon carrying one 25 feet Extension ladder, six Scaling ladders, Smoke Helmet and Ambulance Box	1
Hose Reel Trucks, pony	4
65 feet Escape	1
Petrol Motor Turntable Escape, 85 feet	1
Hose in Service 2½ in.	6,080 feet
" " 1½ in.	400 feet
" Reserve	1,460 feet
	7,940 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	5

Hongkew Fire Station.

Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 250 gallons	1
Petrol Motor Hose Tender, carrying one 35 feet Extension ladder, eight Scaling ladders and two Chemical Extinguishers, Hose and Minor appliances	1

Hongkew Fire Station—cont.

Ladder Wagon carrying one 25 feet Extension ladder, eight Scaling ladders, and one Jumping Sheet	1
Hose Reel Trucks, pony	2
Hose	3,120 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	4

Sinca Fire Station.

Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 250 gallons	1
Petrol Motor Tender carrying one 35 feet Extension ladder, six Scaling ladders, two Chemical Extinguishers, one Hand Hose Reel, Hose and Minor appliances	1
Hose Wagon carrying two Scaling ladders, pony	1
Hose Reel Truck	1
Hose	5,320 feet
Horses	2
Ponies	2

Victoria Fire Station.

Hose Tender, pony	1
Coal and Oil Cart, pony	1
Hose 1½ in.	500 feet
Ponies	3
Steam Fire Float, 1,100 gallons	1
Hose	1,000 feet

List of Additions to Minor Appliances and Gear in 1914.

12 000 feet Canvas Hose, (2,000 feet 2½ in. Rubber Lined; 1,000 feet 2½ in. Rubber Lined, 8,000 feet 2½ in. Unlined, 1,000 feet 1½ in. Unlined)	6 Electric Hand Lamps.
119 pairs Instantaneous Couplings 2½ in.	2 Pompier Belts with Life Lines.
18 " " " 1½ in.	55 feet Suction Hose 4½ in.
8 Dividing Breechings with shut off cock.	2 Collecting Breechings.
6 "London" Nozzles 2½ in.	2 Dividing Breechings 2½ in. to 1½ in.
2 " " 1½ in.	3 Converting Connectors 2½ in. to 1½ in.
4 Stop Cock Nozzles.	1 Dividing Breeching 1½ in.
2 Suction Adaptors.	2 " " 2½ in. to 1½ in.
1 Suction Foot Valve.	30 6 feet 6 in. Scaling Ladders.
1 Draeger Refill Pump for Carbonic Acid Gas Cylinder.	4 Folding Pompier Ladders.
2 Dozen Hose Brackets.	2 25 feet Extension Ladders.
1 Collapsible Canvas Dam.	1 Haley Controlling Nozzle.
4 Hand Pumps.	6 Tins Roof Cutters.
2 Hand Reels.	6 Pairs, Rubber Gloves.
	1 Safety wire pliers.
	1 Cellar pipe.
	48 Coupling Spanners

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.

Date	Time of Alarm	Municipal and Fire Districts	Road	Class of Fire	Class of Building	Alarm	Buildings Affected	Time at Fire	Remarks
Jan.	2 0.54 a.m.	Central	5 Pakhoi	Small	Chinese	Bell	1 damaged	1 hour	
	3 0.9 a.m.	Eastern	1 Kalgan	"	"	Telephone	1 destroyed	1 1/4 hour	
	3 7.20 p.m.	Western	7 Sinza	"	"	"	1 damaged	1 hour	
	4 0.23 a.m.	Central	6 Chekiang	"	"	"	2 damaged	1 hour	
	5 8.32 p.m.	"	3 Shanse.	"	"	"	No damage		
	5 5.06 p.m.	"	4 Foochow	"	Foreign	"	"		
	6 1.27 a.m.	Eastern	1 Mukden	Large	Chinese	Bell	21 destroyed & 7 damaged	4 hours	Commenced in buildings used as store for raw cotton
	7 3.29 a.m.	Outside limits	Footung		"	"	"		
	10 4.00 p.m.	Western	7 Chengtu	Small	Shed	"	1 destroyed	1 hour	
	11 8.06 p.m.	Central	3 Nanking	"	Chinese	"	2 damaged	1 1/4 hours	
	12 2.55 a.m.	Eastern	1 Seward	"	"	Telephone	No damage		
	12 9.00 p.m.	Central	3 Peking	"	"	"	"		False alarm
	12 5.24 a.m.	Outside limits	Off Chekiang	"	"	"	"		Assistance rendered to Chinese Brigade
	13 2.45 p.m.	Central	4 Fokien	"	"	Bell	4 damaged	1 hour	
	13 2.15 a.m.	Outside limits	Off Siewawei	"	"	"	"		
	15 8.02 p.m.	Central	3 Peking	"	"	Telephone	"		
	16 7.21 p.m.	"	3 Nanking	"	"	Bell	4 damaged	1 1/4 hours	
	17 12.15 a.m.	"	4 Kiangse	"	"	Telephone	Slight	1 hour	
	19 4.10 a.m.	"	4 Kiukiang	"	"	Bell	"	1 hour	
	19 3.33 p.m.	"	4 Sungkiang	"	"	"	1 destroyed & 3 damaged	1 1/4 hours	
	21 10.14 a.m.	Northern	2 N. Soochow	"	Foreign	"	2 damaged	2 1/2 hours	
	21 3.14 a.m.	Outside limits	Footung	"	Chinese	"	"		
	23 12.30 p.m.	"	Off Dixwell	"	"	"	"		
	24 1.49 a.m.	Central	4 Fokien	"	"	"	3 damaged	1 hour	
	25 6.1 a.m.	"	4 Foochow	"	"	"	Slight		
	26 8.32 a.m.	Western	7 Shanhaikwan	"	Work shed	"	1 destroyed	1 hour	
	26 6.44 p.m.	"	7 Ferry	"	Chinese	"	5 damaged	1 hour	
	31 5.25 a.m.	Central	4 Canton	"	"	"	3 destroyed & 7 damaged	3 hours	
Feb.	31 8.31 p.m.	Western	7 Burkill	"	"	"	Slight	1 hour	
	1 3.36 a.m.	Central	3 Honan	"	"	"	1 damaged	1 hour	
	3 3.50 p.m.	Western	7 Chengtu	"	"	"	3 damaged	1 hour	
	4 4.18 a.m.	Central	3 Off Tientsin	"	"	"	1 damaged	3 1/2 hours	
	4 5.50 a.m.	"	4 Shantung	"	"	"	Slight	1 hour	
	4 12.05 p.m.	Northern	2 Boone	"	"	"	"	1 hour	
	4 9.20 p.m.	"	2 Seward	—	"	Telephone	Not located	1 hour	
	7 2.50 p.m.	Outside limits	Mackenzie & Co's Godown		Ferro concrete godown	"	1 destroyed		
	14 4.43 p.m.	Central	3 Off Peking	Small	Chinese	Bell	1 damaged	1 hour	Cotton Carding Mill
	16 10.39 a.m.	Northern	8 N. Tibet	"	"	"	"	1 hour	
	17 2.50 a.m.	Central	3 Soochow & Yuenmingyuen	Large	Godown	"	1 destroyed & 1 damaged	6 hours	Hall & Holtz Bakery and Furniture Factory
	18 10.47 p.m.	"	Museum	Small	"	Telephone	Slight		
	19 1.30 a.m.	"	4 Sungkiang	—	"	"	Not located		
	19 9.41 a.m.	Northern	8 Alleyways	Small	Chinese	Bell	3 damaged	1 hour	
	20 3.25 a.m.	Eastern	1 E. Kashing	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 7 damaged	2 1/2 hours	
	23 8.40 p.m.	Central	3 Nanking	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	1 hour	Whiteley & Co., Florists
	25 11.57 p.m.	Northern	8 N. Szechuen	"	Chinese	"	"	1 hour	
March	1 10.50 a.m.	Western	7 Ferry	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	1 hour	
	1 5.35 p.m.	Central	5 Tibet	"	"	"	"	1 hour	False Alarm
	5 1.01 p.m.	Outside limits	N. Chekiang	"	"	"	"		
	5 6.40 p.m.	"	Off Brenan	"	"	"	"		
	5 8.49 p.m.	Eastern	1 E. Kashing	"	Chinese	"	1 damaged	1 hour	Extinguished by inmates
	7 9.45 p.m.	Outside limits	Off Mukden	"	"	"	"		
	8 7.14 a.m.	Western	7 Myburgh	"	"	"	2 damaged	20 minutes	
	10 3.01 a.m.	Eastern	1 Wuchow	"	"	"	1 "	1 hour	
	10 10.59 p.m.	Central	4 Shanse	"	"	"	5 "	1 hour	
	13 5.49 p.m.	Eastern	1 Tongshan	"	"	"	4 "	1 hour	
	14 5.57 a.m.	Northern	2 N. Szechuen	"	Foreign	"	1 "	1 hour	
	16 7.55 a.m.	Central	4 Kiukiang	"	Chinese	"	1 "	1 hour	
	17 1.44 p.m.	Northern	2 Range	"	Foreign	Telephone	1 "	1 hour	
	21 9.15 p.m.	French Concession		"	"	"	"		Assistance rendered to French Brigade
	27 5.10 p.m.	Central	4 Sungkiang	"	Chinese	"	1 damaged	1 hour	Extinguished by inmates
	27 5.50 p.m.	Northern	2 Boone	"	"	"	1 "	1 hour	"

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.—continued.

Date.	Time of Alarm	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road.	Class of Fire	Class of Building	Alarm	Buildings Affected	Time at Fire	Remarks.
April	2 10.26 p.m.	Northern 2	Off Minghong	Small	Chinese	Bell	2 damaged	½ hour	
	3 10.40 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Off Mukden	"	"	Telephone			
	5 6.21 p.m.	Northern 2	Chapoo	"	"	"	1 damaged	½ hour	2 lives lost
	7 8.35 p.m.	Central 3	Bund	"	Foreign	"		½ hour	
	10 1.44 a.m.	Outsidelimits		"	Chinese	"			
	10 12.29 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung	"	"	Bell		½ hour	
	20 12.08 p.m.	Central 5	Pakhoi	"	"	"	3 damaged	½ hour	
	22 5.40 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	"	Foreign	Telephone		½ hour	
	29 7.17 a.m.	" 5	Thibet	"	"	"		½ hour	Bijou Theatre
May	5 12.26 a.m.	Northern 2	Quinsan	"	"	"	1 damaged	½ hour	Tar boiler
	5 7.41 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Dixwell Ex.	"	Chinese	Bell			
	6 12.50 a.m.	"	Off Range	"	"	Telephone			
	6 1.09 a.m.	"	N. Szechuan	"	"	"			
	7 12.22 a.m.	Northern 2	Woosung & Boone	"	"	Bell	3 damaged	1 hour	
	9 3 p.m.	"	S.S. Seorono	"	"	Telephone		8 hours	Fire in No. 2 Hold
	15 7.11 a.m.	Central 4	Shantung	"	"	"		½ hour	Chimney on fire
	18 6.36 p.m.	Central 3	Szechuen	"	Foreign	"		½ hour	"
	21 3.04 p.m.	Central 5	Foochow	"	Chinese	Bell	2 damaged	1 hour	"
	23 12.30 p.m.	Eastern 1	Baikal	"	"	Telephone			Electric wires fusing
	23 7.05 p.m.	Central 4	Kiangse	"	Foreign	Bell		½ hour	Soot in kitchen ventilator on fire
	26 12.12 a.m.	Eastern 1	Dixwell	"	Chinese	"	3 damaged	½ hour	
	27 1.05 a.m.	Central 4	Honan	"	"	"	2 damaged	1½ hours	
	27 10.40 a.m.	Central 3	Shantung	"	"	Telephone	1 damaged	½ hour	
	28 4.52 p.m.	Northern 2	Haining	"	"	Bell	2 damaged	½ hour	
	29 3.55 a.m.	Western 7	Off Myburgh	"	"	Telephone			
	31 9.58 p.m.	Central 6	Peking	"	"	Bell	2 destroyed 8 damaged	1½ hours	
June	1 1.00 a.m.	Northern 2	Tsepoo	"	"	"		10 minutes	Extinguished by inmates
	4 5.53 a.m.	Central 5	Foochow	"	"	"	3 damaged	20 "	
	11 7.03 p.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtsepoo	"	"	"	3 damaged	20 "	
	12 6.30 p.m.	Central 4	The Bund (Customs)	"	"	Telephone		10 "	Tins of Methylated Spirit
	23 2.04 p.m.	Northern 8	N. Chekiang	"	"	"		10 "	
	29 8.30 p.m.	Eastern 1	Muirhead	"	"	Bell	2 destroyed	5 "	Chimney on fire
July	4 8.16 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung	"	"	"	6 damaged	1½ hours	"
	9 1.45 a.m.	Central 3	Off Nanking	"	Foreign	Telephone	1 damaged	20 minutes	
	12 11.37 a.m.	" 3	Yuenming-yuen	"	"	"		1 hour	
	13 12.30 a.m.	" 5	Off Foochow	"	Chinese	"	12 destroyed		
	17 12.57 a.m.	" 4	Off Honan	"	"	Bell	9 damaged	3 hours	
	17 4.50 a.m.	Western 7	Off Burkill	"	"	Telephone			
	20 12.54 a.m.	Outsidelimits	N. Honan Ex.	"	"	"			
	21 10.23 a.m.	Eastern 1	Off Tongshan	"	"	"	1 damaged	30 minutes	
	26 10.55 a.m.	Western 7	Robison	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	3 hours	Kung Yik Weaving Mill
	26 8.20 p.m.	Central 3	Peking	"	Chinese	"		5 minutes	
	29 9.20 p.m.	Western 7	Pingchiao	"	"	"			Chimney on fire
	29 11.50 p.m.	" 7	Myburgh	"	"	"	1 damaged		Burning paper
Aug.	31 5.07 a.m.	Eastern 1	Broadway	"	"	"		10 "	
	11 6.40 p.m.	Whangpoo		"	"	Bell			Native Craft
	19 6.17 p.m.	Northern 8	North Thibet	"	Coal yard	"		1½ hours	
	20 4.36 p.m.	Outsidelimits	N. Honan Ex.	"	Chinese	Telephone			
	20 4.47 p.m.	Western 7	Bubbling Well	"	Foreign	Bell	No damage		
	21 1.51 p.m.	Northern 2	Broadway	"	"	"		½ hour	
	21 7.37 p.m.	Pootung	Mackenzie & Co.	"	"	"	1 destroyed	4 hours	False Alarm
	21 7.41 p.m.	Northern 2	Broadway	"	"	Telephone	1 damaged		
	26 2.30 a.m.	" 2	Woosung	"	Chinese	"		5 minutes	
Sept.	28 9.21 a.m.	Central 4	Nanking	"	Foreign	"			
	4 8.55 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Woosung	"	Chinese	"			
	4 9.25 p.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	"	"		5 minutes	Telephone pole on fire
	4 10.12 p.m.	Western 7	Markham	"	"	Bell	1 damaged		False Alarm
	15 4.35 a.m.	Central 4	Shantung	"	"	Telephone		10 minutes	
	15 7.50 p.m.	Central 4	Canton and Fokien	"	"	"	1 damaged		False Alarm
	15 9.25 p.m.	Central 3	Tientsin	"	"	"		5 minutes	
	21 10.23 p.m.	Northern 2	Range	"	"	"		5 minutes	Transformer house on fire

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.—continued.

Date	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire Districts.	Road	Class of Fire.	Class of Building.	Alarm.	Buildings Affected.	Time at Fire.	Remarks
Sept. 21	10.55 p.m.	Central 4	Foochow			Telephone			
21	11.29 p.m.	Northern 2	Chapoo			Bell "		5 minutes	Transformer house on fire
Oct. 1	5.53 p.m.	Central 6	Thibet			Bell "		15 minutes	Electricity pole on fire
3	9.50 p.m.	Central 3	Fokien & Ningpo	Small	Chinese	"	5 damaged	½ hour	False Alarm
6	11.30 p.m.	Central 3	Ningpo	"	"	Telephone		5 minutes	
10	9.17 a.m.	Eastern 1	Dixwell	"	Foreign	Bell		15 minutes	
13	2.52 p.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtsepoo	"	"	Telephone		15 minutes	Laou Kung Mow Mill
22	11.45 a.m.	Western 7	Robison	"	"	"			Tar boiler on fire
24	5.27 p.m.	Central 6	Chekiang	"	Chinese	Bell "	1 destroyed & 5 damaged	1 hour	
24	6.06 p.m.	Eastern 1	Off Yuenfong	"	"	"	1 destroyed	1 hour	
25	7.20 p.m.	Northern 8	Kaifeng	"	"	Telephone		10 minutes	
28	5.32 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Szechuen	"	"	Bell	3 very slightly damaged	½ hour	
Nov. 4	7.38 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Footung	Large	"	"			
6	2.38 a.m.	Eastern 1	Wuchow	"	"	"	1 Cotton Mill & 10 destroyed and 10 damaged	4 hours	
11	7.38 a.m.	Eastern 1	Broadway	Small	Foreign	Telephone		½ hour	
11	5.55 p.m.	Central 5	Fokien	"	Chinese	Bell "		10 minutes	
11	5.55 p.m.	Central 6	Peking	"	"	"	4 damaged	2 hours	
14	10.41 a.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtsepoo	"	"	"	1 damaged	20 minutes	
16	2.05 a.m.	Central 4	Kiukiang	"	"	Telephone			
18	5.28 p.m.	Central 3	Yuenming-yuen	"	"	"			False Alarm
19	4.22 a.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	"	Bell	4 damaged	1½ hours	
19	11.17 a.m.	Central 4	Szechuen	"	"	"			False Alarm
24	4.26 p.m.	Eastern 1	Yuenfong	"	"	Telephone		5 minutes	
25	12.47 p.m.	Eastern 1	Singkeipang	"	"	Bell "		5 minutes	
28	12.09 p.m.	Central 4	Shanse	"	"	Bell "		5 minutes	
30	6.41 a.m.	Central 4	Fokien	"	"	"	3 damaged	1 hour	
Dec. 6	7.12 p.m.	Central 5	Chekiang	"	"	Telephone		10 minutes	
7	6.49 a.m.	Northern 8	Cunningham	"	"	Bell	2 destroyed & 1 damaged	1 hour	
12	3.57 p.m.	Western 7	Gordon	"	Foreign	"		20 minutes	
12	8.40 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Alabaster Ex.	"	Chinese	Telephone	1 damaged	3½ hours	
15	5.34 p.m.	Eastern 1	Seward	"	"	"			False Alarm
15	5.44 p.m.	Western 7	Chengtu	"	"	Bell "	4 destroyed & 3 damaged	1½ hours	
17	1.52 p.m.	Western 7	Park	"	"	Telephone		5 minutes	
20	9.01 a.m.	Northern 8	N. Chekiang	"	"	"	3 damaged	½ hour	
23	12.14 p.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	"	Bell "	1 damaged	20 minutes	
24	10.55 a.m.	Northern 8	Tseepoo	"	"	"	6 damaged	1½ hours	
24	4.53 p.m.	Central 4	Chili	"	"	Telephone			Tar boiler on fire.
27	1.08 p.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	"	"			
27	10.58 p.m.	Outsidelimits	Chapel	"	"	Bell "			

Summary.

Foreign	28	Large	3
Chinese	87	Small	126
Miscellaneous	14	False Alarms	9
False Alarms	9	Outside Limits	23
Outside Limits	23		
Total	161	Total	161

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The Authorised Strength of the Foreign Branch, and its actual composition on December 31, are as follows :—

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Chief Inspectors	2	2
Chief Detective Inspector	1	1
Inspectors	11	11
Detective Inspectors	2	2
Gaoler	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	12	12
Detective Sub-Inspectors	5	5
Assistant Gaoler	1	1
Sergeants	80	74
Detective Sergeants	13	10
Acting Sergeants	20	16
Acting Detective Sergeants		1
Senior Warders	4	4
Constables	105	67
Detective Constables	4	2
Plain Clothes Constables	5	8
Warders	13	10
Japanese Interpreters	3	3
Total	282	230

The above list does not include 29 men who have left for War Service, but includes 2 men who have taken their long leave and gone to England for the express purpose of enlistment.

During the year 36 recruits were enlisted from Home and one locally; 4 men resigned, 5 were invalided, 9 were dismissed for misconduct, 1 was transferred to another department, and 1 was struck off the strength for failing to return from long leave.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FOR 1911/14.

	Drunkness.	Neglect of Duty.	Minor Offences.	Total.
1911	34	11	16	61
1912	24	9	12	45
1913	17	9	14	40
1914	15	6	52	73

Although the above table shows a total increase in offences during the year over the figures for the three previous years, it is to be noted with satisfaction that the reports for drunkenness and neglect of duty are on the decrease.

The average daily number of men sick during the year was 10.96.

Sikh.—The discipline of the Branch during the year has been good. This is particularly gratifying in view of the sequence of events occurring during the year which tended to upset the equilibrium of local Sikhs. These events are, first, the arrival of the "Kamogata Maru" with emigrants for Vancouver; secondly, the attempt to spread sedition by what is known as the "Gadar" party; and, thirdly, the European War. The "Kamogata Maru" arrived in Shanghai in April and embarked some 100 Sikhs from various places in China, including 60 from Shanghai. Of these a large percentage were bad characters but not a few were connected in some way with members of the Force. The story of the chartering of this steamer by some person who was supposed to be fabulously wealthy, of its detention in Japan for some weeks through lack of funds to pay for the necessary coal and of its sojourn in Canada, needs no repetition here. The journey was carefully watched by every Sikh in China and feeling ran high when the emigrants on board failed to obtain permission to land and were subsequently repatriated. The scheme was obviously doomed to failure from the beginning and so contrary was it to the general behaviour of the Sikhs that mature consideration cannot but lead those who are in a position to judge to the one conclusion that the "Kamogata Maru" party were merely the tools of a wide political movement aimed at disaffecting the loyalty of the Sikhs and perhaps other sects both in India and abroad. Nevertheless it has had one good local effect—it has shown the saner members of the Force the absurdity of throwing up good employment in Shanghai for what is merely problematical elsewhere. A few Sikhs who purchased their discharge from this Force to join the "Kamogata Maru" returned here in October penniless, and were unable to obtain work. This political movement showed itself during the year in a local attempt to spread sedition. This was chiefly the work of men who called themselves the "Gadar" party. The word "Gadar" means "Strike" and is the title of a seditious paper published in America. Thousands of copies of this paper have been circulated in China and forwarded to India. The local "Gadar" party became so obnoxious that the Gurdwara Committee took action. The Indians engaged in spreading sedition locally, and in the outports, were known to the Police, and the names of seven of the leaders of the local party were submitted to the British Authorities. This action resulted in two serious assaults by members of the party on the secretary of the Gurdwara. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and received salutary punishment, and it is hoped that their sphere of activity, at any rate in China, is finished. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, giving food for serious thought, that, at the time this seditious movement was being fostered mysteriously among the Sikhs, a similar movement with identical tactics should make itself felt in French Indo-China. The participation of the Indian Army in the European War has not been without its effect on the Sikh Branch. Owing to the temporary cessation of shipping between here and Calcutta, much alarm was felt by Indians who thought they were cut off from their homes, and rumours of local trouble suggested the instability of the banks. On this account many policemen withdrew their accounts from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and from the Municipal Savings Bank, but these fears were only temporary and were soon allayed. Much of the uneasiness caused by the War is due to the difficulty of obtaining news as to what is happening. In this dilemma the Sikh is not alone. He is proud of his brothers who are in Europe, but at the same time he feels that he would like to be at home looking after his family and land when trouble exists.

On September 6, S.P.C. 88 Kaiser Singh, when on duty with S.P.C. 60 Hira Singh, deliberately shot the latter in the back. Fortunately S.P.C. 60 recovered, and S.P.C. 88 was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour. It is impossible to account for this crime. No sufficient motive was forthcoming at the trial, and the two men were practically strangers to each other. The lack of interest, as shown by the absence of Sikhs at the trial, was a remarkable feature of a peculiar case.

The efforts made in 1913 to curtail drunkenness have borne good results. There has been distinct improvement in this direction during the last two years. Matters in the Sikh Gurdwara have been less satisfactory. The laudable attempt of the Gurdwara Committee to put a stop to the seditious movement resulted in the assault on the Secretary of this institution, already referred to. The life of the Granthi was threatened. The arrangement whereby the Gurdwara is controlled by a joint Committee of Police and Watchmen has been given a fair trial and has been found to be unsatisfactory. Provision will be asked for the erection of a Police Gurdwara managed on the lines of a Regimental Gurdwara, and confined to the use of the Force only. That members of the Force should be drawn into conflict with watchmen

who are not under control, and have no idea of discipline or self-respect, is most derogatory to the discipline of the Force. The Gurdwara, in addition to being a place of worship, is also a lodging-house. Every Sikh arriving in Shanghai is entitled to make use of this institution, and it frequently happens that the Gurdwara contains numbers of undesirables from America and elsewhere with whom the Police are brought into contact. During the time that the "Kamogata Maru" was in Shanghai, the Gurdwara was overrun by emigrants from this ship. The composition and temper of these emigrants is now well-known, and it is hardly necessary to point out the danger to discipline which results from the frequenting of the Gurdwara by men of this description. In the event of a Police Gurdwara being built this danger will be avoided, by strictly limiting and controlling the number of visitors.

Up to September recruiting was excellent. The standard of recruit has been good, and the Force is practically up to strength. The European War, however, has put end to local recruiting, and it is unlikely that any suitable recruits will be found for some time to come.

As foreshadowed in last year's Report certain changes in the supervision of Police Watchmen were introduced at the beginning of the year, and the result has proved satisfactory. Complaints by employers have not been numerous and the watchmen themselves realise that good behaviour when under Police supervision will ensure more or less permanent employment. On the other hand the class of watchmen not under Police supervision continues to become steadily worse. Many have entirely lost caste, care nothing for the tenets of their religion, and their conduct is becoming more and more lawless. The Granthi is frequently subjected to insult in the street from these men, who are a disgrace to their religion. They have free access to the Gurdwara and it is between these and the Police and self respecting watchmen that efforts should be made to sever all connections.

The number of unemployed Indians has largely decreased. Considerable numbers have returned to India to take the places of relations who have left their farms to rejoin the Indian Army.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or Deserted.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
Police.						
1913 445	13	58	7	2	91	456
1914 456	20	55	10	1	87	457
GaoL.						
1913 113	15	31	3	0	55	119
1914 119	17	14	1	0	28	115

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Natives.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fines
Police.					
1913 15	44	14	35	15	37
1914 16	51	28	21	31	29
GaoL.					
1913 1	18	8	9	4	36
1914 0	24	5	6	6	23

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1913 222	15	18	95	350
1914 163	19	31	174	397

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Uniform Branch for 1914 was 82 Sergeants and 1,009 Constables. The number of Constables was reduced on August 1 by 21, owing to the abolition of the system whereby prisoners used to be employed under the charge of Constables on fatigue work about the Stations; and 21 coolies were engaged to do the work. In order to make good deficiencies in the strength of the Foreign Branch extra Chinese Constables were engaged: the number so engaged varied during the year from 18 to 50. The strength on December 31 was 82 Sergeants and 1,034 Constables. No difficulty was experienced in keeping the Branch up to full strength, the number of men presenting themselves for enlistment being greatly in excess of the demand. The discipline of the Branch, as regards cases of insubordination and serious offences, has been good. The work has been satisfactory. Many good cases of single-handed arrests of robbers and burglars, in some instances at great personal risk, have been rewarded. During the year four Constables were shot whilst in the execution of their duty; of these two died, and the others recovered and were able to resume their duties. In view of the increase in cases of robbery with violence, and in order to provide the Chinese Constables with a weapon of a more offensive and defensive value than the baton, a number of specially trained Chinese Constables have been armed with sword bayonets as an experimental measure. These men patrol certain areas in squads of three, but they are not required to perform this duty according to any special schedule, the idea being to make the work as irregular as possible. As the experiment has only been in operation for a short time it is impossible at present to form any opinion as to the effect it will have on cases of robbery with violence.

The number of men absconding has slightly increased during the year; in many cases the offenders were men who had been granted leave to visit their homes in distant provinces and failed to return. The health of the Branch has been good; the daily average of men on the sick list throughout the year has been 15.09, equal to 1.29 per cent of the strength.

The demand for Chinese watchmen under Police supervision is still on the increase, the number now employed being 129 as compared with 70 at the commencement of the year. There are invariably a number of men available at short notice for this work on application at the office of the Assistant Superintendent for Chinese at the Central Police Station.

The following tables show the comparative strength of the whole Chinese Branch on December 31, 1913 and 1914, respectively:—

Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1913.	Enlisted or engaged.	Transferred from other duties.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	On Dec. 31, 1914.
Uniform	1,111	179	1	90	21	21	24	15	4	1,116
Detective	72		4						1	75
Clerical and Teaching	55	9	1	7			3		1	54
Subordinate	148	43		16	1		5	1		168
Totals	1,386	231	6	113	22	21	32	16	6	1,413

Mounted Branch.—The strength on December 31, 1914, was as follows :—

- 1 Trooper-Inspector.
- 1 Foreign Trooper-Sergeant.
- 1 Foreign Trooper.
- 3 Sikh Trooper-Sergeants.
- 22 Sikh Troopers.

The stud consists of 6 horses and 34 ponies.

During the year the Mounted Branch provided 8 escorts and 25 parties for special duty or service. Troopers and ponies have worked well, benefiting considerably from riding instruction and troop drill during the drill season. Six saddles of the British Cavalry Universal Pattern were purchased in England and are giving satisfaction. Owing to the kindness of various residents who presented two horses and nine ponies during the year, it has not been necessary to purchase any ponies. For various reasons 8 ponies and 1 horse were cast during the year, and 1 pony was returned to the donor at the latter's request. The health and condition of the stud, even during the hot weather, when it was found necessary to extend the patrols, has been well maintained. 21 cases of sickness were treated in the Police stables by the Trooper Inspector, 5 being sent to the Veterinary Surgeons for treatment. Forage was plentiful and prices remained fair up to the commencement of the War, since when they have increased every month. Until December the prices were \$3.20 per picul for bran and \$3.60 for barley, the highest prices since 1898. The cost of the stud, including forage, bedding, shoeing, clipping, mafos' wages and Veterinary Surgeons' charges, has averaged \$14.75 per animal per mensem, an increase of \$1.38 on the figure for 1913.

The following is a list of animals presented during the year :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>By whom presented.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	
"Zimri"	D. Hartley, Esq.	January	24
"Pongee"	H. von Heidenstam, Esq.	March	23
"Dooley"	J. J. Dawe, Esq.	May	11
"Osbourne"	H. E. Hancock, Esq.	May	24
"Cherry Tree"	F. R. Vida, Esq.	June	1
"Narcissus"	E. H. McMichael, Esq.	July	1
"Christmas Tree"	Mrs. J. S. Fearon	August	22
"Doctor"	Dr. E. L. Marsh	August	30
"Ewo"	Colonel Bruce	August	31
"Cold Feet"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	October	12
"Nelson"	Shanghai Fire Department	December	18

TRAINING DEPOT.

Foreigners.—The staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant and 1 Constable.

On March 12, 15 of the first draft of recruits arrived. On March 16, a further 3 arrived bringing the total up to 18. After undergoing the usual course of instruction, they were transferred to Stations on June 3. There were some cases of misconduct and 3 of this draft were dismissed the Force. On June 21, a further draft of 18 arrived and commenced the usual course of instruction. They were examined and passed out to Stations on September 21. The conduct of this draft was good.

Sikhs.—The Staff consists of 3 constables who act as drill instructors, under the supervision of the Foreign Drill Staff, and 1 constable who acts as instructor in Police duties, etc. On January 1, 1914, there were 4 recruits under training. During the year 86 Police and 28 Gaoi warder recruits went through a course of training. Of this number 1 warder recruit was discharged as unlikely to become efficient. 29 Police and Warders underwent a short course of instruction on return from long leave. The conduct and health of the recruits was good.

Chinese.—The staff consists of 4 Chinese Drill Instructors, superintended by the Foreign Drill Staff, and 1 Chinese teacher. On January 1, 1914, there were 36 recruits in training and during the year 173 recruits joined. Of this number, 7 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, 1 was dismissed, and

1 transferred to the Gaol as a warder. During the year 7 warders underwent instruction. Of this number 1 was discharged as unlikely to become efficient, 1 resigned and 1 was transferred to the Police Force as a constable.

The conduct and health of the recruits was good.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The actual strength on December 31, 1914, was :—

Foreign.—

- 1 Chief Detective-Inspector.
- 2 Detective-Inspectors.
- 5 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 9 Detective Sergeants (2 on Active Service).
- 1 Acting Detective Sergeant.
- 2 Detective Constables.
- 8 Plain Clothes Constables (2 on Active Service).
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.

Chinese.—

- 6 Detective Sergeants.
- 69 Detective Constables.

Identification Office Staff not included in the foregoing :—

Foreign.—

- 3 Detective Sergeants.
- 2 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 1 Uniform Acting Sergeant (detached).

Chinese.—

- 1 Chief Clerk.
- 3 Interpreters.
- 2 Compositors.
- 6 Uniform Constables.
- 1 Photographer.

Undoubtedly the outstanding feature of the year has been the extraordinary number of crimes of violence, chiefly armed robberies, not infrequently attended with murder. Before reviewing these figures and statistics which can be seen at a glance in a later stage of this report, it may be desirable to explain the prevalence of these crimes. In the report for last year it was pointed out how the unrest in China and the possession of firearms by disbanded soldiers and others tended to produce an increase in crimes of violence; it is especially to be remembered that the smuggling of arms, chiefly automatic pistols, still continues on a somewhat larger scale than is commonly believed. A beginning having thus been made by unscrupulous ruffians, they rapidly discovered that there was one great factor in the situation which was invaluable to them, namely, the apathy of the Chinese public. On numbers of occasions during the past year, the most daring raids have been made by gangs of armed men on shops and houses in crowded and busy places in the Settlement, but the Police have been left totally unaware of these crimes until after they were perpetrated and the robbers had escaped. The inmates of the raided houses are held up by pistols and the bystanders, of whom there are not infrequently quite a number, gaze apathetically on the scene, and do nothing, or else make a hurried departure from the danger zone. It is not expected that an unarmed onlooker will display very much valour in the face of a loaded pistol, but it might reasonably be assumed that he will behave with an amount of discretion sufficient to benefit other people besides himself. Experience, however, shows that he

does nothing whatever. The robbers, naturally do not operate under the eye of a policeman, and nobody seems to think of fetching one or of raising an alarm until the affair is finished. Nobody entertains the idea of following one or more of the gang, even at a distance, to see where they go, or to give them in charge when passing a policeman. By way of example a recent case may be quoted where a shop was raided in a busy thoroughfare. The shopkeeper kept quiet until he had been robbed and then went round the corner and asked a Chinese constable the telephone number of the police station, never even mentioning the fact that his place had been raided.

As will be seen from this report, numbers of robbery cases have been cleared up and the offenders arrested and dealt with. Probably in the majority of instances the robbers do not live in Shanghai, but merely pay a professional visit here and then decamp with the proceeds and dispose of them elsewhere. The wealth of the Settlement is an effectual bait for criminals. During the year there were 17 cases of murder involving the death of 21 victims. Investigations have been successful in nine of these cases. Amongst the more noteworthy of the murders may be mentioned that of Mr. How Zen Foong of the Commercial Press on January 10, that of Mrs. Neumann on January 23, that of Chinese P. C. 1193 and two bystanders who were shot during a hue and cry after armed robbers on August 5, and the murder of two Chinese women in Kuling Road on December 29. Armed robberies total 98 and unarmed robberies 22. For these crimes 159 persons have been convicted and dealt with, 27 of them having been executed by the Chinese Authorities. The total number of offences against property in 1914 was 4,090, which is an increase of 665 over 1913 and an increase of 887 over 1912. Successful results attended 33% of the investigations last year as against 45% in 1913 and 52% in 1912.

Altogether there were 182 fires reported during 1914, involving the deaths of 5 persons and injury to 3 more.

As regards the Finger Print System during 1914, 2,672 prisoners were identified out of 7,574 received for identification. In addition to these, 1,404 identifications were made out of 2,867 records received from the French Police. The total number of records on file is 46,318 and since the inauguration of the system in Shanghai in March 1910, 19,665 identifications have been made.

With reference to the murder of Mrs. Neumann above mentioned, a full report of the steps taken which led to the arrest and final conviction of a number of men concerned in the crime was published in the December monthly report. One other striking offence was an armed robbery committed by two foreigners in a shop in Hongkew on October 18. In connexion with this an American citizen was arrested and charged, and on November 2 he was found guilty by the U. S. Court for China and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Comparative returns of larcenies for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 are appended.

STATION	1912			1913			1914		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	628	316	51	659	279	42	696	213	31
Louza	681	402	59	712	334	46	819	276	34
Hongkew	665	304	45	620	234	37	869	241	28
West Hongkew	294	181	61	331	179	54	442	160	36
N. Szechuen Road	30	15	50	33	21	65	55	19	35
Wayside	130	87	66	154	120	78	170	113	66
Harbin Road	119	67	56	176	90	51	223	81	36
Yangtzepoo	95	62	65	122	61	41	120	67	56
Sinza	414	160	38	462	164	35	475	120	25
Gordon Road	27	17	63	32	21	65	44	17	39
Bubbling Well	120	62	51	124	52	42	177	47	27
Totals	3,203	1,673	52	3,425	1,545	45	4,090	1,354	33

GAOL.

	Gaol.	Reformatory for boys.
Number of prisoners on January 1, 1914	1,026	72
Admitted during the year	2,057	95
Re-admitted	124	18
Transferred from Gaol		2
Total passing through the Gaol	3,207	187
Discharged time expired	1,748	92
" on doctor's recommendation	4	
" by order of Court	1	4
" on remission of sentence	216	15
Died	35	2
Transferred to Station cells	23	2
" " Hospital	102	16
" " Reformatory	2	
Handed over to Chinese Authorities	16	
In Hospital	17	
In Gaol and Reformatory January 1, 1915	1,043	56
Daily Average for 1914	1,002.22	60.25

	In Gaol January 1.	Admitted during the year.	In Gaol December 31.
1910	763	1,343	761
1911	761	1,942	982
1912	982	2,127	1,129
1913 { Gaol	1,068	1,667	1,026
{ Reformatory	61	100	72
1914 { Gaol	1,026	2,057	1,043
{ Reformatory	72	97	56

Localities claimed by Prisoners.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Shanghai	204	9
Pootung	132	4
Nanzhang	26	
Sungkiang	30	
Nanking	49	4
Chinkiang	63	2
Kiangpei	330	23
Soochow	130	7
Woosieh	53	2
Ningpo	298	25
Hupei	58	1
Canton	61	8
Foochow	8	
Tientsin	7	
Kiangsi	13	
Anhui	45	1
Other places	550	11
	2,057	97

The Foreign Staff have performed their duties satisfactorily during the year and their health has been good. Three of their number left on October 16 with the Shanghai Contingent to take part in the European War, otherwise the numbers have been maintained and work has proceeded satisfactorily. The mess rooms and kitchens of the Senior and Junior Warders were remodelled during the year and are now all that is satisfactory from a health point of view.

The Indian Staff has given less satisfaction. There have always been difficulties in connexion with the recruiting of this branch in that it is considered essential to maintain a mixed number of Sikhs and Mahomedans. In addition to this the best class of recruit has a dislike, in spite of extra pay, to

undertake the work of a gaol warder. It is necessary to maintain a careful foreign supervision over their work. They have been free from serious sickness, but minor ailments continue as heretofore.

The Indian cookhouses in the new barracks have been installed with gas and the cleanliness thus obtained has been marked. At the commencement a certain amount of wastage was discovered but with experience this has been remedied. The superiority of this class of cooking over the old, smoky, woodburning stoves compensates for any small extra expenditure.

The health of the convicts has been remarkably good. One case of scarlet fever occurred in the second week in September, but the prompt measures taken have prevented any further cases occurring to the end of the year. Malingering amongst those disinclined to work has been promptly dealt with by the medical officer placing suspects on two meals per day. A prevalent trick was discovered: certain foreign substances, such as limewash off the cell walls, were introduced into cuts causing them to become a septic sore. The adoption of the curtailed diet cleared the wards of septic cases in a very short time.

In regard to convict labour, all the workshops were kept fully employed until the end of July. On the outbreak of the War in Europe the sale of Gaol products to the public was immediately affected, very few orders being received during the remainder of the year except from Municipal departments. The work of raising with mud the new Public School playground was undertaken by convict labour and was completed on June 24. A considerable loss to outside convict labour was experienced when it was found necessary to cease work on September 6 at the Concreteware Yard. This was due to the yard being congested with big sewer pipes destined for the culverting of the Yangkingpang Creek, which made the proper guarding and supervising of the convicts impossible with the number of warders available. Roadmaking was also suspended owing to the lack of foreign supervision, but parties of 200 convicts have been daily employed in breaking stones at the new yard in Ewo Road.

To counterbalance the loss to convict labour by the partial closing down of the workshops, convicts when unemployed are given, under medical supervision, two meals per day instead of three. This scheme was introduced on September 20 and was extended on November 13 to include all convicts who were unemployed on Sundays and holidays. It is considered that without manual labour two meals are ample for the convicts, and thus without any real hardship to them a considerable saving in foodstuffs has been effected. Since the introduction of this scheme the eagerness shown for employment has been marked where the reverse was previously the case.

As provided for in the Budget, a brick and concrete store for fuel has been erected close to the new cookhouse block, taking the place of a temporary wooden structure which had done duty as a store since 1907. A new guard tower, the ground floor of which forms latrines, is in process of being built at the South East corner of the compound to replace the old one which had cracked badly owing to the subsidence caused by the weight of the new concrete buildings forming the Indians' Barracks. A portion of the Gaol wall in this neighbourhood was also discovered to be similarly affected and is now being renewed. Slight alterations have been made in the Reformatory Block and extra ward accommodation has been provided.

Reformatory.—It has become more and more apparent during the past year that the removal of the Reformatory from the Gaol Block to the building at the corner of the Alcock and Tongshan Roads has been a success. In this roomy building the boys have lost the dull, depressed look worn in their former cramped quarters at the Gaol where it was impossible to give them either proper work, schooling or exercise. Under the new arrangements the boys are fully occupied in the morning in cooking, cleaning, tailoring and carpentry, whilst the afternoons are devoted to physical drill, school and recreation. The keenness shown by the boys in their drill is particularly noticeable and has had a good effect on their general discipline. The grass plot in front of the building is useful for drill purposes in fine weather, whilst the big room on the ground floor makes an ideal drill hall when the weather is inclement. The boys are found to be quick at picking up drill and words of command, and are allowed in turn to handle squads.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. continues to render great assistance by sending five or six of their members to teach reading and writing on two days during the week and by holding services on Sunday mornings. The Association also renders valuable aid to the boys on their release and in many cases have been instrumental in discovering a boy's relatives and inducing the latter to give the lad a fresh start. Where all trace of the relatives is lost the Association in many cases finds employment. Health has been well maintained. In

order properly to supervise the boys ten Chinese Warders were specially engaged at the end of 1913 to take the place of Chinese Constables seconded from the Force. This scheme has not proved altogether a success owing to the pay being insufficient to attract and retain the right type of man, and the matter will therefore receive attention during the year.

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE INSPECTION.

Foreign	Sikh	Chinese
1 Inspector 1 Sub-Inspector 10 Sergeants 1 Acting Sergeant 3 Constables	8 Sergeants 93 Constables	5 Sergeants 139 Constables 1 Interpreter

During the year there have been many functions requiring special traffic arrangements. The most important of these were the celebrations held for the laying of the foundation stone of the Volunteer Drill Hall on April 4, the anniversary of the Battle of Muddy Flat. At 8.30 p.m. on the same day there was a torchlight procession from the Band to the Racecourse, and a fireworks display was given.

The number of accidents occurring in the streets still increases. The following return gives the details for 1914 and a comparative summary for the last four years. The number killed has slightly decreased in comparison with the previous two years.

Accidents 1914.

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to:—</i>				
Tram Cars		6	5	218
Motor Cars		7	11	175
Carriages		1		37
Fire Trucks				3
Carts				27
Motor Cycles and Cycles				13
Runaways		1	1	5
Ricshas		2		21
1914		17	17	499
1913		9	28	380
1912		17	25	363
1911	1	24	17	316

Included in the above figures for 1914, five Chinese were killed and 145 injured by improperly riding upon or alighting from tram cars whilst in motion.

A steady increase is noticeable in the number of street accidents reported where Police Constables employed in the regulation of traffic and pedestrians have been injured through negligent driving. In the Annual Report for 1913, page 43A, reference is made to the growing desirability of increasing the number of refuges or traffic islands. An extract from the Select Committee's Report on London Traffic in relation to this matter was quoted. As a result of this Committee's report the number of these refuges in the City of London has been considerably increased. In one particular spot, namely Cheapside, where there is probably more vehicular traffic than in any other street of the same size in the world, an increase in the

number of islands has been made and has been found to be of great assistance to the Police in the regulation of traffic and probably of more importance for the convenience of foot passengers. In Shanghai the majority of motor car drivers, especially Europeans, are careful and considerate, but there are some who have apparently no regard for life and limb and as such are a menace to the public safety. From such danger the public and the Police stand in need of adequate protection and in my opinion traffic islands would tend to meet this need. A refuge may be looked upon as a permanent automatic traffic point performing the duty of a policeman. This matter will require close attention during the forthcoming year.

Tramways.—An additional route "Railway Station" was commenced in March to relieve the overcrowding in west-bound cars on the Broadway. The new route is along Seward Road and the cars on this road now run east and west. 13 new motors and 15 new trailers have been added to the service, making a total of 80 motors and 55 trailers.

The railless cars, of which at the present time there are 7, commenced running on November 15, on Fokien Road between Sungkiang Road and the Soochow Creek. This necessitated the detailing of 8 Chinese and 2 Sikhs extra for traffic duty at the cross roads on this route. The running of these cars was suspended on November 27, owing to the cars being too heavy and the road was badly damaged in various places. Five accidents were recorded in connexion with these cars during the time they were running.

The number of passengers carried by the Tramways in the Settlement during the last four years are as follows :—

1914	55,647,238
1913	47,686,648
1912	40,734,233
1911	27,257,250

Motor Cars.—On December 31 there were 630 Chinese chauffeurs registered in the police records, an increase of 163 during the year. This total does not include 270 registered in the French Settlement.

The permits of 24 chauffeurs have been suspended for various misdemeanours and 202 convictions were obtained at the Mixed Court for breaches of Traffic Regulations during the year. Particulars regarding chauffeurs whose permits have been suspended are now forwarded to the Hongkong Police and the Police of the French Settlement. There is still much dissatisfaction regarding the general behaviour of Chinese chauffeurs as previously pointed out, and the variation in wages of these men is the cause of a good deal of discontent.

During the year 21 Chinese have been refused permits for driving motor cars, owing to their having failed to pass the necessary tests.

There are now 6 foreign owned and 6 Chinese owned garages in the Settlement. During the year 10 garages were opened and 4 were closed after the busy season was over, leaving a total of 12 garages which is an increase of 3 over last year.

As stated in last year's report it was found necessary at the beginning of the year, owing to the obstructive attitude displayed by certain Chinese garages towards the Police and the unbusinesslike manner in which these concerns were managed, to impose upon each establishment a security of Tls. 200, as provided for under the license conditions. This measure has had good effect.

Public Motor Cars.	1913.	1914.
Submitted for inspection	48	87
Passed on inspection	47	87
Since repaired and passed	1	
Since sold or otherwise disposed of	7	21
Total carrying licenses at end of year	41	66

At the commencement of the summer numerous complaints were received from the Western district on the subject of heavy motor car traffic and the unnecessary sounding of horns after midnight. Many residents declared that they were unable to sleep at any hour during the night. In order to combat this nuisance special measures were adopted. After midnight all west bound public cars were diverted by foreign Police via Lloyd and Thibet Roads. Cars travelling from Bubbling Well eastwards were diverted via Great Western and Sinza Roads. Immediately these special measures were adopted not a single complaint was received. At the end of the hot weather, these special measures were discontinued. During the summer the number of public motor cars reached 87 compared with 48 for the same period of 1913.

Ricshas.—The last of the iron tyred ricshas disappeared from the streets in February. The number of ricshas throughout the year has been approximately 9,000. In April enamel plates were put on the near splash board of the ricshas to correspond with the number of the license which is attached to the back of the ricsha and appears to have been a marked improvement of the cloth numbers that were formerly worn on the coolies' jackets. The supply of ricshas is still considerably in excess of the demand, and a limit to the number is strongly recommended. The remarks on this subject contained in the report for 1913 still hold good, and if the touting and obstruction in the streets is to be remedied some such measures must soon be adopted.

Public Carriages.—Further improvement is noticeable in these vehicles. The numbers have dropped considerably owing to bad business caused mainly by the increase of motor cars both public and private.

Livery Stables.—The measures adopted to render these stables more sanitary and better conducted have had good results. Periodical inspections are carried out by the Police as a result of which many of the stables in the Hongkew District have been remodelled. The stables are reported as being clean and in good condition, and prosecutions have been few, due entirely to the better supervision.

MIXED COURT.

The administration of the Mixed Court has continued in the hands of the Council which provides the Foreign Staff and is responsible for the payment of the running expenses of the Court and for the keeping of monies deposited in Court in connexion with all civil cases. The only item of expenditure which is not borne by the Council is that of the salaries of the Magistrates which are paid by the Consular Body by whom the Magistrates are appointed. The control exercised by the Foreign Staff has consisted of arranging dates for the hearing of Foreign and Chinese Civil Cases and of Criminal Cases which could not be disposed of at the ordinary morning sessions of the Police Court, of receiving petitions of all kinds and ensuring that they are dealt with forthwith, of checking the issue of summonses and warrants which have not been authorised by the Court as at present constituted and of executing the orders of the various Courts, civil and criminal. In addition to the foregoing, the Foreign Staff is responsible for the keeping of a record in English of all criminal cases before the Court, for the custody of women prisoners and for the detention of civil defendants who are committed by the Court to the House of Detention.

The Foreign Staff consists of

- 1 Assistant Superintendent as Registrar
- 2 Sub-Inspectors
- 7 Sergeants
- 1 Acting Sergeant
- 1 Constable

The work of the Court is best reviewed by taking each branch of that work separately.—

Criminal Cases.—The total number of persons coming before the Court during the year was 47,998, 3,549 more than the corresponding figures for 1913. Of the offences against the person and against property showing an increase, the most noticeable are murder for which 65 persons were charged as compared with 26, fraud 121 against 66, robbery 167 against 132, in 1913. The number of persons charged in connexion with traffic regulations, which included breaches of license conditions or of the licensing byelaw respecting motor cars, carriages, ricshas and wheel-barrows, shows an increase of 5,431 over the figures for 1913, an increase of 25%. On the other hand there are decreases in the figures in a number of offences amongst which may be noted abduction and kidnapping, assault, burglary and larceny,

receiving stolen property and unlawful possession. There are decreases of 759 and 278 respectively in the figures for breaches of licensing conditions or of licensing byelaws in respect of Food and Opium Shops.

The following table shows the variations at a glance :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Persons charged.</i>		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	1913.	1914.		
(A) Offences against the person.				
Abduction	117	51		66
Assault	894	711		183
Kidnapping	163	133		30
Murder and attempted murder	26	63	39	
(B) Offences against property.				
Burglary	240	195		45
Fraud	66	121	55	
Larceny	3,427	3,091		336
Receiving stolen property	170	115		55
Robbery	132	167	35	
Unlawful Possession	399	273		126
(C) Offences of a Public Nature.				
Breach of license conditions or of license bye-law res- pecting :—				
Foodshops	1,037	278		759
Opium Shops	532	254		278
Breach of Municipal Bye- laws and Regulations res- pecting :—				
House Refuse	1,749	2,078	329	
Traffic	20,237	25,668	5,431	
Loitering with Intent	259	311	52	
Returning after Expulsion	174	216	42	

During the year eight Foreigners were brought before the Court as no Consular Court would assume jurisdiction. Seven were convicted and the eighth was discharged as the Court found that it could not take jurisdiction, the alleged offence having occurred outside the Settlement Boundary.

Chinese Authorities.—Relations with local and other Chinese authorities continued to be friendly and as a general rule no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the extradition of persons wanted by the police who had escaped from the jurisdiction and vice versa. At the same time it is thought desirable that proper rules should be formulated setting out the procedure to be followed in such cases.

Death Sentence.—In several cases of murder before the Court accused persons have been sentenced to death during the past year. Persons found guilty of armed robbery have been handed over to the Military Governor for punishment and have also in most cases been executed.

Assessors.—The Assessors in Police Cases during the year were as follows :—

British.—Messrs. C. F. Garstin and P. Grant-Jones.

American.—Mr. N. T. Johnson and Mr. M. F. Perkins. During the absence on leave of Mr. Johnson, Mr. J. A. Bristow sat as Assistant Assessor. Mr. C. P. McKiernan also sat as Assistant Assessor on occasions.

German.—Dr. G. Pernitzsch and Mr. G. Scheffler. Mr. Scheffler was transferred to another port in May when his place was taken by Dr. G. Hemeling. The latter left for Tsingtau on the outbreak of the European War and was killed in the course of the fighting there. Mr. K. Schirmer sat occasionally until September 1, since which date he has officiated regularly as Senior Assessor.

Chinese Civil Cases.—This branch of the Court's work shows an increase on the returns for 1913 in all directions. In spite of the fact that during the last four months of the year there were only two Assessors

available to cope with the work, there were hearings of 1,300 cases during the year as compared with 1,235 in 1913 and no less than 904 were concluded as against 536 in 1913.

Similarly the number of petitions filed shows an increase, thus :—

	1913.	1914.
Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	1,041	1,106
„ of a miscellaneous nature	626	710

The Summer Vacation lasted from July 16 to August 31, during which period there was one sitting of the Court weekly to deal with small cases where the amount involved did not exceed \$100.

There is no doubt whatever that the Chinese business men, especially those of slender means and influence, fully appreciate the advantage of foreign control and supervision both in the preliminary proceedings and in the hearing of the cases.

The Assessors appointed by the Consular Body to officiate in Chinese Civil Cases during the year were Messrs. P. Harding, Klimanek, N. T. Johnson and P. Grant-Jones. Mr. Johnson resigned his appointment in May, his place being taken by Mr. M. F. Perkins. Mr. Klimanek resigned on August 14 and was subsequently killed in the fighting round Tsingtau on October 31.

Foreign Civil Cases.—The following table is self-explanatory. Therefrom it will be observed that in Foreign Civil Cases, *i.e.*, cases in which the plaintiffs are Foreigners, a large percentage never reach the hearing stage. They are either settled out of Court or the summons is withdrawn as soon as it is issued.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CIVIL CASES FOR 1914.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Cases withdrawn or suspended.	Cases awaiting first hearing.	Unable to locate.	Cases heard or settled.
American	37	3	3	9	22
Austrian	11		1	4	6
British	218	18	13	44	143
Danish	1				1
German	86	7	4	30	45
Italian	18	2	3	4	9
Japanese	42	2	2	14	24
Netherlands	13			5	8
Norwegian	1			1	
Russian	6	1	1	1	3
Spanish	6		3	1	2
Swedish	3			2	1
Total	442	33	30	115	264

Security Office.—This is one of the most important branches of the Court's work. The only difference, however, between the present and the former regime is that proper and genuine enquiries are now made into the securities offered. For every bond accepted two are usually refused. The exact liability of a guarantor is still undefined. Reference was made to this point in the Mixed Court Report for May 1914. If a definite ruling were given which would be agreed upon by all the Assessors, the work of the Security Office could be lessened considerably. During the year ten persons were prosecuted for forgery and false presentation in connexion with security bonds. Of these, five were fined amounts varying from \$15 to \$200, three were sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to three months and the remaining two were discharged.

House of Detention.—During the last months of the year there was a considerable increase in the number of persons under detention. On December 31 there were 120 as compared with 78 on January 1, an increase of 54%. The existing accommodation is now taxed to its full capacity. There are four persons

in some cells which should not be occupied by more than three in the ordinary way. Some of the debtors have been detained for over a year and there is one, held in connexion with two Japanese Civil Cases, who has been detained for over three years. The difficulty in dealing with recalcitrant debtors is that in some cases they will remain under detention for years without disclosing their assets.

Women's Prison.—Unlike the House of Detention, the Women's Prison returns show a decrease of 20 prisoners between January 1 and December 31. On the latter date there were 71 prisoners in custody.

During the year the Prison has been rounded off and made self-contained by the erection of a laundry block on the East and a wall and gateway on the South side. The space thus enclosed has been converted into an exercise yard where the prisoners are made to walk for an hour every day, weather permitting. This has been recommended by the Medical Officer for some time. Formerly the prisoners were confined in their cells year in and year out without ever leaving the block. The effect on the intellect of these women cannot but have been demoralising. Part of the ground floor of the Eastern wing of the prison has been converted into a receiving block where prisoners on arrival are bathed with hot water, examined by the Medical Officer and provided with clean prison uniform. This has been recommended by the Medical Officer and has proved beneficial to the sanitary condition of the prison. The laundry block is not yet in use.

Magistrates.—Mr. Sun Tiao Ting was granted three months' leave on August 14. Mr. Yn Ying Wang was appointed by the Consular Body to act during Mr. Sun's absence and on the latter's resignation in November was confirmed in his appointment.

Buildings.—Taking into consideration the increase in the Court's work and the expansion of the Settlement, it is obvious that the present buildings are insufficient for the requirements of Shanghai. It is to be hoped that, in the near future, the existing buildings will be demolished and others erected commensurate with the importance of the Court in the local administration of justice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The slow and steady fight against the armed criminal has continued unabated throughout the year with varied success. The difficulties besetting the efficient police administration of the Settlement, referred to in many published reports extending over several years, still remain, and so long as this is the case efforts towards prevention and detection of crime will continue to be severely handicapped.

Surrounded, except on the South side, by what may be termed 'hostile' country, quite open to the inroads of criminals of all descriptions, to whom the wealth of the place is a steady attraction, the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is poorly guarded naturally. It has been suggested that the only manner efficiently to cope with the problem, and to render innocuous the lack of co-operation and the inefficiency displayed by the external police, is to return to medieval methods and to build an unscalable wall round the open boundaries with gates at intervals strongly guarded by police. Illustrations of this idea may be found in almost every village, with its high bamboo fence, every town with its wall, and finally in China as a whole, protected in the North by that wonderful work of man—the Great Wall. But these are modern days when endeavour is made to apply modern methods where possible, towards unravelling the local police problems. In the effort therefore to supervise the movements of criminals on the outskirts other methods must be considered, and adopted where circumstances permit. The dividing line between the Settlement and Chinese territory appears simple when studied on the map; but only those who have tried to follow it through the intricacies of roads and alleyways, especially on the northern limits, know the complications of the journey. To police such a boundary efficiently is next to impossible, and the criminal element has not been slow to appreciate and to take full advantage of a difficulty, which is increasing as the population grows and extends its habitat beyond the outskirts.

The only solution of the present difficulty is to extend the Settlement to natural or artificial boundaries, such that a proper guard can be maintained, and where the division between the two jurisdictions is not an imaginary line drawn across open country and marked by boundary stones. The railway lines on the north and west are indicated as the ideal boundaries; by taking the area thus included into the administration of the Settlement the Council will be given jurisdiction over a district which urgently requires cleansing from a

sanitary, engineering, and police point of view. The health and public works aspect of this matter do not concern this report, but it is no exaggeration to say that on the outskirts of the Settlement in the districts north of Sinza, West Hongkew, Hongkew, Harbin Road, and Wayside, the majority of the dangerous criminals have their haunts, and remain there unmolested by the Chinese Police, unless they actually commit offences within their jurisdiction. The following incident is a good example of the callousness displayed by these officials vis-a-vis the Municipal Police. An armed robbery was recently committed on the Dixwell Road Extension, which is a Municipal road outside limits running through Chinese territory. The victim was in a ricsa, and was held up by a number of men, who robbed him of a considerable amount of property and fired a shot from a revolver before making off into Chinese territory. This incident was watched by a Chinese policeman, from a distance of 35 yards who, on being questioned afterwards as to why he took no action, replied that as the affair occurred on a Municipal road over which he had no authority he could do nothing. This is typical of the attitude displayed towards the Municipal Police, who on the other hand wherever possible give every assistance to the Chinese Police in the detection and arrest of any criminals who may have taken temporary refuge in the Settlement.

By studying the criminal statistics and the Mixed Court records and perusing the remarks under the heading of 'criminal investigation' it will be seen that the anticipations expressed in past reports regarding the increase in crimes of violence have been fully realised. The effect of the Revolution of 1911 and the rebellion of 1913 will take some time to pass away, and the situation arising after the outbreak of war in Europe has not tended to improve matters locally. To the hordes of soldiers and ruffians of all descriptions, disbanded with their weapons after the disturbances, who have since been roaming in all directions robbing as opportunity presents, must be added those thrown out of employment through slackness in trade. This point is not generally realised, and without taking an alarmist view it may safely be said that unless the employment market improves considerably in the near future a somewhat serious situation may have to be faced. It is difficult to suggest any remedy, but during the continuance of these conditions the Police find that serious crimes of violence do not decrease, while an abnormal increase is noted in the number of petty cases.

At such times it is to be hoped that leniency in dealing with offenders will be banished from the administration of justice, and that such sentences will be inflicted as will act as deterrents. The Mixed Court has full powers of imprisonment up to any period, and, with the much appreciated co-operation of the Military Governor of Shanghai, whose headquarters are at the Arsenal, the Court has been able to ensure the prompt carrying out of capital punishment on parties found guilty of armed robbery. These powers, however, have, in the opinion of the Police, not always been utilized, especially in the treatment of the habitual criminal with many sentences of "expulsion" in his record. To hand such hardened criminals over to the Chinese Authorities for deportation to distant parts of China is only returning to what has already been tried and found utterly useless. Perusal of the police monthly report for April 1914 exemplifies the inefficacy of this method.

An examination of police records shows that the habitual criminal is becoming an increasingly important factor in local crime. The question of how properly to deal with him is one which will soon need serious consideration, and which may perhaps be ventilated at the present time. Criminals are of two kinds, the "occasional" and the "habitual." The latter is the man who makes a profession of crime and has no other means of livelihood.

The object of penal laws is threefold: (1) the punishment of the offender, (2) the reform of the offender, if possible, and (3) the protection of the community. Of these, from the community's point of view, the third is obviously by far the most important. As is well known in these days the relation between crime and insanity is very clearly established. Each is a phase of distorted mentality which, when given free rein, becomes a great public danger. In the case of insanity this fact has been recognised for many years, and persons adjudged by competent authorities to be mad are segregated in asylums, not for any definite period but until cured; or, if incurable, for life. For many years criminological experts in various countries have advocated the treatment of habitual crime on the same lines as lunacy. They have shown by statistics the uselessness of continued short sentences in the case of professional criminals and have pointed out the futility of adopting curative measures with irreclaimable characters who decline to be cured. In Great Britain a beginning was made in 1908 when the Prevention of Crimes Act was passed. By this

statute offenders may, under adequate safeguards, be indicted as habitual criminals and may, if convicted, be sentenced to a term of "preventive detention" of from 5 to 10 years in addition to any punishment for the particular offence charged.

The Police records in Shanghai show that the Settlements are being preyed upon by an ever increasing class of these habitual offenders who have no other profession than crime. The richness of the place attracts them; perpetual short sentences served in the comparative comfort of the Municipal Gaol have no terrors for them; expulsion and deportation have both proved to be of little avail against their return, and finally the introduction of the 'cat' cannot be obtained through misplaced sentimentality in certain quarters. In other words, the community is unable to protect itself against these men.

The solution to the question locally would seem to be the permanent elimination from society of the professional criminal; in plain terms, his imprisonment for life. Anything less is a weak *via media* inconsistent with any real intentions to bring about a lasting remedy.

The number of criminals involved would be, perhaps, 70 the first year; which figure would largely decrease in each successive year. It is estimated that at the end of 10 years the total number would not exceed 250 persons. The question of their disposal could be met either by expansion of existing Gaol accommodation or by the provision of a separate penal colony. The moral effect of a scheme of this kind would probably be great. The fate of habitual criminals would soon become known and would cause a large proportion of professionals to quit this neighbourhood and seek fresh fields of activity elsewhere.

The usual vigilance has been exercised to prevent as far as possible the improper functioning of the Chinese authorities within limits. Unsuccessful efforts were made during 1913, as set forth in the Annual Report, pages 66A and 67A, to obtain official permission for detectives to work in the Settlement under certain conditions, and these were followed in June 1914 by a request for the establishment within the Settlement of a Bureau for the repatriation of rebels, with reference to which, the negotiations with the Consular Body and the Chinese press publications, are set forth in official correspondence embodied elsewhere in this Report. To this scheme there appeared at first to be no objection provided that certain conditions, safeguarding the sole authority of the Police to function, were adhered to: it was considered a useful measure to arrange for the return to their home of rebel leaders who had taken refuge in Shanghai. Premature action, however, on the part of those concerned in the venture, and close scrutiny, disclosed the fact that the proposed office was far from being the benevolent institution it appeared on the surface. Under the guise of a "pacificatory invitation" to the rebels to come forward, repent, and be pardoned and repatriated, there was discernible the intention to punish by banishment and to submit a certain class of Settlement residents to a process of compulsion, which would eventually drive them into the waiting arms of the Chinese authorities outside limits. The Bureau was soon discovered to have anticipated the receipt of official permission, and to have opened doors for business without authority. This was quickly corrected, and on the scheme being rejected the office was quietly moved outside limits to the West Gate of the Chinese City. Before passing from this subject mention should be made for record purposes of the case of the British steamer 'Hsin Ning' on board of which a Japanese subject was killed and a second wounded while the ship was lying at the jetty at Nantao on February 5, 1914. The incident, having occurred outside limits, was not in itself of any great importance to the Settlement; but in view of the fact that the two Japanese were residents of the Settlement and the steamer was British-owned, with offices within limits, the assistance of the Municipal Police was invoked. Moreover, it was alleged, after enquiry, that the instigator of the affair lived at No. 835 Burkill Road. This was at once raided by the Police without result. A search, however, of the premises brought to light an official seal and several bundles of documents of a secret and confidential nature proving the existence of a Chinese Intelligence Bureau and Detective Agency with a strength in personnel at the beginning of the year of fifteen officers costing the Chinese Government, according to the office statement of accounts, the sum of \$1,513.40 for the month of January alone. The documents have been carefully examined and translated, and form a record of extraordinary interest, taken in conjunction with the information already possessed. The man wanted has never been arrested, though a warrant was issued by the Mixed Court and subsequently withdrawn, after the case had been settled by the Chinese Government to the satisfaction of the Japanese Consular Authorities. The charge of improper functioning within the Settlement still holds good.

The following is a summary of the most important reforms required from the point of view of police administration :—

1. Extension of the Settlement to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line and to the projected new railway on the west, with jurisdiction over that portion of the Soochow Creek bordered by the Settlement.
2. Corporal punishment for crimes of violence.
3. Revision of the conditions under which pawnshops are licensed.
4. Reduction in the number of licensed Ricschas and the registering of all coolies employed as pullers.

K. J. McEUN,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	705	71,363	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	33	1,061	
Persons summarily convicted	305	52,316	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	15	25	
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	18	25	8 Cases (Chinese) transferred to higher Courts outside Shanghai. Decisions not yet notified.
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	2		1 Case under remand.
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	712	3,720	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences	77	4,523	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	524	60,374	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny	74	4,542	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny	2		
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	50	3,881	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	12	469	1 Foreigner under remand.
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	42	2,591	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement limits			\$555,751.43
Total Value of property recovered			\$172,647.58
Net loss			\$383,103.85
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	2	1	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences		294	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences		52	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	49	2,296	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	9	1,176	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police	4	642	
Persons found by friends or returned home	3	219	
Suicides committed	5	27	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	2	68	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	8	25	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and dismissed		5	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	2	642	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed	1	41	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	61	9,227	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	2	229	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	62	407	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves		26	
Persons conveyed by prison van		1,332	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	2,287	10,681	1,937 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		1,961	
Police engaged in such service	2	368	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			80
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			1,011
Accidents where persons were injured	11	648	
Accidents where death ensued		47	
Dogs seized by Police			1,824
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			1,750
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,443
Dogs restored to owners			581
Dogs escaped or died			5
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			3
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			3
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies		1	
Ditto. not suspected to be suffering from rabies	20	46	

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Absent from ship without leave						1							1
Accessory before the fact							1						1
Assault	6	9	10	9	4	1	4	4	1	4			52
Assault and damage to property					6								6
Attempting to cause bodily harm				1									1
Attempted sodomy				1									1
Cutting and wounding					1								1
Desertion						1					2		3
Kidnapping													1
Libel		1		2									2
Shooting and wounding									1				1
Suicide or attempted suicide					1							1	1
Threatening to kill	1												1
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Armed robbery and attempted murder										1			1
Embezzlement		1	1		1	2							5
False Pretences				1		1					2		4
Forgery				1		2							3
Forging bank notes							1						1
Fraud	1		1			3		2				1	8
Larceny	5	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	2	3	2	4	32
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Carriage	1												1
Dog	5	2	12	3	4	3	1	2	2	2			36
Hotel										1			1
Liquor			1			2	1		3				7
Lodging-house					1								1
Motor Car or Motor Cycle							1		1				2
Tavern							2						2
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Arms or Fire-arms, carrying					1			1		1		1	6
Being an idle and disreputable person	2									1			1
Circulating seditious propaganda													1
Creating a disturbance								1					1
Depositing Garbage or House Refuse				1	1	5							11
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	12	3	6	33	11	12	8	6	13	8	9	10	133
Drunk, disorderly and cutting and wounding									3				3
Drunk in barracks and disobeying orders									1				1
Escaping from custody			2										2
Fighting and creating a disturbance				1	1		1			2			5
Gambling					1								1
Illegal arrest					1								1
Keeping a disorderly house				3			1						5
Keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without a license	1												1
Obstruction		1				1							2
Obstructing, and assaulting the Police	2												2
Obtaining money whilst being an undischarged bankrupt											1		1
Prostitution, Soliciting										1			1
Returning after expulsion				2								1	3
Hiding a bicycle on footpath without a light							3	1					4
Vagrancy	4	1	1	1		1	1			1		2	12
Various									1				1
Total	41	21	35	61	36	40	26	21	33	25	14	22	375

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Abduction	19	4	3	2	6	5	3			6	2	1	51
Allowing children in brothels		1	3		2					3			10
Assault and indecent assault	58	54	82	55	76	75	60	74	62	34	50	32	712
Attempted suicide	6	1	2	5	6	4	10	8	8	10	3	5	68
Cruelty to children	3		2	1	7	1	5	4	3	1			27
False imprisonment						1			2	1	3		7
Intimidation	1				1	7	3	1	3	4	35	3	58
Kidnapping	12	13	20	12	13	6	17	9	10	1	8	12	133
Malicious prosecution	5	1	5	1	2	2		1	2	2	1		22
Manslaughter			2	1			1	2	7				13
Murder, and attempted murder	9	9	5	5		1	5	9	3	3	9		65
Wounding and malicious injury		9	1		4	3	5	2	2	3	1	30	
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
Arson, or criminal negligence		8	6			4	1	2			3		24
Burglary	22	12	23	19	24	22	7	9	8	13	14	22	195
Cruelty to animals	11	7	7	6	5	2	3	4	4	8	5	8	70
Embezzlement	1	4	4	2	6	8	7	7	2	3	5	2	51
Extortion	11	2	5	1	5	19	8	4	8	3	1	1	68
False pretences	14	9	9	1	10	4	4	9	10	9	4	3	86
Forgery						1		5		9			15
Fraud	9	8	9	7	12	12	14	18	8		8	16	121
Godown breaking				1			1					6	12
Housebreaking	9	3	9	8	2	4		2	1	3	2	6	49
Larceny	283	220	263	244	282	241	200	234	273	304	296	241	3091
Malicious damage		1		2	4	5	3	4	3	1	2	1	26
Receiving stolen property	11	12	8	10	11	9	4	16	6	6	8	14	115
Robbery	7	17	40	8	19	11	19	5	6	11	8	16	167
Unlawful possession	21	23	24	23	26	16	34	20	18	29	16	23	273
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-laws or of License conditions respecting :—													
Carrriages	41	41	45	56	60	49	66	67	45	31	42	34	577
Carts	46	20	36	49	21	35	26	42	31	31	35	49	421
Clubs			1	2			3		1	5			14
Dairies	1		5	1	1	2	1			1			14
Dogs	1	2	13	3	10	13	5	13	17	9	3	9	98
Food shops	2	19	9	12	6	27	75	47	16	37	24	4	278
Laundries	3	2	3	3	1	9	5	4	7	4	3		44
Livery stables													17
Lodging houses	4	7	16	22	13	5	9	4	1	8	12	4	105
Motor Cars	6	6	7	9	19	21	82	50	15	8	6	3	232
Opium shops	28	22	36	19	23	25	14	5	39	11	21	11	254
Pawn shops			4	13		10		4		2		1	34
Rickshas and Sedan Chairs	1585	1104	1709	2296	2539	1907	1930	2457	1830	1587	1522	1686	22,152
Tea shops	1	4	1	9			6	4	7	11	6	10	59
Wheelbarrows	45	81	81	116	69	55	102	106	142	126	101	118	1142
Wine shops	1	2		3	2	1	4	1	3	5	3	2	27
Breaches of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting :—													
Arms	2	4	1	1									8
Buildings		2				1	1		3	10	7		24
Dangerous material, storing of		7	1			1		1	1				11
Feathers	2		1			2	1						6
Fireworks	38	19	6		6	2	3	9	28	4	4	5	124
House refuse	95	205	226	163	206	263	208	171	159	171	72	139	2078
Illegal arrests				6		1				1			8
Indecent advertisements		5					1	2	1	2	1	2	14
Lotteries	1	1	3		2	1	1	2	2	2			15
Nuisances	575	630	681	782	852	742	986	914	872	737	677	576	9024
Prostitutes	45	21	66	39	39	84	48	52	71	26	11	9	461
Straw	3	3	9	1	1					2		8	22
Traffic	216	92	190	204	131	240	188	115	45	60	49	37	1567
Bribery	1		1	2			4		2	3	1	2	16
Coin, uttering counterfeit and coining		6	7	1	6	3	8	4	8	3	7	4	57
Contempt of Court	2	1	1	4	2	2	5	3	2				22
Fighting and creating disturbance	144	87	105	155	126	142	163	163	122	127	97	113	1,544
Gambling	33	156	128	77	86	68	30	26	10	25	10	24	663
Gaoi breaking				1		1		3	1	1	1		8
Loitering with intent	32	21	39	32	35	23	16	25	25	17	33	13	311
Obstructing the Police	6	4			4		1	3	6	5		1	30
Returning from expulsion	14	13	22	37	15	18	26	26	16	16	6	7	216
Trademarks, infringement of							1	1	1	3			6
Trafficking in women and children	9	2	10	14	17	3	14	1	3	14	18	17	122
Vagrancy	20	13	17	10	1		1	14	7	10	6	11	110
(4) <i>Miscellaneous Cases :—</i>													
Associates of loafers and robbers		2	18	7	4	1	5			2	8	8	55
Husband and wife	8	5	4	5	5	5	6	1		2	1		42
Insanity	1		3		5	3	1	2	2		1		18
Passing food to prisoners	6	4	5		4		1	1	2		1	1	25
Seeking protection of Door of Hope	1	2	3	1		7	4	8		1	1	2	30
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	7	1	9	4	2			1	5	9	2	7	47
Witnesses in criminal cases	12	22	16	26	20	11	26	7	21	23	16	13	213
Various	5	6	8	8	5	4	2	5	7	5	2	17	74
Total	3554	3068	4081	4599	4866	4196	4495	4811	4030	3632	3293	3373	47,998

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	2493	1938	2619	3397	3624	2979	3117	3666	2985	2588	2349	2485	34,240
Case withdrawn	1	1	2	3	8	3				2	5	6	31
Cautioned	15	20	32	34	3	13	27	13	17	25	26	38	263
Compensation	3	6	11	16	9	5	2	2	11	4	2	5	76
Dismissed	94	104	105	131	113	104	148	113	100	117	83	101	1,813
Expulsion	2	2	14	9	6	5	5	4	3	2			57
Fined	472	628	777	608	615	695	952	608	497	418	328	351	6,949
Handed to parents or guardians	11	12	17	16	9	11	22	8	2	16	8	3	135
Imprisonment	342	262	357	255	340	259	112	304	295	359	376	260	3,521
" and expulsion	57	45	49	59	50	46	34	32	41	53	47	44	567
Reformatory	5	8	8		9	9	4	10	11	7	6	7	84
Released on security	19	10	10	14	15	12	10	7	13	1	8	2	121
Sent to City Authorities	17	18	52	26	17	18	34	23	19	10	21	22	277
" other Chinese Authorities	6	5	11	13	20	17	10	4	17	14	11	15	143
" Charitable Institutions.	13	9	12	13	20	15	11	12	10	11	15	14	159
" French Police	2		3	3	7	3	4	3	4		3	6	38
Various	2		2	2	1	2	3	2	5	5	5	9	38
Total	3554	3068	4081	4599	4866	4196	4495	4811	4030	3632	3299	3373	47,998

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1905-1914.

OFFENCES.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Arson	17		82	28	15	10	12	23	12	24
Assault	505	739	858	704	807	904	813	879	894	712
Burglary and housebreaking	169	196	317	362	310	355	464	351	298	264
Coining	10		2	1	4	9	95	9	5	6
Cruelty to animals	31	33	56	54	73	124	11	85	101	97
Cutting and wounding	40	74	44	34	37	49	28	41	52	30
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	439	692	1,195	1,934	2,403	2,295	1,910	2,876	1,628	1,544
Embezzlement	18	22	32	20	81	45	66	65	62	51
Forgery	1	6	2	4	5	4	6	11	4	15
Fraud	114	123	197	87	131	141	117	114	66	121
Furious riding or driving	162	152	143	195	198	192	105			
Gambling	334	467	566	456	480	869	722	922	701	663
Kidnapping	116	156	288	310	331	302	276	210	280	353
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	2,447	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254	3,470	3,427	3,091
Loitering	93	162	247	285	243	199	442	295	259	311
Manslaughter	2		1		13	15	7	25	7	13
Misdemeanour	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027	1,362	10,011	4,517
Murder	10	21	35	13	26	20	15	26	26	65
Nuisance, including firing of crackers & burning joss-paper	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778	11,167	9,114	11,102
Obstruction	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886	21,743	16,194	23,947
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	5		20	98	141	95	123	113	114	86
Property, receiving stolen	51	57	91	113	142	138	164	143	170	115
Possession, unlawful	100	112	236	323	415	522	536	440	399	273
Rape	1		1	9	10	1	3	1	7	2
Returning after deportation	3	10	56	147	253	277	285	252	174	216
Rioting and destroying property	49	27	1			19				
Robbery	2	95	158	56	97	115	66	86	207	167
Squeezing	12	153	112	156	135	94	80	95	99	68
Suicide, attempted	2	42	42	30	63	77	77	63	64	68
Uttering	21	15	16	27	32	42	41	36	46	51
Wilful damage			35	8	44	42	29	23	28	26
Total	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,569	51,833	47,439	46,104	44,449	47,998

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1914.	Foreign	Chinese.	Total.	1914.	Foreign	Chinese.	Total.	1914.	Foreign	Chinese.	Total.
January 7	2	213	215	May 13	1	202	203	September 16		145	145
" 14	1	240	241	" 20		199	199	" 23		147	147
" 21	4	242	246	" 27		228	228	" 30	1	180	181
" 28		241	241	June 3		211	211	October 7	2	170	172
February 4		224	224	" 10	4	221	225	" 14		138	138
" 11		224	224	" 17		193	193	" 21	1	159	160
" 18		207	207	" 24	1	179	180	" 28	1	180	181
" 25	1	232	233	July 1		181	181	November 4	4	148	152
March 4	3	270	273	" 8		168	168	" 11	2	157	159
" 11	2	268	270	" 15		166	166	" 18		167	167
" 18		240	240	" 22		167	167	" 25	1	196	197
" 25		267	267	" 29		191	191	December 2	1	163	164
April 1		232	232	August 5		175	175	" 9	3	149	152
" 8	1	225	226	" 12	3	167	170	" 16	2	163	165
" 15	4	205	209	" 19	2	153	155	" 23	4	152	156
" 22	1	205	206	" 26	1	158	159	" 30	5	156	161
" 29		175	175	September 2		141	141				
May 6	2	188	190	" 9		142	142				
								Total	60	9,910	9,970

Weekly average 192.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	32	4	36	Bridles, complete	28	11	39
Webley Revolvers	131	5	136	Brushes, Flat	18	81	99
Webley Revolvers, R.L.C. Pattern	22		22	Brushes, Dandy	10	39	49
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	51	2	53	Lance Buckets	pairs 25	5	30
Automatic Pistols (Belgian)	15	3	18	Burnishers	4	11	15
Martini-Metford Carbines	527	29	556	Sam Browne Belts	28	4	32
Martini-Metford Bayonets	527	46	573	Chaff-cutters	6		6
M. L. E. Short Rifles	161	29	190	Chain Shoulder Straps	pairs 28	15	43
" Bayonets	158	37	195	Clippers, Horse	9	4	13
" Carbines		650	650	Curry Combs	18	66	84
" Bayonets		218	906	Gauntlets	pairs 28		28
Pull-throughs	688			Lances	25	16	41
Slings	688	748	1,436	Muzzles	3		3
Frogs	688	25	713	Head Ropes	28	22	50
Pouches	688	156	844	Stable Rugs	54	13	67
Waist Belts	688	152	840	Saddles, Complete	28		28
L. M. 303 Ammunition	72,100	2,165	74,265	Stirrup Leathers	pairs 28	39	67
Webley 45 Ammunition	3,988	515	4,503	Swords	28	6	34
Automatic Pistol Ammunition (Browning)	1,191	1,062	2,253	Sword Knots	28	4	32
" " (Belgian)	297	1,063	1,360	Spurs, Jack	pairs 28	28	51

POWERS OF PUNISHMENT FOR THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT.

The disciplinary powers over British subjects in the Force, which were sanctioned under the Regulations by H.M. Minister at Peking, entitled "Shanghai Municipal Police Regulations" (Annual Report 1910, page 57) are vested in the present Captain-Superintendent in the terms of the appended authority, conferred by means of a warrant issued by H.M. Minister :—

WHEREAS by Article 3, sub-article (1) of an Order of His Britannic Majesty in Council of October 18th, 1909, entitled "The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909," it is provided that the power of His Majesty's Minister in China to make King's Regulations under Article 155 of "The China and Corea Order in Council, 1904," or to join with the Ministers of any foreign Powers in amity with His Majesty in making or adopting Municipal Regulations under Article 156 of that Order in Council, shall extend to making, or joining in making or adopting, Regulations for the creation, maintenance, discipline and control of a police force for any foreign Concession or Settlement in China :

AND WHEREAS by Article 3, sub-article (3) of "The China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909," aforesaid, it is further provided that His Majesty's Minister in China may also issue to the person for the time being in command of such police force a warrant empowering him while in command of the force to inflict summary punishment upon members of the force by imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and that such warrant may be at any time withdrawn :

AND WHEREAS a police force has been created for the International Settlement at Shanghai (hereinafter referred to as the Shanghai Municipal Police) :

NOW therefore I, John Newell Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the Orders-in-Council aforesaid, by this warrant under my hand and seal do hereby empower Kenneth John McEuen, Captain-Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, while in command of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to take cognizance of offences which may be contrary to the maintenance, discipline and control of such police force, and to inflict summary punishment upon members of the force by imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding fifteen days :

AND I do further direct the said Kenneth John McEuen every month to send a report of all cases tried summarily by him during the previous month to the Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China :

AND I do further direct that the jurisdiction of the said Kenneth John McEuen under this warrant shall be exercised in conformity with such rules and directions as may be issued to him by the Judge of the said Court, and shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the China Orders-in-Council and Rules of Court so far as they may apply.

GIVEN under my hand and seal this fifteenth day of December, Nineteen hundred and thirteen.

J. N. JORDAN,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister to China.

His Britannic Majesty's Legation, Peking.

MIXED COURT.

The Foreign administration and financial custody of the Court still gives general satisfaction. Two incidents of note, an attempt to introduce an unauthorised Court of Appeal, and a protest by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce occasioned by crimes of robbery with violence, provide pointed illustrations of the two needs of importance, whereto attention was drawn in the last Annual Report: the establishment of a method of treatment for cases on appeal, and the restoration of the Court's powers of corporal punishment for crime of the type in question.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 31, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform the Consular Body that from Police Reports recently submitted the Council learns that on December 24, the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and the City Magistrate formed a Court in the premises known as the Bureau for Foreign Affairs in the Bubbling Well Road, heard an appeal against a judgement given on June 8 in a land case in the Mixed Court, and declared an intention to notify a decision thereon in the near future. The proceedings took place with all the exterior formalities pertaining to a Court of Law; and were attended by a number of court ushers or other underlings from the Chinese City in the suite of the City Magistrate. From an article in the Chinese Press of the same date, of which I enclose a translation, the Council moreover learns, with some concern, that this is not an isolated irregularity, but is the first step of an organised attempt which is in progress to introduce a new Court of Appeal with alleged jurisdiction both in civil and in criminal cases.

The facts are doubtless already within the knowledge of the Consular Body, but I nevertheless hasten to communicate to you the substance of the Police Reports and to record the Council's formal protest against the functioning of this self-constituted tribunal.

I am confident that the Consular Body will concur in the Council's opinion that it is imperative to prevent irregular action of this kind by every available means, and to ensure strict observance of the procedure as recognised both by the Foreign and Chinese Authorities. If this irregularity is continued the Council will accordingly issue instructions to the Police to effect the arrest of the Officials who enter the Foreign Settlement for the unauthorised purpose in question.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

J. C. VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER, Esq.,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

Extract from the Sinwanpao, December 24, 1914.

JURISDICTION OF THE SHANGHAI TAO IN APPEALS.

The judicial authority of the Yamen of the Shanghai Taoyin prior to its establishment as a branch of the High Court of Justice has recently been approved by the Central Government as of plenary jurisdiction in appeals by residents in the Settlement.

The case in which Chen Hua Hua is plaintiff against Chin Hsiao Yun in connexion with a land encroachment and construction of premises has been fixed for hearing this afternoon, the Shanghai District Magistrate having been appointed to proceed to the Yamen for investigation; under arrangements as described in this newspaper on December 22. The procedure decided by the Board of Law in conjunction with the Board of Foreign Affairs is now appended:—

1. In cases in which a Chinese is plaintiff against a Chinese whether civil or criminal, if the plaintiff or defendant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mixed Court, he may record an appeal in that Court, i.e. in the British or French Mixed Court and may appeal at the Court of the Taoyin within the time limit laid down by the Board of Law; and if upon investigation of the facts it is found that the grounds are sufficient, a date will be fixed for holding the Court of second instance, wherein the Chinese Officials shall make their decision independently.

2. In cases in which a Foreign merchant is plaintiff against a Chinese if the plaintiff or defendant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mixed Court an appeal may be made in accordance with these regulations, at the Taoyin's Yamen, and a date will be fixed, to be notified to the Consul concerned so that he may come to the Yamen as a spectator on the bench.

3. In cases in which a Chinese merchant is plaintiff against a Foreign merchant the judge of the nationality in question resident in Shanghai forms the Court of second instance; and at the time of investigation a Chinese Official shall also proceed thereto for joint action, so that both parties may obtain a just decision.

Translation of letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Council, November 30, 1914.

This year the number of persons in the Settlement has very largely increased and the number of bad characters has increased likewise. Cases of theft and robbery and wounding are accordingly constantly heard of and the merchants residing in the Settlement are all alarmed. During recent days the Chuan Chang diamond shop in Yunnan Road, the Ta Hsin Chang foreign goods shop in Markham Road, the Lien Ta cash shop in Fokien Road and the Lun Yu cash shop in the Sungkiang Road have been robbed one after another according to statements in the newspapers, which are probably not false. The merchants of the several trades have all come to this Chamber and expostulated in the following vein:—

"This year the violent conduct of desperadoes is such as never has been before: all for the reason that after the commission of the offence they are not sought out and arrested with severity, but saunter at large as if beyond the law, and consequently act with indiscriminate boldness to the injury of shops in the street. You should have long since begged the Municipal Council genuinely to give effect to measures for tranquillising the locality and protecting public peace: your public duty is involved: and we think the Municipal Council can also not pass on responsibility. The audacity of these bad characters is daily becoming more fierce; and even in busy places thefts and robberies incessantly occur. If the Chamber of Commerce still keeps silence, upon what can the merchants depend?"

They have severally and pressingly requested the Chamber to communicate this. It is to be observed that of late the number of cases of crime by bad characters is indeed such as to occasion misgiving. The Chamber is well aware that the Council, bearing responsibility for public order, will consequently not permit that merchants in the Settlement shall be constantly in a state of alarm. There are indeed very many bad characters about the place, and if the stream flows undammed it will become a river.

The Chamber of Commerce is the representative of all the merchants and cannot but earnestly press and request that the offenders in the previous cases be quickly sought out, arrested and most severely punished: so that bad characters will retreat and the locality will be at peace; whereby we shall very much appreciate the Council's public spirit.

With an expression of distinguished consideration.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 16, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of November 30 on the subject of certain armed robberies which have occurred in the Foreign Settlement of late.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Police Force is applying earnest attention to the work of preventing crimes of this nature and detecting and capturing the offenders. The results of their recent efforts have, in the Council's opinion, been quite satisfactory; between January 1 and November 30 this year, 114 reports of robbery have been investigated in connexion with which 89 persons have been arrested and convicted; of whom 33 have been handed over to the Chinese Authorities and 11 of these have already been executed. You may be confident that no pains will be spared to bring all the offenders to justice.

The work of the Council's Detective Branch is indeed more successful than the Chinese community can realise; it sometimes appears to be slow, for the results are generally the outcome of patient and laborious investigation; they are retarded by the inherent difficulties of its position, environed on all sides by other administrations; and too often the satisfactory issue attracts but little public notice, because it follows after the lapse of a few months, when the circumstances of the crime are no longer fresh in the public mind.

The Council has always predicted the prevalence of crimes of violence as the principal danger of ceasing, in the Foreign Settlement alone, the infliction of the ancient punishment of the bamboo, which has so long been looked upon by the criminal classes as inseparable from the ordinary routine of justice. This was pointed out in the Council's answer to the Consular Body of April 14, 1909, in connexion with a previous communication of the Chamber in the same vein as that under reply. This form of punishment is the generally recognised and indispensable means of preventing crimes of robbery with violence; and your letters forcibly illustrate how unfortunate it is that the Mixed Court ever undertook its experimental cessation. In the Foreign Settlement such crimes have since been visited merely with imprisonment, for which criminals have openly declared their indifference; in the Chinese City corporal punishment even for minor offences, remains generally in vogue. In the Council's opinion, the reason for the frequency of incidents such as those to which you refer, is to be found solely in this anomaly.

I am directed to draw your especial attention to this point, in order that the Chamber may give its influential support to the representations which the Council has repeatedly made with a view to the re-introduction of the use of the bamboo at the Mixed Court.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

THE CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

In May Mr. Carlos de Sostoa, the Consul for Spain, took exception to the indication in the last Annual Report that the proprietorship of a public roulette house in North Honan Road remained Spanish. The correspondence therein referred to makes it clear that the premises in question did in fact remain under lease by a Spanish subject between the end of December 1912 and the end of February 1913, and that owing to the intervention of the Consul for Spain this lease was thereafter cancelled.

The general warrant issued by the Senior Consul authorising the suppression of public gambling in the premises in question was withdrawn in the same month for reasons subsequently intimated. Roulette was thereupon renewed at once, and in spite of an effort to effect its suppression through the Chinese Authorities it continued until the Autumn. To the difficulty of localising the jurisdiction to which the proprietors are amenable, a familiar feature in past negotiations, there were added that on one occasion, the Police met with a refusal by the Acting Consul-General for Italy to hear the verbal evidence of a Detective as to his personal observations and enquiries, and that on another occasion a warrant issued was in force for six hours only, owing to circumstances which are not within the Council's knowledge.

Shanghai, May 19, 1914.

SIR,—In the "Shanghai Municipal Council Report for the year 1913 and Budget for the year 1914, Part I. Watch Matters," under the heading "Public Gambling" some misstatements are made, which I have the honour to ask you to rectify in your next Annual Report.

First of all in the introductory notes it is stated that "the proprietorship of the premises remained Spanish." I have only to refer you to my letters of March 31 and August 4, 1913, in which I clearly stated that the premises in question were only leased to a Spanish subject and that in the month of March I succeeded to have the said lease terminated.

In your last letter dated October 21, addressed to me, the statement "3. I have experienced the very greatest difficulty in ascertaining the exact nationality of the gamblers Santos, Garcia, Saavedra and Castañeda, who have all at one time or another been considered to be under Spanish jurisdiction" requires an explanation. With regard to the individuals Garcia and Saavedra, these two men have never been registered as Spanish subjects, as I informed the Captain-Superintendent of Police in my letter No. 176 of July 8, 1912, as Consul for Spain, and in my letter, 3/7 of the same date as Acting Consul for Mexico.

With regard to Santos I beg to confirm my letter No. 175 dated July 6, 1912, to the Captain-Superintendent, informing him that H. E. the Spanish Minister had approved of and confirmed the cancellation of Leon Santos from the Register of this Consulate.

With regard to Castañeda I beg to refer you to my letter No. 162 of September 7, 1911, addressed to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, stating that Mr. Castañeda had informed me that he had been registered at his own Consulate-General, therefore he was not any longer under the protection of this Consulate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul for Spain.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 23, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 19, on the subject of the section of the Annual Municipal Report for 1913 devoted to the question of public gambling. In reply thereto I have the honour to express the Council's regret that any such inaccuracy as you describe should inadvertently have crept into this publication. The matter will, however, be rectified by the publication of your letter forthwith in the Municipal Gazette and hereafter in the next issue of the Report.

Inasmuch as the tenour of your letter indicates that the public roulette wheels at No. 24 North Honan Road are outside Spanish jurisdiction, I have the honour to state that it is reported to the Council that the title deed for the property, originally registered as British Consular Lot No. 18, subsequently as American Consular Lot No. 200, and again subsequently transferred to the register of the Italian Consulate General, has for the third time been cancelled for registration at the Spanish Consulate in the name of A. Lafuente.

No notice of any such transfers or appointments for measurement have been received by the Cadastral Office, and the Council's information is thus not formally reliable; for any information, therefore, on the subject which you may be able to afford, or for any light which you can throw on the present ownership of the gaming house the Council will be very much obliged.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

Shanghai, May 2, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed by the Consular Body to request you to return to me the General Warrant dated July 24 issued by the Consular Body against the gambling carried on in the premises known as No. 24 North Honan Road.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1914.

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of May 2, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, the Senior Consul's warrant of July 24, 1913, empowering the Council to suppress gambling at No. 24 North Honan Road.

Since receipt of your letter the public roulette wheels at this establishment, closed for some months, have been re-opened, and I have therefore the honour to express the Council's hope that another instrument may be drawn up or other means devised to prevent the re-development of public gambling beyond the limits of the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 17, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter (243-x) of May 16, I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body has reconsidered in its various bearings the question of issuing Court Orders and Warrants for execution by the Municipal Police outside the limits of the Settlement and its roads.

Serious doubts are entertained as to whether the members of the Municipal Police when acting outside the Settlement without a Warrant from their own national Court but under a Warrant issued by a judicial authority of another nation, can claim that amount of immunity from the consequences of application of force which they are entitled to when acting within the territory prescribed under the Land Regulations or if provided with a Warrant from their national Court and the Consuls having jurisdiction are not prepared to issue Warrants which may lead to questions of very complicated nature before the Courts in Shanghai and with possibly unfortunate consequences to those who act on them, as well as responsibility for their employers, the community of Shanghai.

Most of the Consulates see no hindrance to their nationals being employed in the way mentioned and it might be a way out of the difficulty to engage a certain number of these nationalities in the police force or to swear them in before their respective Consuls as special constables, in which capacity alone Municipal Police Officers act beyond Settlement limits. Else the Chinese Authorities must be addressed on the subject.

The Consular Body wishes at the same time to draw the attention to the fact that in almost all Western legislations it is not only the providers of public gambling facilities who commit an illegal and punishable act: it is also illegal and a punishable offence to take part in the gambling. The Municipal Police can therefore assist materially in reducing the evil effects of the gambling houses by collecting with all due prudence and reserve the evidence necessary for bringing a charge against the frequenters of the gambling places in their respective Courts. The Consular Body believes that when it has become a matter of public knowledge that the visitors as well as the gambling places are watched by the police and that prosecutions against people who go there to gamble will take place in their respective Courts, when sufficient evidence is obtained, the number of visitors will be materially reduced thereby making it an unprofitable business to carry on the houses.

If at the same time evidence is collected to warrant prosecution against the people who combine to carry on the gambling establishments their gradual disappearance may perhaps be expected.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 27, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 17, setting out certain difficulties which are likely to be encountered by the Council in taking Police action beyond the limits of the Settlement.

With these the Council is in general agreement, but as regards No. 24 North Honan Road, I have the honour to point out that the establishment is not only beyond the limits of the Settlement, but it is also outside the districts which the Council desires to include within the Settlement, that is to say, it is outside what may be termed the "extension area," and will even if the Settlement is extended, remain under Chinese jurisdiction.

For this reason it appears to the Council desirable that the suppression of these public roulette wheels should be carried out by the Chinese Authorities, and I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to address them on the subject and ask that such steps as are necessary be taken at once.

The property on which these premises stand is now registered in the Spanish Consulate, and the Council has little doubt that the Consul for Spain will render the Chinese Authorities such official assistance as may be necessary, and I may add that, as heretofore, the Council is willing to lend the services of the Municipal Police for any duties in connexion with the matter, provided formal application is made for their services through yourself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 24, 1914.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a report from the Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police stating that "gambling on an extensive scale is being carried on at No. 24 North Honan Road," and that a motor car licensed under No. 292 in the name of Mr. Morando, an Italian subject, is used to carry people from various places in the Settlement to the above mentioned premises.

With reference to the latter statement, as a preliminary step in the matter, I hereby authorize the Municipal Council to withdraw at once the licence of the motor car No. 292.

For what concerns the first point, viz. that gambling is being conducted at 24 North Honan Road, I had yesterday to request the Acting Captain-Superintendent to place before me all the evidence he has been able to collect about the actual relation of Morando to that gambling house: and I explained to him that if substantial proofs are furnished of his being a gambling house keeper, he might be punished according to the provisions of the Italian Criminal Code: and that if the evidence supplied was not sufficient to that effect, I would anyhow see my way, in my administrative capacity, to order Morando to sever immediately every connection with the premises known as No. 24 North Honan Road Extension.

I have therefore the honour to ask you to instruct the Acting Captain-Superintendent to let me have a full report on the above circumstance, on receipt of which I shall consider the course of action to be taken by me.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIUSEPPE ROS,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 24, on the subject of the gambling house, No. 24 North Honan Road, I have the honour to state that the Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police will continue to furnish you with any evidence in his possession implicating Italians in the management of the establishment.

As regards cancellation of Mr. Morando's motor-car licence, the Council considers that such a step would be useless, as the licence would without doubt be thereupon taken out in another name. It is, moreover, to be noted that the licence in question is on the register of the French Council, Mr. Morando's residence being in the Avenue Paul Brunat.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

G. ROS, Esq.,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

Shanghai, July 30, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my previous letter of the 24th inst., asking you to provide me with a circumstantiated report on the connection of an Italian subject named Morando with the premises known as 24 North Honan Road, where the Acting Captain-Superintendent is informed that gambling is being conducted.

I beg to point out to you that I have not yet received any reply to that letter, and that unless a written report from the Police reaches me, it is impossible for me to take any effective step against Morando for his misdemeanour.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIUSEPPE ROS,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 2, 1914.

SIR,—The Council has learnt that a warrant has been issued for putting an end to the public roulette wheels at No. 24 North Honan Road, that it bears the requisite seals of the Spanish and Chinese Governments, but that it remains inoperative pending your countersignature in respect of the Italian interest in the property.

I have therefore the honour to enquire how the matter actually stands, and what the attitude of the Italian Consulate-General towards it is.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

G. Ros, Esq.,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

Shanghai, October 3, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday I have the honour to inform you that up to the present moment I have received no communication from any source of the issue of a warrant for putting an end to the public roulette wheels at No. 24 North Honan Road, and therefore your information "that it remains inoperative pending my countersignature in respect of the Italian interest in the property" is utterly incorrect.

A warrant to the above effect was supplied by myself some time ago to the Chinese Authorities having jurisdiction over the territory North of the Settlement, but for some peculiar circumstances it was not executed and I took it back, informing the Chinese Authorities of my desire to leave the solution of the difficult and intricate question to my esteemed chief, who is expected back to Shanghai in the course of this month.

If in the meantime anything can be done to deal effectively with that nuisance, without involving heavy responsibility on my part or on the part of this Consulate-General, I will be always ready to co-operate to such effect with my colleagues interested in the question or with the Municipal or Chinese Authorities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
GIUSEPPE ROS,
Acting Consul-General for Italy.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

CHINESE POLITICAL AGENTS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The endeavour to introduce Chinese Government detectives into the Settlement under a system of passes, which engaged the Council's attention at the end of 1913, was renewed six months later, under the disguise of a proposed office for the repatriation of Chinese concerned in the Rebellion. The suggestion appeared at first to be innocuous, and obtained a favourable reception from the Consular Body and the Council, subject to certain stipulated safeguards; but the subsequent establishment of the office without reference to these stipulations, the appointment of thirty investigation officers, and fuller knowledge on the Council's part as to the process whereby the support of the Foreign Authorities was obtained, showed the enterprise in its true light, and suppressive steps were taken accordingly.

Shanghai, June 10, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter (294-XIX) received by the Consular Body from Admiral Tseng, the Military Governor of Shanghai, re opening of a temporary office in the Settlement for repatriation of Chinese who have been connected with the revolution.

The Consular Body considers that it will be to the advantage of the Settlement to grant the application on certain conditions, a draft of which is enclosed and I am requested to inquire whether the Council should wish for any alteration or addition to be made in these conditions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

- 1.—The Office to be at No. 24 Burkill Road, Shanghai.
- 2.—The business transacted to be the voluntary repatriation of Chinese residing in the Foreign Settlements who have been connected with the revolution.
- 3.—The office to be open only during ordinary business hours (from 9.30 to 12 a.m. and from 2 to 4 p.m.) and to remain closed at all other hours.
- 4.—A Representative of the Consular Body provided with a written authority to be admitted on request at any time.
- 5.—The office to be closed at the end of 3 months from date of opening or before if the Consular Body should consider it necessary for reasons of public expediency.

Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, May 27, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that during the revolutionary trouble of last year in the Provinces of Kiangsu and Kiangse, the once Military Officers of both high and low rank and those who were involved indirectly in the trouble acting against the Government, are now taking their refuge in the Settlement of Shanghai where they have no means of making their livelihood, one not only has sympathy for them but also there is fear that they may step into the wrong course again.

It is aware to every one that the main object of plotters who are against the Government, is to induce and instigate the people. Those who have no means of living are more likely to follow and fall into their tricks.

In consequence of this, the Tutuh and Civil Administrator of the Kiangsu Province have conjointly wired to the President of the Republic of China, to obtain permission to establish an Office 陸軍遺撫調查所 the function of which is to disband those who were once Military Officers and others who were indirectly involved and who are now repentant and who were not the real offenders in the trouble of last year. They will be allowed to report themselves to that office; if they are found correct in their conduct and behaviour, they will be sent back to their respective native places. The length of time of the said office to be opened is limited to three months.

The President has approved and sanctioned the matter as stated above, and has appointed Lieutenant-General Tu Hwa-chuen (杜灌川), Chu Shian-chih (朱先志) and Chang Chia-shih 章嘉時 to undertake the work.

The place selected for the establishment of said place is at No. 24 Burkill Road and will resume work shortly.

The primary function of this office is as said before to disband those who were indirectly involved in the trouble of last year and so give them a fresh start of gaining a livelihood. This will greatly relieve the present serious situation of the Shanghai Settlement; in view of this, I have the honour to approach you to be kind enough to place the matter before the Consular Body of Shanghai, and will thank you exceedingly for an early reply. With compliments.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
TSENG JU-CHENG,
Military Governor of Shanghai.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 11, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10 and to state that the proposal outlined in Admiral Tseng's letter therein enclosed is one to which the Council offers no objection. To the five conditions of establishment which the Consular Body has suggested the Council proposes the addition of a sixth to the effect that the office shall be controlled with the active assistance of the Police. By this is meant that a Foreign Detective Inspector and a selected Chinese clerk shall be on duty therein during office hours. The object of the precaution is twofold; it will enable the Police to become better informed as to the Chinese who have lately made the Foreign Settlement their asylum, and it will at the same time prevent the office from being used for any other purpose than that for which it is established. The Council attaches considerable importance to this condition, and, inasmuch as it has already received Admiral Tseng's assent in principle, I have little doubt that its incorporation as suggested can be arranged without difficulty.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 20, 1914.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of June 11, and in sequence with our conversation of Tuesday last, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, for the information of the Consular Body, copies of a notice, sundry comment, and a code of rules and regulations, with regard to the projected office for the Repatriation of Rebels, which have been translated from the "*Sinwampao*."

It is evident that these documents were published before receipt by the Chinese Authorities of the Consular Body's reply to the Military Governor's letter of May 27, for they contain no reference to the conditions which it was proposed to attach to the permission that the office be established in the Foreign Settlement.

Further than this the Council has a Police Report to the effect that the office was opened on June 15 in the forenoon and closed the following day at the request of the Captain-Superintendent, the official in charge agreeing to wait until proper authority was received.

The course which the Chinese Authorities have adopted thus appears to the Council to be, at least, premature, and there is evidence in their announcements that the character of the office is intended to be more coercive than was at first apprehended. Indeed the Council, upon reflexion, sees in Admiral Tseng's scheme a marked similarity with that for the introduction of Chinese detective officers into the Settlement, which was presented to the Council in December last and declined. The correspondence on the subject is set out on pages 66/7A of the Annual Municipal Report for last year, I need only cite the suggested provision of 30 official investigators to make my meaning clear to your colleagues and yourself.

In conclusion I have the honour to state that, in the Council's opinion, it would be an injudicious step to allow the office to be established at present, and one calculated rather to disturb the Chinese commercial community than to contribute to the restoration of confidence.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

From the "*Sinwampao*," June 14, 1914.

NOTICE BY THE INVESTIGATION OFFICE FOR THE LAND FORCES BANISHMENT (OR DISCHARGE)
AND PACIFICATION.

Tu Hui-chuan and Chu Hsien-chih, Lieutenant-Generals of the Land Forces, Advisor in military matters to the Tutu of Kiangsu, and Chang Chia-shih, Lieutenant-General of the Land Forces, hereby notify: in the disturbances of last year in Kiangsi and Nanking humanity suffered misfortune; the Government, taking account of the interests both of the Country and of the people, had no course but to take up arms, though with tears. In about ten days or a month the disturbance was entirely abated. But the several chiefs of the commotion, took flight first, all taking away money, and fleeing to beyond the sea; and still regardless of the Country's difficulties, like fiends and impishly, unceasingly provoked and drove people to their death, without regard or pity for anyone. For since in breaking the peace, they were pursuing their private ends, they could not of course give mutual support: as the saying is, "When the skin is not retained, what base has the fur?" Consequently those who are most to be pitied, are that class of military and civilian officers who were compelled to follow; who for a single mistaken conclusion, at that time, fell into the whirlpool, and with what strength was left them from the contest of war and the clash of arms, were afflicted with the misfortune of emigration afar. Who of these had not father and mother, and wife and child? and thus, as it were, in so great an expanse of country, there was no place for their persons; striking against the meshes of the net, it was all over with them, and when they had arrived at the point of extremity, they remained as outcasts in Shanghai: and in the Settlement constant cases (of crime) occurred. In the confusion distinction was difficult, so that we were deeply shamed before neighbouring countries, and felt deeply pitiful towards you.

Now instructions have been received from the Kiangsu Tutu Feng, and the Civil Governor Han, that, first because trade both Foreign and Chinese is earnestly beseeching for peace, and secondly as an act of exceptional grace and mercy, they have cited the circumstances, and have requested the Government to have pity on the foolish multitude. By special grace it has approved the issue of funds: deputing the Lieutenant-Generals to come to Shanghai, to discuss with the Shanghai Military Governor, and to discharge, pacify and investigate; opening a road for renovation, so that each may come forward and report his name for consideration; a stamped certificate being issued, with funds for despatching you back to your native place; so that each may continue his livelihood in peace, and avoid being deceived again, thereby incurring punishment.

This special notice is accordingly issued. Any military and civilian officers, etc., residing in Shanghai, concerned in last year's commotion, compelled to follow, and now suffering under suspicion, should, after the issue of this proclamation, at once bring their former commissions or all proofs, quickly to No. 24 Burkill Road in the new Settlement opposite the Paulun Hospital: and give their names, (there will be concise rules to be read at the time of reporting the name), awaiting investigation and the issue of proofs and funds for their discharge. The Lieutenant-Generals have, moreover, received personal directions from the Tutu Feng, that if you can sincerely accept pacification, you will of course be strongly protected, and if after discharge you are subjected to spite and accused upon matters which occurred before the time of your pacification, or if the local officials depute runners to arrest you on the ground that you took part in the Revolution, you need only proceed, holding the proof which has been given you and clearing yourselves accordingly; without being in the least involved. But those who were guilty of matters affecting crime are not within this category. You would best not hold back, as spectators, in suspicion and fear, thus over-passing the time-limit, and voluntarily subjecting yourselves to the suspicion that you are the followers of traitors: hence bringing repentance on yourselves. This is the earnest hope of the Lieutenant-Generals. This is hereby specially notified.

From the "Sinwampao," June 15, 1914.

OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION OFFICE FOR THE LAND FORCES BANISHMENT (OR DISCHARGE) AND PACIFICATION.

The Tutu of Kiangsu, Feng Kuo-chang, and the Civil Administrator, Han Kuo-chun, have deliberated on the question of the banishment and pacification of military officials who are outcasts in Shanghai: and they have received the Government's approval to Commission Tu Hual-chuan, Chu Hsien-chih and Chang Chia-shih to come to Shanghai and to discuss a procedure together with Mr. Tseng Ju-cheng. It has already been arranged; and behind the Race Course in Shanghai at No. 24 Burkill Road a house has been leased for the establishment of the organisation, fixing the name as the Investigation Office for the Land Forces Banishment and Pacification; and more than ten investigating officers have now been selected: with a co-operative discussion and agreement with the Consular Body in the first place. On the first of this month (the sixth month) it was opened, and Feng and Han having issued a formal commission to Mr. Tu as director, and to Messrs. Chu and Chang as assistants, a proclamation was issued yesterday for general information (which has already been produced in the advertisement columns of this newspaper and need not be published again). The arrangements of the organisation are severally set forth hereunder:—

Institution, Arrangements.—The office was established the day before yesterday, June 12, but the appropriations and arrangements have already been discussed for more than two months; and the most important question—the office being established in the Settlement—is the various matters of investigation, which must be discussed with the Consular Body in order to avoid obstruction. A few days ago, this was discussed, and satisfactorily agreed, and definite despatch has been received, whereupon a notification was published and the office was established.

Internal Organisation.

<i>Three Directors:</i>	
<i>Chief Director:</i>	TU HUAL-CHUAN,
<i>Assistant Directors:</i>	CHU HSIEN-CHIH,
	CHANG CHIA-SHIH,
<i>Agency Official:</i>	CHOU YU-CHENG,
<i>Secretary:</i>	CHIANG PEI-YEN,
<i>Official Clerk:</i>	WONG PEI-SHU,
<i>Miscellaneous Official:</i>	CHANG CHIEN-CHIN,
<i>Writers:</i>	Four men,
<i>Official Investigators:</i>	Thirty men.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

1. *Investigation Officers* shall receive the instructions of the Director in carrying out investigations, and various matters relating to banishment.
2. *Miscellaneous Officer.*—He shall be deputed by the Director from among the Investigation Officers to control all miscellaneous matters.
3. *Agency Officer.*—He shall receive his instructions from the Director, being responsible for funds, expenditure and receipts, and for the purchase and issue of articles, and for accounts, etc.

4. *The Secretarial Officials* shall receive the instructions of the Director in performing the correspondence work, and preserving the records.
 5. *Clerks* shall be severally responsible for the business of all engrossing and writing.
 6. *Runners* shall be under the instructions of the Miscellaneous Officer, who will give them directions and control them.
 7. The daily hours of duty shall be from 9 a.m. until 11.30, and from 12.30 p.m. until 4.
 8. No officers may be absent from duty on their own initiative during the hours of business, (those who go out on public business are not in this category).
 9. If an investigating Officer, having other business, cannot come to the office for more than one day, he shall request leave from the Director. Any other person at the time of requesting leave shall further state whom he has obtained to replace him.
 10. The various officers must each fulfil their own responsibilities without confusion. The Shupan's office is a secret office for the preservation of public records, and with the exception of the Director, the Official Clerks and Writers, no other person may enter without authority.
 11. The Office must be quiet, and all improper conduct is strictly forbidden.
 12. Great care must be taken as to fire.
- If there is any incomplete point in the above rules they shall be added to or diminished from time to time.

INVESTIGATION RULES.

1. Investigation work in this office is of very great importance, and the responsibility of each investigating officer is extremely grave. Special care and effort must be taken to perform the duties, and there must be no carelessness or over-rigour resulting in mistakes.
2. Investigation work must be the subject of instructions in the first place from the Director, and must not be the subject of personal requests or evasive excuses.
3. With reference to any persons who are subjects of pacification, when the Director of the office gives instructions to an official to investigate, the official in question shall be entirely responsible for all their affairs; and he must investigate thoroughly and in detail in accordance with the items of the Record of Character of the concerned; and must not help him out of personal feelings, or give careless instructions.
4. The officers may not introduce the names of persons to report to the office for pacification; nor speak on their behalf. (This rule is applicable to all officials of this office).
5. Matters of banishment and escort are also to be managed by the Investigation Officers, but they must be deputed in the first place by the Director, and may not make requests therefor or make evasive excuses.
6. All other officers must fulfil their duties carefully and diligently.
7. If there is any incomplete point in these rules they shall be added to or diminished from time to time.

From the "Sinwampao," June 16, 1914.

ESSENTIALS WITH REGARD TO THE INVESTIGATION OFFICE FOR THE LAND FORCES BANISHMENT AND PACIFICATION.

Procedure for banishment and pacification. The investigation office has already formally begun business. Military and civilian officers who are outcasts in Shanghai may independently come to the office and report their names as a basis for investigation. In the ten articles of procedure as to banishment and pacification newly fixed by the Directors of the office Messrs. Tu, Chu, and Chang, with the Military Governor Tseng Ju-cheng, it is laid down that any person who is subjected to banishment and pacification, must submit two photographs, one for retention in the office and one for transmission with the official in charge at the time of banishment, to be handed to the competent local authority; and his certificate will be issued by the Tutu Feng and the Civil Administrator Han in their joint capacities. In every batch an officer is deputed as banishment escort, and the limit shall be fifteen men. At the time of reporting (at the office), the former revolutionary commission, and proof, shall be handed in. After being subjected to banishment and pacification on this occasion, the concerned may not again take part in revolutionary conduct, but each should lead a peaceful livelihood. If in the future any further improper conduct is discovered, the certificate will at once be cancelled, and the concerned will be brought up for examination and treatment.

Officers.

Directors. TU HUAI CHUAN,
CHU HSIEN-CHIH,
CHANG CHIA-SHII.

who have all received commissions from the high authorities Feng and Han, so that there is truly no distinction as to chief and assistants. After the opening of the office the following officials will be commissioned in the name Director (here follow the names of the officials as previously published, and thereafter the names of thirty investigating officers).

Of these thirty investigating officers, there will be twenty from the office, and ten deputed by the Shanghai Military Governor.

CONCISE RULES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OFFICE.

1. Any persons who took part in the disturbance of last year and who are outcasts in outside provinces, or any military or civilian officer, of whom this is the native place, whether actual officials under the former regime or subordinate officials, are all within the class of banishment and pacification, and can report their names direct, and await banishment; but officials newly deputed in the autumn disturbance for independence, may also be permitted to obtain guarantees and may report their names, if they are willing to make sincere repentance, funds being issued for their banishment and escort to their native place.

If officials of this class have acquired property in the Settlement or have already taken up another sort of livelihood, or if for any other reason they cannot be subjected to banishment and pacification and return to their native place, they should report the circumstances, and their place of residence, in detail to the Investigation Office.

2. Officers who are to be pacified, on coming to the office to report their names, should bring with them their commissions, and any proofs for consideration, and thereafter a detailed Record of Career will be issued to them by name, they will be ordered to fill it in accordingly. Thereafter when the Investigation Officer has investigated that the statements are true, instructions as to the time limit will be given in due course, an officer will be deputed as an escort on banishment, and, at the time, there must be two photographs, one for retention at Shanghai, and one for sending to the native place of the concerned.

3. When the persons and officials subjected to pacification and returning to their native place shall amount collectively to over fifteen, an official shall forthwith be deputed for escort for banishment and return to their native place; and at the same time the office will report to the Tutu and the Civil Governor, so that directions may be given to the local Authorities in the places of origin of those who have received pacification, that they may exercise protection over them. If the persons and officials receiving pacification are genuinely of good and entirely correct behaviour, the local officials shall be ordered to report, requesting that they be recorded for employment. If they remain in an outside province then a request shall be made that the Authorities issue directions to the local Authorities, to treat them in the same way, as a mark of special favour.

4. If among the officials to be pacified the original domicile is in one province, and it has been changed to another province, and the family being likewise in another province, the concerned are unwilling to return to the original domicile, an official may be despatched as an escort upon their banishment; a report being made by the office at the same time; and a request will be made to the Tutu and to the Civil Governor in order that, taking note of the above provisions of these regulations, they may give instructions to the local Authorities, both of the original domicile, and of the changed domicile, so that they may note and report.

5. After report and pacification, certificates will be issued by name, and the concerned will await their escort on banishment and return to their native domicile, travelling expenses being issued, with due regard to the distance of the journey, and the price of the tickets by boat and train being deducted.

(There are five further rules, which, when they have been amended, will be issued to-morrow.)

From the "Sinwanpao," June 17, 1914.

CONCISE RULES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OFFICE FOR BANISHMENT AND PACIFICATION—(continuation).

6.—For any person receiving pacification there will be no examination as to suspicions of his previous connexion with disturbances.

7.—After pacification, those of good and entirely correct behaviour shall be selected for employment, as an encouragement for others, or shall in the first place be commissioned to act as Investigation Officers of this Office, in order to assist in matters of investigation.

8.—After pacification, return to domicile holding a proof, if any person makes a further accusation against the concerned out of spite, as to matters previous to his pacification he may cite the certificate which he holds. But persons concerned in criminal acts are not within this category.

9.—After pacification and return to the place of domicile each should maintain respectable conduct; and if any person ventures either in their own province or in outside provinces or by coming to the Shanghai Settlement, to conspire irregularities, he shall on discovery be arrested, examined and treated as additionally guilty.

10.—Those who have pistols, should give them up, for purchase at a price to be considered by the Investigation Office, for the avoidance of danger.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of June 20, and to the documents therein enclosed, on the subject of the projected office for the Repatriation of Rebels, I have the honour to hand you herewith for the information of the Consular Body a translation of an article in the "Shen Pao."

This criticism and interpretation of the scheme by the oldest-established Chinese newspaper in the Foreign Settlement, gives proof that it inspires reliable Chinese opinion with deep distrust; and tends to corroborate the Council's fears that the employment of Chinese detective officers in the Settlement is the chief underlying object in view.

I may add that a notice has been posted near the door of No. 24 Burkill Road to the effect that the office has been removed to No. 71 Ning Kong Li, outside the west gate of the Chinese City, and that the Police have confirmed the statement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. FIGGE,
Acting Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

From the "Shen Pao" of June 20, 1914.

PACIFICATORY INVITATION: SEARCH AND SEIZURE.

Invitations with a view to pacification and search and seizure cannot proceed at one and the same time; for invitation implies a wish that the person shall come, whereas search and seizure implies the person's departure. To conduct both these proceedings together, seems to involve a clash of contradictions. Pacification will be conducted independently, while at the same time the search and seizure will also be conducted independently. Thus the persons affected, who will come forward in acceptance of the pacificatory invitation, must also at the same time retire out of fear for the search and seizure. In this manner no confidence can be gained from the persons concerned, but rather indeed, their resentment.

Alas! How can this be! While the Investigation Office for banishment and pacification is now sincerely taking action for pacification, we do not know whether Shanghai detectives will be more lenient in order to enable these persons to come forward, or whether they still secretly prepare a snare, behind which they lie waiting. This is a point for very careful attention.

Shanghai, June 29, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of June 26 re repatriation office I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body has written to Admiral Tseng asking him for full particulars of the proposed scheme and pointing out that investigations outside the office could not be permitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

H. FIGGE, Esq.,
Acting Chairman, Municipal Council.

PAWNSHOPS.

There are still occasional evidences of endeavours to organise and exercise control over various branches of Chinese trade in the Settlement, with the object of monetary profit. As a consequence of the Consular Body's decision, notified to the Chinese Authorities at the end of the year 1907, that proclamations on minor matters would invariably be opposed, the method familiar in past years, of issuing these announcements at the supposed request of an important section of the trade in question has gradually been discarded: the interested officials or merchants now more frequently resort to the publication of codes of rules in the Chinese Press, described as authorised by high Authorities, and designed to induce compliance with the various measures proposed. Announcements in the Chinese Press on the subject of Pawnbrokers, promulgated with an object of this kind in view, were brought to the notice of the Consular Body, whose reply gave immediate proof that the statements made were baseless.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 12, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information copy of an article which appeared in the "*Shen pao*" of October 7, in which mention is made of a proposed system of licence for Pawnshops in the Foreign Settlement.

The Council has no information as to the truth of the statement contained therein that this matter has been the subject of discussion between the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and yourself, and is in ignorance as to the particulars. The article in question purports only to give the main features of a scheme for licensing Pawnshops in the Settlement, but a code of rules has been published in the "*Shihpao*" on August 26, with the title "Pawnbroking Trade Law," of which I have the honour also to enclose a translation, which appears to refer to the same or a similar project. These announcements taken together, furnish some evidence that a definite attempt is being made to introduce a permanent system of Chinese Government control over Pawnshops in the Foreign Settlement with a view to establishing a new source of revenue.

I have the honour to express the hope that you will explain to the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs that if any such scheme is intended, it cannot be permitted. The desire of the Chinese Authorities to exercise control over Pawnshops in the Settlement is not recent, it has been observable on more than one occasion in the past; and in the course of a communication to your predecessor in the year 1901, published on page 72 of the Annual Report for that year, the Council had occasion to point out that "the only regulations compulsory upon pawnshop proprietors in the Settlement are those conditionally upon which they hold Municipal licence." The circumstances appear to show the advisability of once more bringing this fact to the notice of the Chinese Authorities.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Translation from the "Shihpao" August 26.

PAWN TRADE LAW.

1. The Pawn trade as so styled in this Law, denotes those who take articles in pawn, as a trade.
2. The capital of the Pawnbroking concern must not be less than \$10,000.
3. A person wishing to engage in the Pawn trade must make a statement of the following points, and petition the District Magistrate to report, so that a report may be made by the Taoyin to the Provincial Governor, for approval and for receipt of a licence.
 - (a) Place of business.
 - (b) Capital of the business.
 - (c) Name of the person engaging in the business, his age, native place, place of residence, and previous occupation.
 The above-mentioned licence will be transmitted by the Board of Finance, and issued by the Provincial Finance Office, after approval of (a), by the Provincial Governor, who should notify and report to the Board of Agriculture and Commerce and the Board of Finance.
4. The licence cannot be sold, surrendered, or transferred.
5. A successor to a business of Pawnbroking must at the time of succession petition the District Magistrate for report to the Taoyin who will notify the Governor, and the latter will direct the Provincial Finance Office to make a change in the licence.
6. When a Pawnbroker ceases business, he must petition the District Magistrate to report to the Taoyin, who will make a report to the Governor and the latter will notify the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Finance. In this event the Pawnbroker must return the licence to the Provincial Finance Office for cancellation.

7. The interest shall be according to the rate of interest at the time, but it may not exceed 3 per cent. per month and any local custom whereby at a definite time there is a special practice as to diminution or exemption from interest it shall be followed.

8. The time-limit of foreclosure for articles in pawn shall be limited at least to one full year.

This time limit, if by any local custom be less than one year, shall be extended up to one year; and if more than one year then it shall remain in accordance with the custom or practice and may not be shortened. As to articles in pawn before the time-limit is completed, if the pledger has paid interest, then the extension shall be calculated from the number of months for which he has paid interest.

9. The Pawnbroker shall publish the following particulars at an easily visible point at his place of business :—

- (a) The current rate of interest on pledges.
- (b) The time limit for foreclosure upon articles pawned.
- (c) The times for the conduct of business.

10. The Pawnbroker shall bear the responsibility for the article pawned and if there is damage he shall repay the total value of the article pawned, after deduction of interest. But in the event of the Act of God, civil disturbances, fire from neighbouring premises, military movements, or other force majeure and the like irresistible circumstances, the official concerned shall survey, examine and ascertain, and if there is no malicious intent or grave fault, he shall, taking the circumstances into consideration, exempt the Pawnbroker from the responsibility of compensation.

11. In points wherefor there is no definite provision in this law, action shall be taken in accordance with custom.

12. This law is put into force from the date of publication.

Extract from the "Shenpao" October 7.

PROPOSED CONTROL OF PAWNSHOPS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

In the Shanghai Settlement there are numerous pawnshops which take pledges on short time-limits at heavy interest and fleece the poor. The Authorities have frequently devised measures to restrain them, but so far without definite outcome. A mode of procedure has now been arranged between the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi and the Foreign Ministers. Directions for its enforcement have been given to Mr. Yang Tscheng, and he is discussing it with the Senior Consul. Its main features are :—

- 1. Investigation of the number of Pawnshops in the Settlement.
- 2. Pawnshops already established or about to be established must present a bond of alternative securities to be approved by the Police Station concerned; which shall report to the Consuls who will communicate with the Chinese authorities.
- 3. After taking out a license the licensee shall pay duty.

Shanghai, November 18, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th instant with enclosures I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body has not received any communication from the Chinese Authorities in reference to the pawnshops in the Settlement, nor has the matter been discussed between the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The past year has not been characterised by exceptional mortality from preventable disease. An outstanding feature was the large number of cases of Amoebic Dysentery; but there was a reduced fatality, attributable to the general use of the emetin treatment as a destroyer of the pathogenic parasite. On the whole a healthy year. Great progress has been made in vaccination especially among the Chinese community. 11,273 free vaccinations were done by the Health Office during the year. Figures tend to show that the Chinese are now as well protected against Smallpox as the Foreign community.

The field of Public Health constantly broadens and prevention takes the place of cure. Medical subjects are recognised as social problems. The practical prevention of disease is now reduced to simple terms and scientific precision, so that effort can be concentrated in channels which lead to the prevention of most disease as shown by actual figures. Typical examples of scientific precision in health work are vaccination against Smallpox, mosquito reduction as a preventive of Malaria, and rat extermination as a safeguard against Bubonic Plague. As an example of lack of precision may be instanced the importance placed by the public on 'bad drains' and 'bad smells' as a cause of disease: these are still unfortunately believed to be the cause of Diphtheria and some other diseases which are now known to arise directly from a pre-existing case or indirectly through the medium of carriers. The need for individual care in avoiding contact with infection is becoming more and more important. As a simple example it may be said that if persons would isolate themselves by remaining in bed during the first three days of a 'cold' they would not only benefit themselves but would largely prevent the spread of infection. And it may be remarked that while a 'cold' is never fatal, complications which follow may be severe and lifelong.

Sanitary science is a war against the animal and vegetable forms of life which produce disease in man. It is the old struggle for the survival of the fittest by the erection of bulwarks against those agencies which will exterminate man if he does not control them. All will agree that good health is the most valuable of all assets. Many people become ill chiefly through lack of knowledge concerning the laws of health and through want of care. It is one of the most important duties of the Health Office to see that the public are educated in matters of health and to get people to put into practice 'prevention is better than cure.' Education is in fact the keynote of the modern campaign for Public Health. The Health Office is created to look after the health of the community and to protect it from unnecessary exposure to sickness. It will be as efficient and watchful as the community insists that it shall be or allow it to be. It cannot be more so.

The outlook as regards Plague is gloomy unless radical improvement can be made in the Building Rules to ensure that all new buildings are made so far as possible rat-proof. Since the rat-proofing of houses was recommended after the discovery of Plague among rats in Shanghai in 1908, the experience of many other places has shown the same antagonism from property owners to these measures especially where the infection was limited to rats. When human cases arise, as they almost invariably do if rat infection continues, the importance of plague prevention measures becomes insistent and less likely to be met with derision. It is satisfactory to note that the attitude of property owners and their agents has become more reasonable, so that there is now a probability that better rat-proofing Building Rules will be made before Plague gets too strong a foothold. In a place like Manila, which has the advantage of a strong and enlightened government desirous of adopting the best of the measures that have been tried in other places, it is noteworthy that all new buildings are required to have *no hollow spaces whatever accessible to rats*. Nothing less is required in Shanghai if Plague is to be scotched. General rat-catching as a measure against Plague is relatively futile and would be a waste of money if it did not among other things serve to keep the connexion between Plague and rats before the public. Even with most careful organisation it costs one penny to trap each rat in Shanghai. It is often remarked that 'there must be something in the climate or soil of Shanghai which prevents the spread of Plague.' Plague is, however, a slow growing menace. Before 1896 Bombay

had no Plague for 200 years and there was the same inclination to think that Bombay was invulnerable. There is a quantitative relation between Plague in rats and in man and if rats are permitted to exist in their millions in buildings in Shanghai because not built according to the requirements of sanitation there will be a disaster all the more terrible because preventable if taken in time.

Tuberculosis continues to kill more people than all the wars that were ever fought. This microbe is the greatest enemy of mankind. The pale faced army wants more room to breathe. No decision can be arrived at in Shanghai until the enemy is outflanked by removing the extreme overcrowding which prevails over the greater part of the Settlement. The modern message is one of hope, in that the disease is sometimes curable; and one of fear, in that it is transmissible. Lung Tuberculosis or Consumption is a contagious disease and the most important single measure of prevention is isolation. Every case isolated means an average of at least three less new infections, and in the overcrowded houses of Shanghai this number is very much greater, for according to Farr's law contagious disease increases as the density of the population. It is earnestly hoped that the provision of a hospital or sanatorium or preventorium for Lung Tuberculosis will not be delayed long. Tuberculosis is by far the greatest health menace that has to be met in the future. But it is doubtful whether Shanghai is yet ready to take advantage of a complete scheme against Tuberculosis. Such a scheme depends for its success on the sanitary education of the people. With this object in view a booklet giving in the simplest English and Chinese an account of the cause and prevention of Tuberculosis has been prepared and is now available for distribution.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

The application of measures for excluding rats from buildings throughout the Settlement so as to prevent Plague.

Extension of the Isolation Hospital for Chinese.

Hospital accommodation for cases of Lung Tuberculosis.

The following general Public Health Notices, for Foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living, are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Vaccination is provided free of charge at the Branch Health Offices.

Individual Measures.

Eat and Drink nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

Do not consume :—

* Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or sterilised.

Food on which flies are settled.

* Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.

* Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter.

Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.

Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.

Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.

Uncooked oysters.

* Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the germ-proof filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the germ-proof filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring slam doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination should be done on arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

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上海工部局衛生處衛生規例傳單

照得天花霍亂痢疾紅疹痲症白喉癆症疥核疫癘疾等症可由個人講求飲食起居及公眾潔淨而免且免此項病症以下開列各法爲善

公眾各法

- 一 房屋查驗其淨潔可報河南路醫官即行辦理又不取費
- 一 與衛生有危險各情形應即報知醫官
- 一 隔避患危險傳染各症者係在靶子路隔避醫院
- 一 發現傳染病之後其房屋薰洗可報知醫官即行辦理又不取費

個人各法

- 一 食物宜燒熟由西六月初一起至十月三十一號止熟物不應越宿再食一切食物應熟食或初熟者方可入口一切冰凍或冷飲品應忌惟茶最善所有新鮮菓子及蔬菜更有切開藥物或蒼蠅接觸各食物一概應忌以蒼蠅係傳帶霍亂等症
- 一 一切地面上所生之菜葉易染霍亂及腸內等項病症故未燒之前應與別項食物隔開其傳染之物質由燒熟而滅除
- 一 水若未煮開不宜飲嘴噴水等冷飲物多與衛生有危險無論寒暑以飲茶爲至善
- 一 蚊蠅係傳帶病症故燒熟食應行籠蓋蚊蟲所吮即傳帶癘疾故應用帳子於鄰間更宜用之以火油可免蚊蟲生於停滯水中惟停滯水不應存積
- 一 屋內垃圾傾入白鐵有蓋之桶中須留意蓋閉臨晚更不得懈怠廚房四圍收拾分外潔淨勿使地面賸留垃圾便桶須緊蓋閉此項用處之桶器可向河南路一號衛生處得之
- 一 使鼠類在室外在室內及其左近不得爲鼠類留有何項食物既如此使其餓斃應將房屋修建使鼠類不入滅除鼠類即滅除核疫鼠類不能入之房屋即核疫所不能入之房屋
- 一 天井暨陰溝宜常修理妥實多用水平沖洗
- 一 除在陰溝火爐以外吐痰最爲不潔習慣其吐痰者若患癆症因之傳染則與他人大有危險
- 一 由西十月至十二月暨他項天痘發現時期在本埠衛生分處內牌示種牛痘日期時刻施種牛痘

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Smallpox, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Condition dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31. Take all food and drink hot or recently cooked. Avoid ice or cold drinks and stick to tea. Avoid all fresh fruit and vegetables, especially cut fruit, and any food which has been touched by flies. Flies carry Cholera, etc.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the bowels, should be separated from the rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up-country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be permitted.

Keep house refuse in a properly covered receptacle and see that it is covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean. Let no refuse lie about. Nightsoil buckets should be kept closed.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house.

Make your house rat-proof. No rats: No Plague! A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof!

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination is done free of charge from October to December and at other times when smallpox is epidemic at the Branch Health Offices where day and time is posted.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION : Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION : Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,584 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 95.6 persons per acre.
(NORTHERN DISTRICT ONLY : 352 per acre)

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES : { Foreign 3,558
 { Chinese 53,636

POPULATION : { Foreign 14,300
 { Chinese 520,000

DEATH-RATE : { Foreign 22.00 per 1,000
 { Chinese 16.25 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL : 47.39 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1914.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1914
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.302	30.225	30.090	29.980	29.913	29.705	29.636	29.701	29.885	30.114	30.197	30.284	30.003
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.19	-0.56	-0.78	-0.26	+0.41	-0.28	-0.46	-0.21	-0.22	+0.08	-0.47	-0.28	-0.27
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	40.76	43.32	49.75	56.36	64.33	75.00	84.05	81.42	73.40	64.70	53.57	43.25	60.83
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+2.92	+4.07	+3.75	+0.24	-1.11	+1.68	+3.69	+1.17	+0.45	+1.38	+1.71	+1.23	+1.76
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	23.81	16.02	17.24	18.04	18.08	17.27	18.08	17.54	14.97	17.28	18.53	16.82	17.81
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+10.59	+2.21	+2.71	+1.92	+0.28	+1.79	+2.71	+1.68	-0.83	-0.07	+0.80	+0.69	+2.04
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	71.6	80.7	81.1	82.6	83.9	84.9	81.9	83.2	85.7	85.1	81.3	77.3	81.6
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-7.9	+2.0	+1.7	+2.4	+4.2	+0.7	-2.4	-1.1	+2.6	+5.5	+3.6	+1.1	+1.0
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	0.10	3.13	3.34	3.81	2.70	9.46	3.34	4.13	8.31	3.28	4.76	1.03	47.39
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-2.05	+0.89	-0.19	+0.05	-0.90	+2.59	-2.35	-1.60	+8.80	+0.03	+2.93	-0.24	+0.25

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Froc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 15, 1910, was 13,536, and consisted of 6,293 men, 4,172 women and 3,071 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,755, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1914 was calculated at 14,300. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion : 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536. It is anticipated that the Japanese population will show much higher figures at the forthcoming census.

The Chinese Population on October 15, 1910, was 488,005, and consisted of 227,175 men, 129,924 women and 130,906 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1914 was calculated at 520,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion : 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1914 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 387 ; of this number 315 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 315 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 14,300, is 22, as against 21.5 in 1913. The deaths of 110 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 103 last year ; of the deaths among adults, 128 were men and 77 women ; of children, 56 were boys and 54 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 41.

Smallpox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, levied a toll among the unvaccinated.

Scarlet Fever showed a diminished prevalence.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among Foreigners and Chinese. The prevention of this disease offers a fine field for future work.

Lobar Pneumonia, which eleven years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused eight deaths.

Beri-beri is now a frequent cause of death among Foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

There were more cases but fewer deaths from Amoebic Dysentery. Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent.

There was a large number of deaths among both Foreigners and Chinese during July from heat stroke. The average mean temperature during July was reported as 3.69° F. above the average.

Deaths among the Chinese Population.—8,453 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 8,156, 8,329, 9,663, and 8,062 in the four preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 16.25. There were 162 deaths from Smallpox, as against 207 last year. Scarlet Fever shows increased prevalence. Of the deaths, 4,619 were male and 3,834 female. The deaths of 3,332 children (persons under 15) have been registered ; of these, 1,783 were boys and 1,549 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	4	2	17
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	3	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	8	56
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	4	3	3	17
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	10
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	12
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
Cancer	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	12
Sarcoma	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	3	...	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	19
Bronchitis	...	5	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drowning	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
All other causes	8	5	12	6	8	10	5	7	10	8	5	7	91
Total	27	24	32	20	34	19	21	23	31	32	23	29	315

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	17
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	7
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	8
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bronchitis	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	5	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	41
Total	7	9	8	9	18	9	8	8	14	6	7	7	110

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	14
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	3	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	6	4	2	24
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	7	3	5	4	7	4	7	6	4	5	4	8	64
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	2	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	21
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	12
Sprue	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	11
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Cancer	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	15
Sarcoma	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	20
Bronchitis	1	5	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Diseases of Kidney	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	7
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drowning	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	1	1	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	13
All other causes	9	9	14	6	13	14	9	11	13	11	5	8	122
Total	33	31	36	24	44	29	29	30	36	37	24	34	387

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

American	...	...	17
Austro-Hungarian	...	...	1
British	...	...	80
Belgian	...	...	0
Danish	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	1
Filipino	...	...	4
French	...	...	0
German	...	...	10
Grecian	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	1
Japanese	...	...	139
Portuguese	...	...	35
Russian	...	...	5
Roumanian	...	...	1
Scandinavian	...	...	4
Spanish	...	...	6
Swiss	...	...	4
Turkish	...	...	2

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	55
Over one year and up to ten	...	46
Ten to twenty	...	20
Twenty to thirty	...	54
Thirty to forty	...	55
Forty to fifty	...	29
Fifty to sixty	...	16
Sixty to seventy	...	25
Seventy to eighty	...	14
Eighty to ninety	...	1
Mean age at death	...	27.9
Mean age at death of adults	...	41

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						CHINESE. Death- Rate of Chinese Popula- tion.
	Residents.					Non-Res- idents.	
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula- tion.	Death- Rate of Resident Popula- tion.		
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,800	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	14,000	21.0	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	14,250	21.5	60	15.8
1914	205	110	315	14,300	22.0	72	16.2

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small- pox.	Cho- lera.	Diph- theria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuber- culosis	Plague	All causes.
January	6	0	13	9	90	0	621
February	12	0	4	12	92	0	619
March	19	0	13	22	107	0	710
April	26	0	4	20	82	1	678
May	14	0	3	28	90	0	723
June	11	0	6	18	77	1	706
July	4	0	6	6	102	0	836
August	1	0	3	10	76	0	821
September	6	0	2	9	82	2	737
October	16	0	4	0	85	9	678
November	17	0	7	2	92	3	637
December	30	0	10	8	76	3	687
TOTALS	162	0	75	144	1051	19	8,453
Chinese Population				520,000			
Death-rate among Chinese				16.25			

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 390 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 385, Tls. 110, Tls. 367, and Tls. 239 in the four preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 149 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 126 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

14,858 rooms were disinfected, as against 2,162, 7,122 and 10,369 in the three preceding years; 149,407 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 103,550 and 118,324 in the two preceding years. 28,313 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 24,288 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is first to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE
RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.**

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	5	2	2	5	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	2	25
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	2	6	1	6	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	35
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	17	7	2	61
Diphtheria	5	2	6	6	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	28
Scarlet Fever	2	2	1	6	6	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	24
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	12	11	23	13	6	5	2	39	25	13	11	174

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Smallpox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosis.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4	
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9	
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9	
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9	
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10	
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14	
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17	
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7	
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26	
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11	
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15	
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14	
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789
1912	3	124	14	0	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008
1914	11	162	0	0	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051

Smallpox.

The incidence of Smallpox was considerable. Among the Chinese there were 162 deaths from Smallpox, as compared with 207, 124, 156, 304, 19, 143 and 863 during the preceding seven years.

Smallpox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the elementary hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese now appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries. Smallpox should be looked upon as a medieval scourge surviving only in places imperfectly civilised.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Branch Health Offices. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 11,273 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933, 6,108 and 13,029 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Smallpox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Smallpox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

Immunity after vaccination appears about the eighth day. All persons exposed to smallpox infection should be at once vaccinated unless they have had smallpox or been recently successfully vaccinated.

In China babies should be vaccinated within six months of birth. There is no contraindication to vaccinating immediately after birth. If infants do not take they should be vaccinated with freshly obtained vaccine every month until they do. Subsequently vaccination should be repeated every three years.

Vaccination.

STATION.		VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		255	
No. 2 " "		233	
No. 3 " "		700	
No. 4 " "		696	
502 Lower Yangtzepoo Road		634	2,518
Northern District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		180	
No. 2 " "		637	
No. 3 " "		173	
No. 4 " "		500	
No. 5 " "		604	2,094
Central District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		306	
No. 2 " "		691	
No. 3 " "		566	
No. 4 " "		383	1,946
Western District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		2,107	
No. 2 " "		480	
No. 3 " "		679	
Municipal Gaol			3,266
Indian Police Hospital		1,179	
Chinese Police Hospital		91	
		179	1,449
			11,273

Cholera.

Acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent. Further attempts were made to limit the facilities of the street hawkers in selling dangerous food stuffs. Practically all the foods sold hot are safe : also such articles as pea-nuts in shells ; whilst cold food exposed to flies is notoriously unsafe. The number of street hawkers has been reduced by licensing at a monthly fee and later on it may be possible to control the nature of the produce sold with the object of reducing the sale of dangerous foods.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera, Typhoid Fever and Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised. Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld and Brownlow filters sterilise water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of good reputation are practically devoid of

dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., may be effectively sterilised without spoiling the flavor by immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection that may be present being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound. Further particulars will be found in the Public Health Notice obtainable from the Health Officer.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of those bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid Fever remains an important sanitary factor. Every case of Typhoid Fever, Cholera and Dysentery means a short circuit between the bowel discharges of one person and the mouth of another. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid Fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid Fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid Fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, germ-proof filter, and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place in the yard outside the kitchen for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

The physician has a double duty in a case of Typhoid Fever, Dysentery or Cholera: one is to assist the patient, the other is to protect the community.

The incidence in favour of typhoid vaccination increases. Preventive typhoid inoculation involves no risk. Young people especially are advised to have it done on coming first to Shanghai when the danger of infection is greatest. Useful immunity probably lasts three years. Not only is it now certain that the liability to disease is lessened but if contracted the mortality also. It is advisable to repeat every two or three years if especially exposed to infection.

Dysentery.

The incidence of Amoebic Dysentery was very marked during the summer and autumn months. As the cause of this disease is now better understood, and preventive measures can be applied, cases of Dysentery were made notifiable. A very useful notification resulted which lead to enquiry into the origin of the cases. In practically every case obvious breaches of the Public Health Notice were found which might have led to the conveyance of infection.

Amoebic Dysentery results from infection with the *Entamoeba histolytica*. There is a marked difference between the amoebic and the bacillary types of the disease. The former is a chronic infection which starts insidiously, is characterised by relapses and recurrences, is sometimes followed by liver abscess and occurs sporadically or in epidemic foci, mainly in the tropics. Shanghai may be considered an endemic focus. Epidemic outbreaks of the amoebic form of Dysentery are not known. Emetin is now considered a specific cure but success has not been uniform.

Bacillary Dysentery, on the other hand, is an acute febrile disease, usually self limited, with marked symptoms of toxæmia, sudden onset, no sequelæ, and occurs in widespread and severe epidemics. The bacillary disease occurs in temperate regions as well as in the tropics and is almost always the cause of

dysenteric outbreaks in ships, camps, gaols, etc. This form is common in Japan and cases occur from time to time in Shanghai.

In both forms the infection enters by the mouth and is passed by the bowel.

Hookworm Disease.

This disease is prevalent around Shanghai in the rice districts, but among foreigners it is rare and is uncommon among Chinese residents due mainly to the channel of infection being usually through the skin—that is to say, it is only common among those who wade or bathe in infected water. It is caused by the *Anchylostoma duodenale*. In its passage through the skin the larva produces an inflammatory reaction known as ground-itch. Within the body it produces anaemia by its blood-sucking habits. Infection is voided by the bowel.

Measles.

There was no return of the epidemic of two years ago.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria of mild type was more than usually prevalent. 69 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital with only two deaths. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. Formerly bad drains and sewer-gas were given as one of the causes of Diphtheria; this is a fetish which dies hard, and tends to obscure the real cause, namely, direct transfer of infection from a previous case or carrier, and to mislead the public in whose hands prevention really lies.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital since 1902 has been 34, 7, 11, 11, 20, 70, 25, 9, 32, 22, 64, 56, and 42. Of these 403 cases, 69 proved fatal, a case fatality of 17.1% as compared with a case fatality in England of under 5. The case fatality has not markedly changed since the introduction of Scarlet Fever into Shanghai.

Although Scarlet Fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Scarlet Fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet Fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet Fever is in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and possibly by the peeling skin. It has long been accepted and taught that the peeling of the skin is the most infectious stage of scarlet fever and it is now difficult to unteach the public this erroneous view. Scarlet fever cases can, as a rule, be safely released from isolation after the sixth week provided that there are no complications of the mucous membrane of the throat, ear and nose.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for early isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. The spit

of consumptives being infectious should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. It is probable that most cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs are contracted by breathing the infected droplets ejected by infected persons during coughing, sneezing and speaking. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year.

癆 症

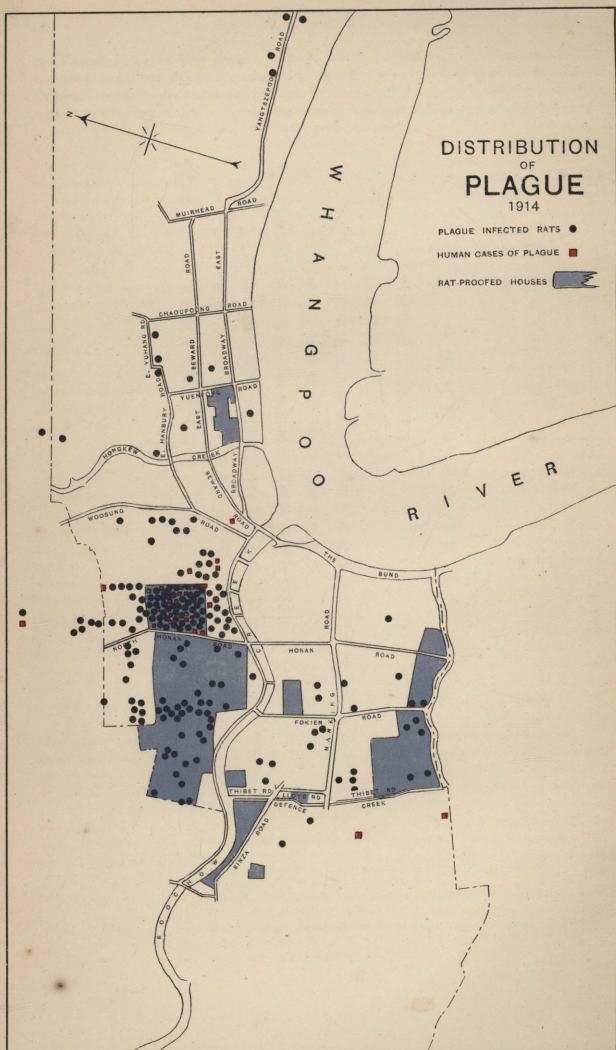
上海工部局衛生處傳單

- 一 上海病症，以肺癆最厲、
- 一 係傳染之病，亦可免之、
- 一 初起，大半係由呼吸，將微生物吸入人身，該微生物係含於患病者痰內，其傳染係由咳嗽，或言談噴嚏、
- 一 微生物係由患肺癆者發生，其痰內不可以數計、
- 一 混雜吐痰，最爲不潔習慣，患癆症者，無論何處，除置水或藥水之痰盂，或火爐陰溝之外，一概不應吐痰、
- 一 患癆症者，不應對人咳嗽、

[Translation].

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

- 1.—Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai.
- 2.—It is a communicable disease and is preventable.
- 3.—It is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and is conveyed by coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are derived from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into a fire or down a drain.
- 6.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.



The prevention of Tuberculosis is the greatest health problem of the day in all countries. Tuberculosis causes more deaths than all the other infective diseases put together. The prevention of the disease will be rapid and effective when the fact is recognised by all that nobody gets consumption otherwise than from another consumptive; mainly by inhaling tubercle bacilli sent out from the lungs of a consumptive living or working near. The spitting nuisance is relatively unimportant from the point of view of spreading consumption. The consumptive is the direct danger and it is the fresh germs which are given out that sow the contagion. Once the spit is dried the germs are mostly dead. It is obvious, therefore, that the main thing is to obtain fairly complete separation of infective consumptives. But this cannot be done until the value of the measure is understood by the people. Education is essential to the success of this as of most other sanitary measures. The main object at present is the education of public opinion on the subject. Lectures, pamphlets and hand-bills are being given to the Chinese explaining the danger of consumption and the way it spreads from one person to another. A booklet giving in the simplest English and Chinese an account of the cause and prevention of Tuberculosis has been prepared and is now available for distribution. As regards the inauguration of an active campaign, it is considered too early to begin yet, although detailed plans for the future have been made so as to be put into operation when the public are ready for it.

Plague.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1914 12,782 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination, and of these 186 were plague infected, compared with 187, 249, 138, 95 and 122 during the five preceding years. During the year 168,010 rats were trapped and burnt. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 180,792. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorous baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which proved a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks, but, since using poisoned cubes coloured bright blue instead of the usual methods of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 2,874 houses, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc., being passed through the steam disinfecter. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses: the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs. 2,185 houses were permanently rat-proofed at an average cost of \$10.90 each house by laying solid ground floors, removing ceilings, lath and plaster partitions and other hollow spaces so as to deprive rats of accommodation. All food shops are now required to be rat-proof as one of the conditions of licence.

On April 17 a case of Plague occurred at 1182 Great Western Road on the Settlement boundary in a new house with hollow ceilings. No plague-infected rats were found but across the boundary the property was in a bad state and overrun with rats.

A case of Plague occurred at 226 Weihaiwei Road in June which appeared to have been contracted in Hangchow.

A case of Plague was discovered at 2908 Boone Road on September 23 and another at 648 on the following day. The 3rd Northern Sub-district had been under special inspection for some time, rat infection having been limited to that sub-district during the previous two months. For the two weeks prior to the discovery of the cases rat infection had been marked in the area where they arose. Most of the property was in a bad condition and called for demolition; it was moreover rat ridden and overcrowded to the utmost limit. Plague-infected rats were found in the hollow ceilings and below the ground floor of the houses where plague cases occurred. During October fifteen more cases occurred in this area. In November three more human cases occurred in this area. In December there was a diminution in the number of infected rats, but an extension of infection to the 2nd Northern Sub-district; while two human cases occurred in each of these sub-districts. In December also a Japanese case of Plague occurred in the vicinity of the North Szechuen Road Extension about 300 yards outside the Settlement.

The sequence of human cases of Plague in succeeding years since 1910 has been 6, 0, 18, 10 and 26.

Amendment of the Building Rules both Foreign and Chinese is urgently required to meet the danger from Plague which continues to threaten the Settlement. Practically all the older Foreign buildings are rat infested while recently erected houses soon became overrun by rats, including many of the large new blocks of offices with residential flats erected under the best available local conditions. The Telephone Building may be considered an ideal building from the point of view of Plague prevention; on the other hand Foreign buildings with the usual ceilings and lath and plaster partitions may be considered dangerous. As regards Chinese houses the presence of hollow ceilings and the use of the usual Chinese tiles, which afford ample seclusion for rats, constitute a grave danger. The local rat, which is mainly a roof rat, finds unlimited accommodation in such houses although the ground floor be made solid. There is no doubt that if Chinese houses were built with a rat-proof roof and with solid floors throughout it would be a great safeguard against Plague. The overcrowding and piling up of household goods also increases the danger by providing additional places for rats and bringing rats in closer touch with the inhabitants and it is in houses where these conditions are most marked that Plague cases have arisen. In addition to rat-proofing, shifting at regular intervals of furniture, etc., and general cleaning up is required to prevent the spread of Plague.

A plague preventive measure of considerable permanent value has been the erection of rat-proof house refuse receptacles on Chinese property. It will be apparent that rats are thus deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague-preventive measure.

Although the initial cost of permanent rat-proofing is comparatively large, yet, if adequate building rules are promulgated and new houses built in accordance with the requirements of modern sanitation, not only will it be possible to gradually reduce to extinction the present large plague prevention staff, but this measure of permanently rat-proofing houses forms the greatest insurance against Plague in the future and is, in fact, the only permanent safeguard. A house permanently rat-proofed is not only a healthier one to live in but is a guarantee against Bubonic Plague to the inmates.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70% were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses, and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. *Mus rattus* largely preponderated among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats: No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation:—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas, beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof.

1. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
2. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
3. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
4. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
5. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
6. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
7. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
8. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-infected.

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	258	324	193	93	868
	Plague-infected	1	5	1	0	7
February	Rats examined	288	367	208	152	1,015
	Plague-infected	1	2	3	0	6
March	Rats examined	345	510	258	166	1,279
	Plague-infected	1	11	6	2	20
April	Rats examined	324	442	231	138	1,135
	Plague-infected	1	18	7	1	27
May	Rats examined	325	468	334	131	1,258
	Plague-infected	2	11	2	0	15
June	Rats examined	318	383	205	156	1,062
	Plague-infected	0	6	0	0	6
July	Rats examined	266	316	163	112	857
	Plague-infected	0	3	0	0	3
August	Rats examined	288	363	171	133	955
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
September	Rats examined	295	361	185	161	1,002
	Plague-infected	0	11	0	0	11
October	Rats examined	326	396	220	183	1,125
	Plague-infected	1	22	1	0	24
November	Rats examined	330	426	217	186	1,159
	Plague-infected	1	35	0	0	36
December	Rats examined	358	372	172	165	1,067
	Plague-infected	5	20	4	1	30
Year 1914	Rats examined	3,721	4,728	2,557	1,776	12,782
	Plague-infected	13	145	24	4	186

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,721	4,728	2,557	1,776	12,782
Rats plague-infected	13	145	24	4	186
Human Cases	0	24	0	2	26
Number of traps in operation	3,400	3,200	2,500	1,400	10,500
Number of rats trapped and burnt	34,346	56,510	50,744	26,410	168,010
Poisoned baits laid	1,616,250	2,192,800	1,245,900	912,100	5,967,050
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	1,253	1,442	167	12	2,874
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	726	1,825	87	47	2,185
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Danger from Yellow Fever.

The opening of the Panama Canal brings nearer the possibility of Yellow fever coming to China, especially if vessels come direct from infected ports in the Gulf of Mexico and other places. If introduced to China, it is likely to spread on account of the prevalence of the *Stegomyia scutellaris* mosquito which is closely allied to the *Stegomyia fasciata*, the known carrier of Yellow fever. There is now greater need than ever for anti-mosquito measures in Shanghai.

Malaria.

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial Fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis*, Wied. (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris*, Walker (probably Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans*, Wied. (the host of *Filaria*) and *Armigeres ventralis*, Walker.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. At the Gaol there were 13 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 2 and 2 in succeeding years since 1899.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 7 and 8 deaths respectively among resident Foreigners. This is a communicable disease, which should be classified with infectious fevers and occurs in well marked epidemics.

Rabies.

4 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	77
Died	7
Declared rabid	5
Returned to Police and Destroyed	9
Returned to owners	61

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague prevailed in some of the dairies during the year. Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory but seldom asked for. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There can be no doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved great subsequent financial loss from epizootics of Cattle Plague.

No cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8, 3 and 0 during the years immediately preceding.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in other parts of China. 19,865 specimens were examined, as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469, 23,322 and 21,430 during the preceding years.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	87	319
Para-Typhoid	55	191
Diphtheria	215	710
Malaria	9	104
Dysentery	194	280
Cholera	0	4
Plague	28	39
Plague in rats	195	17,249
Tuberculosis	59	314
Relapsing Fever	9	42
Malta Fever	0	11
Gonorrhœa	14	49
Rabies	17	23
Wassermann tests	42	124
Foodstuffs Tested		93
Miscellaneous		313
		19,865

Analyses.

Milk.—505 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 44 were returned as adulterated. In 31 samples the nature of the adulteration was addition of water, the extent of adulteration being indicated in the following table :—

16 samples contained from 1 to 10 % of added water.

5	"	"	10 to 20	"	"
6	"	"	20 to 30	"	"
2	"	"	30 to 40	"	"
1	"	"	40 to 50	"	"
1	"	"	over 50	"	"

6 of those which contained added water also contained starch, whilst starch was also present in one sample which was otherwise normal. Cream had been abstracted from thirteen samples; this form of sophistication appears to be increasing and, while it is possible that it may sometimes be inadvertent and due to careless mixing after standing, it is probable that it is mostly deliberate, the cream abstracted being sold as cream and the residual skimmed milk mixed with normal milk. The greatest adulterations were found in

samples where house servants were concerned. The following table shows a marked improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456	511	505
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8	8.7

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrate.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.							
January	14.0	5.4	9.5	2.2	0.0475	0.0012	0.0116	0.0287	50
February	18.5	7.3	11.0	3.7	0.0531	0.0015	0.0129	0.0330	24
March	16.2	6.2	10.0	2.6	0.0634	0.0018	0.0106	0.0325	34
April	14.7	5.7	9.0	2.35	0.0562	0.0016	0.0110	0.0268	30
May	14.2	5.4	8.8	2.25	0.0543	0.0015	0.0118	0.0285	125
June	17.8	6.0	9.4	3.15	0.0552	0.0017	0.0105	0.0277	50
July	11.0	4.5	7.5	1.3	0.0552	0.0016	0.0110	0.0265	70
August	12.8	5.0	8.1	1.0	0.0523	0.0012	0.0101	0.0268	150
September	16.8	5.8	9.5	2.6	0.0551	0.0017	0.0121	0.0291	54
October	17.6	7.1	9.5	2.85	0.0717	0.0014	0.0118	0.0301	186
November	16.2	6.3	9.0	2.8	0.0673	0.0013	0.0120	0.0298	72
December	15.1	5.3	8.8	2.5	0.0681	0.0012	0.0110	0.0301	80

Anti-Opium Remedies.—Several native medicines have been examined for the presence of morphine or opium and in one case opium was found.

Toxicological Work.—Four analytical investigations have been made. Two of these included spectroscopic examinations of blood where gas poisoning was suspected. In another morphine was found in the contents of a stomach.

Foods, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised native wines and sauces, ghee, bread, tea, etc. A large number of samples of ice-cream and iced drinks were tested for bacterial contamination, the majority being found unfit for food and condemned.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These included analyses of medicines, stomach contents, urine, coins, albumen, tallow, tar, yolk, opium, etc. A series of tests which were of confirmatory value to reference book statements were made in connexion with the chemical reactions of tallow from animals partly fed on cotton cake. Authentic specimens of fat were obtained from the carcasses of animals and it was found that the fat from these animals which had been fed on cotton cake gave in slight degree a colour reaction which is characteristic of cotton seed oil. The characters of the fat were normal in all other respects. Unless allowance is made for the possible innocent presence of this chromogenetic substance tallow may be wrongly condemned as being adulterated with cotton seed oil.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—3,000 lbs. of phosphorus poison has been prepared for use in rat destruction. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. 21,328 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 106,640 persons protected against

Smallpox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,460, 10,044, 10,993, 20,005 and 21,328 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of virulence at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates can not be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the early winter months, that is to say, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

Plague, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines have been sent out from the Laboratory. The demand for bacterial vaccines prepared according to the methods of Sir Almroth Wright is increasing. 87 autogenous bacterial vaccines were prepared during the year.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 431 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 38 persons were treated, in 15 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. 4 of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement. So far as is known the treatment was successful in every case.

77 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 5 of which proved rabid. 23 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 17 were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 13 days. In the case of rabbits inoculated with the brain of a horse and a cow the incubation period was 11 and 13 days respectively.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now three nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent any one from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese Hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing popularity of this hospital. The need for extension is becoming urgent.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

Isolated accommodation is required for cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family who cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact, and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	48	8	36	13
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	69	2	36	7
Scarlet Fever	42	4	106	31
Tuberculosis	1	1	0	0
Plague	2	0	3	1
Measles	35	0	45	4
Relapsing Fever	0	0	35	1
Beri-beri	0	0	29	10
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	0	0	1	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	204	0
Other diseases	40	1	486	4
Total	237	16	981	71

Victoria Nursing Home.

The policy has been continued to make the Nursing Home as comfortable and efficient as possible in every particular. There has been a large increase in the number of cases admitted, but a decrease in the number of nurses sent to nurse cases outside the Home. The Maternity Home has become a very popular institution. Fifteen new nurses joined the staff during the year, further accommodation has been provided for the nurses in separate houses in the Nursing Home grounds. The row of Chinese houses along Woosung Road has been demolished, the land being incorporated and forming a useful addition to the grounds of the Home. Mr. W. F. Tyler presented an apparatus for improving the atmosphere of the operating room during very hot damp weather which has been favourably commented upon by the surgeons.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	28	20	7	6	2	1	0	1	0	0
February	13	19	8	4	0	2	0	3	0	0
March	25	17	7	2	0	4	0	1	0	0
April	24	21	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
May	31	11	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	2
June	38	11	4	5	1	0	2	1	0	0
July	48	11	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	0
August	34	11	5	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
September	36	15	5	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
October	31	15	9	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
November	28	19	11	1	0	2	0	4	0	0
December	23	13	7	5	0	0	1	2	1	0
Total	359	185	79	42	4	20	4	17	1	2
Cases admitted 669						Nursed outside 44				

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards appear to adequately fulfil their present function. 42 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature on Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and some sort of humane provision should be made for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The health of the Indian Police has been well maintained. The average number of days off duty sick was 4.8 days per man as against 6.2, 6.9, 6.5, 8 and 7 days in the five preceding years.

Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service. All recruits passed during the year, 91 in number, were vaccinated against Smallpox. Much improvement in the ventilation of Indian quarters during the year was obtained by the substitution of perforated zinc panels for glass in the upper parts of the windows.

Chinese Police.—Nine men were invalided on account of Tuberculosis. The average number of days off duty sick has been kept as low as 4. All recruits were vaccinated, namely 179 men.

Chinese Prisoners.—Weekly inspections of the prisoners in cells at the various Police Stations have been made and cases of skin and venereal diseases, which are very common, sent for treatment to the Police and Isolation Hospitals; resulting in considerable improvement in the condition of prisoners admitted subsequently to the Gaol.

Gaol.—The improvement in the health of the prisoners has been maintained. Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission. Segregation of the tuberculous and of suspects is carried out thoroughly.

Thirteen new cases of Beri-beri occurred. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in succeeding years was as follows, namely, 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0, 2 and 13. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased, reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last three years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which, though not entirely successful, are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same.

Most of the cases of Dysentery were diagnosed microscopically to be of the amoebic type and acute cases responded remarkably to hypodermic injections of emetine hydrochloride.

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on May 10 and closed on October 31. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108, 87 and 126 during the past year. Of the visitors 60 were men, 34 women and 32 children. As regards Departments the Police sent 72, Health Office 12, Electricity Department 10, Band 9, Secretariat 6, Schools 9, and Public Works Department 8.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of Tls. 2. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospital.

	INDIANS			CHINESE					
	Admitted	Died	Invalidd out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalidd	Prisoners Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners		
Small-pox	0								
Cholera									
Typhoid Fever	3			8	7	1	3		
Diphtheria	2				2				
Scarlet Fever				1	1	1	1		
Measles	1			1					
Influenza									
Tuberculosis	5		5	11	15	2	8	9	1
Malaria				12	9				
Relapsing Fever				4	3				
Lobar pneumonia	6		1	2	1		1		
Hydrophobia						0			
Beri-beri				4				2	
Syphilis	2			21	12			1	
Plague									
Tetanus									
Erysipelas					1		0		
Typhus Fever					1	1			
Dysentery	26			42	46	2	4	1	
Sprue				1				1	
Acute Diarrhoea	33			36	4				
Chronic Diarrhoea				1	11				
Abscess of Liver								0	
Cancer									
Sarcoma									
Cardio-vascular Diseases				3	2			1	
Bronchitis	29			11	9			1	
Diseases of Kidney				1	1	0	1	0	
Heatstroke	1				1				
Suicide				4	0				
Trachoma		0		73	19				
Conjunctivitis	15			1	2				
Fistula	0			1	1				
Hæmorrhoids	7			35	8				
Diseases of the skin	16			28	56				
Gonorrhoea	23			16	66				
Chancroid	5			4	6				
Severe injury	5	1		39	24				
Slight injury	35			110	71				
Slight ailments	183			51	53	2	1	5	
All other causes	125		2						
Total	522	0	9	523	431	9	19	21	1
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners	
Number of out-patients				776		591		610	
Average number of days off duty sick				4.8		4			
Average strength of force				473		1,095			
Vaccinations				91		179			

Gaol Hospital.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommen- dation.	Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommen- dation.
Small-pox				Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	1	
Cholera				Bronchitis	93		0
Typhoid Fever	7	3		Diseases of Kidney	1	1	
Diphtheria	1			Heatstroke			
Scarlet Fever	1	1		Suicide			
Measles				Trachoma	3		
Influenza				Conjunctivitis	45		
Tuberculosis	18	23	4	Fistula	0		
Malaria	10			Hæmorrhoids	5		
Relapsing Fever	1			Diseases of the skin	101		
Lobar pneumonia				Gonorrhoea	107		
Hydrophobia				Chancroid	94		
Beri-beri	13	3		Severe injury	5		
Syphilis	9			Slight injury	352		
Plague				Slight ailments	148		
Tetanus				All other causes	253	1	0
Erysipelas	4						
Typhus Fever							
Dysentery	49	4		Total	1,360	37	4
Sprue	0						
Acute Diarrhoea	24						
Chronic Diarrhoea	14						
Abscess of Liver							
Cancer							
Sarcoma							
				Number of prisoners admitted			2,057
				Average number of prisoners in the Gaol			1,062
				Vaccinations			1,179

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated seven years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a higher state of efficiency. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our men find little difficulty in obtaining these home diplomas. A knowledge of the Chinese language by the foreign sanitary staff is compulsory, being essential for the conduct of health work among the Chinese population and for the proper control of the large Chinese staff.

Branch Health Offices.

The Branch Health Offices in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes continue to be good local centres for sanitary work. Each Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 30,000 inhabitants, or 3,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record have been provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. Each district has its fagelman whose duty it is to collect crowds round him by means of a bell in the alleys and tea-houses to whom he recites the notice appropriate to the occasion. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A booklet in English and Chinese giving a simple account of the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis of the Lungs has been published during the year and is available for distribution.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the better educated class is provided for each District to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Branch Health office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. These lectures are calculated to remove ignorant prejudices and promote better feeling between the Chinese and the Health Office with a view to disease prevention. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received.

Chinese Dwellings.

The question of Plague has an important bearing on the construction of Chinese dwellings. This was recognised at the time the Chinese Building Rules were first drawn out. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is insanitary on account of the special danger the Settlement runs from Plague. The amendment of the Chinese Building Rules made three years ago, which called for solid ground floors and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions—the maximum that a committee of property owners and agents would agree to—have done some good. But the building rules as they stand are not a sufficient safeguard against Plague, as was pointed out at the time and has since been shown by cases of plague occurring in new houses erected under these amended rules. In these particular houses, dead rats, undoubtedly the cause of the plague cases, were found in the hollow ceilings below the first floor and also among the roof tiles. An ordinary Chinese curved tiled roof provides unlimited accommodation for rats. Each row of overlapping tiles forms a run; while the tiles are so loose and soft that rats can without difficulty penetrate and live in comfort and seclusion within, at the same time having ready access to the interior of the house. After a practical experience of rat-proofing over 14,000 Chinese houses it can be

demonstrated that the ceilings below the first floor are unnecessary and, being dangerous through the possibility of harbouring plague-infected rats, should be prohibited. A very large number of these ceilings have been removed without complaint of any kind. A considerable number of the upper ceilings have also been removed in districts badly infested with plague and the houses have been made quite comfortable; but in the case of the removal of upper ceilings some complaints have been received from the tenants, chiefly complaints of rain coming through the roof which, although primarily due to defective roofs, were made more noticeable by the absence of the ceiling, and complaints occasioned by the complete turning out of the tenants during these operations on the upper storey. The removal of the upper ceiling also adds very considerably to the expense of rat-proofing operations. Latterly, the removal of upper ceilings has not been carried out, as the danger from Plague through rats in the upper ceilings is less than in the ceilings below the first floor in close proximity to the beds of the dwellers. For this reason, and the comparatively greater expense of the work of removing upper ceilings, it was considered a better plan to rat-proof a correspondingly greater number of houses by putting in solid ground floors and removing the ceiling below the first floor only. As a sanitary measure for the prevention of Plague it is therefore again strongly recommended that ceilings below the first floor of Chinese houses should be prohibited. It should be remembered that ceilings in Chinese houses are a foreign innovation, and by no means a desirable one from a sanitary point of view. Further particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, germ-proof filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions should be avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being constructed solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need for rat-proof buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. "Country boatmen" have been encouraged to come to the shoots and remove house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total quantity brought to the shoots nearly half has been disposed of in this way, two-fifths were sent to the Depot and one-fourth used for raising low land.

The cost of disposal was \$2,494, as against \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105, \$4,910, \$3,700 and \$1,602 in the preceding six years. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a

ton and of disposal of the same 1.7 cents a ton; together 19.9 cents a ton, or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ a ton, as against $9s/1d.$ for London house refuse.

Observations extending over twelve years on the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse, with frequent inspection of the garbage heaps, tend to show that within two years all the decomposable organic refuse disappears by oxidation, which is tantamount to slow combustion—the heat generated spontaneously in a garbage heap being very considerable—and leaves an innocuous mass, without smell, which forms a suitable material for filling in low-lying ground and shallow stagnant pools. It is not necessary to go so far as to recommend its use for raising building sites to be used within two years, but it would be excellent material for raising garden sites and for filling the holes left near houses by the excavation of mud if not below the ground water level. In the large garbage heaps at the Dépôt, the nuisance from smell and flies disappears after three months; and in properly conducted filling-in operations it is possible by covering recent house refuse with a layer of clean earth to remove nuisance from these causes and at the same time promote oxidation and destruction of the objectionable organic matter. In this way may be removed to some extent the further objectionable accumulation along the banks of the creek and the dumping of garbage into the waterways, which is difficult to entirely prevent. When it is remembered that every stagnant pool means mosquitoes, which are the potential cause of Malaria, it is held that any temporary nuisance that may occur during the course of filling-in is outweighed by the sanitary advantages which subsequently accrue. This method, therefore, is advisable both from the point of view of economy and sanitation. Unfortunately distance prevents the use of this method for the refuse from the crowded districts of the centre of the Settlement, unless some cheaper form of transport becomes available, *e.g.* electric traction. House refuse should not be used for filling in below the ground water level as purification is much delayed under water, but deep places should be filled with mud from the surrounding banks leaving a larger shallow area which can be safely and effectively obliterated by house refuse.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tzepoo	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	0	24,080	23,687	17,652	41,223	3,337	109,979
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	10,859	6,524	13,448	16,225	89	46,975
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	0	13,221	17,363	4,214	25,400	3,337	63,735
Average price per ton cents	0	4.2	8.4	6.1	5.4	8.6	6.5
Tons brought to shoot and barged away for filling and raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	5,656	13,199	4,643	0	0	14,708	38,206
Receipts from filling and raising \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid boat contractors who also have the privilege of sale of refuse to country boatmen at the shoots \$	0	775	Cr. 900	Cr. 200	Cr. 260	Cr. 585	
Dredging \$	0	0	24	0	0	0	24

Dépôt

Tons dumped at dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the dépôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage 47,003

Cost of Labour for unloading \$3,055

Dredging 0

Total cost during the year \$2,494

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Sold to country boatmen for agricultural purposes	38.7%	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	45%	40.5%	52%	58.7%	48.1%	42.8%
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4%	21%	21%	16.6%	15%	22.4%	25.6%
Dumped at Dépôt	61.8%	39.6%	34%	38.5%	31.4%	26.3%	29.5%	31.6%
Cost of disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.7

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 4,340 house refuse receptacles, rat-and-fly-proof, have been erected during the last four years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. The approved form of receptacle is made of brick and cement or of cement concrete, is 3 feet long by 2 feet deep, with a sloping top having a small iron slam door which cannot be opened beyond the vertical and so automatically shuts itself after house refuse has been emptied in; and having an iron door at the side with a special fastening of which the house refuse removal coolie only has the key and through which the refuse is daily removed. These receptacles have been erected by the sanitary staff, the property owners providing the necessary materials, which cost \$6 for each receptacle.

Drainage and Paving.

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable, instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain maximum self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the middle of October. The results are considered satisfactory but the work was handicapped by the exceptionally wet June and September. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the Foreign inspector.

Co-operation was obtained from a few Foreigners but most Chinese showed complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures but this would appear desirable in flagrant cases after repeated warning.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table

kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Assistant Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., *i.e.* those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

With greater attention to detail and increased Foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully *collected* from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc., being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow *rain water pools and slushy places* can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain or levelled* with house ashes, ponds and ditches by *filling-in* with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to *filling-in*.

A *weekly inspection* of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

The fly picks up diseases and hands them around. He contaminates food with his feet and is a germ carrier of the most pestilent kind. Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring slam doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 4,340 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licencees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

Applications are still received from time to time for permission to install waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. In other directions also on the outskirts of the Settlement the danger as regards Plague is great.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500 and for 1913 \$10,050.

There is a ready demand throughout the greater part of the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, practically perfect.

The closing of the Yangkingpang disorganised the work of ordure collection from adjacent districts, leading to a strike of the coolies and serious inconvenience to the public; but it is expected that careful organisation will overcome the difficulties of transport to the Soochow Creek.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Licensing and inspection has been carried out of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonite, nitro-cotton smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasoline and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	1,945	2,094	2,518	3,266	9,823
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	30	112	65	55	262
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from infectious disease	289	962	949	206	2,402
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	2,951	5,537	2,228	4,142	14,858
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	33,037	30,638	24,296	38,683	126,654
Houses cleaned and limewashed	1,078	3,380	2,991	955	8,404
Ventilation and lighting amended	6	22	27	37	92
Defective drainage amended	188	435	340	374	1,337
Insanitary wells abolished	1	8	4	36	49
Proper water supply provided	12	2	7	3	24
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	134	97	53	177	461
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	105	30	36	404	575
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	0	452	611	1,063
Exposed confined corpses removed and buried	0	214	223	181	618
Smoke nuisances suppressed	7	81	14	8	110
Offensive trade processes amended	0	2	4	6	12
Beggar boats removed	0	5	297	503	805
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	273	211	85	185	754
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	667	1,130	1,119	659	3,575
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	1,505	1,818	282	111	3,716
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	2	16	33	16	67
Notices of intention to proceed served	0	1	4	0	5
Samples taken for analysis	65	185	161	227	588
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	370	6,890	4,582	2,930	14,772
Hawkers brought into Markets	52	3,720	2,067	1,488	7,327
Food prosecutions	138	192	90	26	446
House refuse prosecutions	903	570	396	316	2,185
Laundry and other prosecutions	73	61	45	14	193
Tons of ordure removed	20,580	28,153	25,522	17,259	91,414
Tons of house refuse removed	58,971	43,693	26,174	18,045	146,883

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 14,321 as against 12,202, 14,104, 13,592, 9,831, 9,124 and 11,327 in the six preceding years. 1,190 women and girls and 3,971 boys used the bath. The scholars of the Public School and Thomas Hanbury School were allowed to use the bath free on certain afternoons under the supervision of a master. The condition of the water was regularly and carefully tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a high degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, were seldom heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Inspector on duty, 35 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment, mostly boy scouts.

VII—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply, and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community. 49 insanitary wells were abolished and a supply of Waterworks' water furnished.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Efforts are being made to prevent the smuggling of milk from unlicensed dairies in Pootung. As regards the result of punishment inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found, after observations extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the cage have a marked deterrent effect.

Aerated Waters, Ice-Cream, etc.

Close supervision has been exercised over aerated water factories and places where ice-cream and iced drinks are made. A large number of samples were submitted to examination in the Municipal Laboratory and especially in the case of ice-cream a large proportion were found unfit for consumption.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep their skinned fruits in fly-proof cases but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both Foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit as it is impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the tree to the consumer.

14,772 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized and destroyed after confirmation by a magistrate and the Health Officer. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was a decrease in the kill during the year owing to less shipping demand during the latter part of the year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,335 oxen, 1,596 buffaloes, 266 sheep and 158 ponies were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

Small markets are required in the North Fokien Road, at the junction of Purdon Road and Honan Road in Wuchow Road and in the neighbourhood of Macao Road.

The extension of the Hongkew Market, which increases the accommodation by 40%, began in January 1913, was finally completed in September 1914. As the old part of the market was so overcrowded that dealers had to overflow into adjacent roads a considerable part of the new extension had to be used for relieving congestion. This Market is so popular that little difficulty will be met in filling the extension.

As no increase in market fees had been made since their inauguration some twenty years ago when conditions were very different, the monthly fees for basket spaces (4' x 2' = 8 sq. ft.) were raised from \$0.50 to \$1.00 and those of stall spaces (4' x 6' = 24 sq. ft.) from \$2.50 to \$3.00. This, with the imposition of a fee of \$1.00 monthly on hawkers of foodstuffs outside the Markets, resulted in an increase of revenue from Markets of approximately 30% over that of last year.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Liver flukes	0	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	12
Bruising	4	2	0	0
Poor condition	18	0	0	0
Other Conditions	8	0	1	0
Total	30	2	1	12

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	17,995	30	2
Sheep	30,015	2	87
Calves	4,394	1	2
Pigs	2,743	12	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19	.18	.18
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.19	.19
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17	.17	.17
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25	.26	.34
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25	2.00	1.92
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	7.75	6.92
Barley	picul								2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65	2.70	2.97
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls. 6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60	9.00	9.66
Exchange	Tael =	5/10½	5/7½	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/4½	2/5½	2/8½	2/8½	2/5½

Markets

	1905.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops	393 stalls 413 spaces 26 shops	413 stalls 390 spaces 24 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces	614 stalls 515 spaces	897 stalls 647 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces	113 stalls 398 spaces	124 stalls 337 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces	176 stalls 321 spaces	176 stalls 350 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 84 spaces	30 stalls 90 spaces	35 stalls 78 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces	32 stalls 86 spaces	57 stalls 88 spaces
East Hongkew		72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces	77 stalls 204 spaces	80 stalls 191 spaces
Yangtzepoo		33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 spaces	26 stalls 90 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
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CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Breach of lodging house regulations	21	Fined \$1—\$50.
Breach of food shop regulations	40	Fined \$0.50—\$20.
Selling dangerous aerated waters	8	Fined \$3—\$10.
Selling unsound ice cream	12	Fined \$2—\$30.
Pouring ordure down drains	1	Fined \$5.
Hawking unsound fruit	76	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	2	Fined \$0.50.
Dumping house refuse	903	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Miscellaneous	53	Fined \$0.50—\$10. and 10—21 days' imprisonment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Breach of lodging house regulations	6	Fined \$3—\$10 & 3 months' imprisonment
Breach of food shop regulations	20	Fined \$2—\$10.
Breach of laundry regulations	2	Fined \$5—\$10.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	5	Fined \$10—\$20 & 10 days & 9 months' imprisonment.
Selling unsound ice cream and cold drinks	18	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Pouring ordure down drains	23	Fined \$1—\$10 & 10 days' to 1 month's imprisonment.
Hawking unsound fruit and without a licence	169	Fined \$0.50—\$10.
Dumping house refuse	570	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Miscellaneous	10	3 days' to 2 months' imprisonment.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of foodshop regulations	13	Fined \$1—\$2.
Breach of laundry regulations	30	Fined \$3—\$50.
Breach of dairy regulations (adulteration)	1	Fined \$15.
Selling unsound ice cream.	6	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Selling dangerous aerated waters.	2	Fined \$3—\$5.
Pouring ordure down drains	7	Fined \$1—\$2. and 2 days' imprisonment.
Hawking unsound fruit	30	Fined \$1—\$2.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	40	Fined \$0.50—\$1. 5 " "
Dumping house refuse	396	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Defective drainage	1	Fined \$2 and ordered to amend.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of foodshop regulations	25	Fined \$5—\$10.
Breach of laundry regulations	2	Fined \$5—\$10.
Breach of dairy regulations (adulteration)	1	Licencees warned.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	3	Fined \$20—\$30.
Dumping house refuse	315	Fined \$1—\$2.
Defective drainage	5	Ordered to amend.
Miscellaneous	3	Fined \$2—\$6.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—During the year a plot of the adjoining Municipal nursery land was included for cemetery purposes which provided 990 additional first class grave spaces. These will afford accommodation for six years, allowing for 700 unused reservations. The present second class plots will barely last three years; while the remaining nursery land will give accommodation for four years more allowing for increased population. The large circular plot at the west end, used at present as an ornamental shrubbery, will provide 250 additional spaces if required. It would appear, therefore, that this cemetery will not suffice for the needs of the community for more than eight years unless the corner lots adjacent to the Bubbling Well are acquired. This is very desirable in order to round off the property, while it would greatly improve the appearance of the Cemetery and the Bubbling Well carriage turn. On the other hand it may be advisable to go further out and buy cheaper land for future burial requirements. The number of applications from Chinese for burial has greatly increased of late; and, in view of the rapid filling up of the Cemetery, it has been considered inadvisable to meet these. There are indications that a Municipal Cemetery for Chinese residents may soon be required.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery, which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement, has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

Poolung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—The picturesque old city wall, which formed the southern boundary, was demolished in March by arrangement between the Consular and Chinese authorities and, an ugly, though substantial wall, erected in its place. This wall rests on a concrete footing and is four feet wide at the base tapering to sixteen inches at the top. The regimental memorial slabs of the British Soldiers who died during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taipings from 1862 to 1865 were removed from the old wall, renewed and inserted in the face of the new wall opposite the gateway.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1914	Spaces available for Burial			
					Reserved		Unreserved	
					1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
Soldiers	1862	1865	305					
Footung	1859	1904	1,783					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,138	47	306	73	128	
Bubbling Well	1898		2,233 and 221 cremations	140 and 11 cremations	366	28	963	371

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	8	9	3	5
February	7	7	5	4
March	10	17	6	9
April	2	19	1	13
May	5	19	4	12
June	2	16	1	9
July	4	17	4	12
August	3	21	1	16
September	3	21	2	10
October	6	19	4	7
November	2	15	2	6
December	4	11	3	6
Total	56	191	36	109

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

In accordance with the intention expressed in the last Report the Special Resolution providing for the addition of Tls. 30,000 to the authorised loan for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Hospital was proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers as follows :—

Resolution VII.—That the Council be hereby authorised to establish and control a Tuberculosis Hospital, and that Tls. 30,000 be added to the amount of the Loan authorized under Resolution V for the purpose of erecting the necessary building.

After remarks addressed to the Meeting by a member of the medical profession, advocating the erection of the additional wing already planned for the Isolation Hospital, and its use temporarily for tuberculosis patients, in preference to the construction, as proposed, of a small building at the west end of the Isolation Hospital site, the Resolution was rejected *in toto*. The following extract from the Health Officer's Report for the month of March comments upon this untoward outcome of the previous collective effort to focus public attention upon the project, and summarises the grounds for the adoption of the method proposed.

Although the Tuberculosis Hospital scheme was turned down at the Ratepayers' Meeting it would appear inadvisable to defer such hospital provision long, the Governors of the General Hospital having decided not to admit consumptives into their new building. It often happens that a fluent speaker makes the worse appear the better reason by the use of argument apparently effective but in reality unsound if analysed : yet it is seldom that a decision so arrived at is not subsequently corrected. As a working basis for a re-consideration of the subject it may be recorded that three schemes were considered before recommending that which was placed before the Ratepayers' Meeting.

1. A Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in the country, say, near the Point.
2. A Hospital for Tuberculosis on Municipal land adjacent to the Isolation Hospital but separated from it in every other way.
3. To extend the Isolation Hospital on land already acquired for that purpose and use this extension, or a part of it, for Tuberculosis.

The first scheme, a Sanatorium in the country, seems on first thought the best. The importance of fresh air in the treatment of Tuberculosis is well known. As admission will be voluntary the hospital must, however, attract patients. Well-to-do consumptives will continue to seek benefit in sanatoria at home. Our hospital should be placed where most convenient for the patients and their doctors. Although visitors are not desirable from a health point of view, unless visitors were permitted patients would not come in. The main object of the hospital is not so much to cure the sick as to protect others from infection, and, for this purpose, unless a good many of those whose homes are unsuitable for home treatment were to come into the hospital, it would fail in its main object. The further the proposed hospital is from the Municipal Hospital system the greater the difficulties of supervision. Moreover, a sanatorium in the country could not serve as a centre for organising general preventive work against Tuberculosis and this is the main argument against it from the point of view of Public Health.

The second scheme provides in a large garden in the centre of the Municipal Hospital system (Nursing Home, Isolation Hospitals and Police Hospitals) accommodation generally suitable for the cases which now go to the General Hospital of which, more often, stay in their own homes where they are a danger to the rest of the family. The Tuberculosis Hospital would, under this scheme, be erected on land set apart for Public Health purposes and provide a centre for the organisation of preventive work against Tuberculosis, such as Dispensary work and district nursing visitation, which is becoming an important section of present day practical sanitary work. Doctors seeing their other patients in the neighbouring hospitals would find this place convenient for seeing their tuberculous cases. Moreover, the hospital would be close to the people whom it would serve. Apart from smoke the air in one part of Shanghai differs very little from that in another or in the country in the immediate vicinity. Given pleasant surroundings, such as this site, with its large garden, furnishes, it is doubtful whether a consumptive would have a better chance of recovering anywhere else in the vicinity of Shanghai. This is the scheme which is considered to best meet the conditions as they present themselves.

The third scheme attempts two things (1) to provide accommodation for cases of infectious fevers and (2) for consumptives. There is no precedent for housing cases of acute infectious fevers in the same building with cases of the chronic disease Tuberculosis. It is quite possible, however, to do so with safety by careful nursing, isolation and medical supervision ; but public opinion would be against such a plan and the result would be that patients would be afraid to come in and thus the main object of the hospital, to attract consumptives who were a danger in their own homes, would be defeated. Were the west wing of the Isolation Hospital built and used for Tuberculosis alone, it would be possible to sufficiently separate its administration from the rest of the hospital as to make it safe for the patients, yet this would be difficult and the hospital as a place for consumptives would be unpopular. Moreover, if cases of minor infectious fevers such as Measles, Mumps and Chicken-pox continue to be received into the Isolation Hospital, it will be imperative to build the new wing quite soon for this purpose. When the Isolation Hospital was opened ten years ago it was designed for the reception of cases of Small-pox, Cholera, Scarlet fever, Diphtheria and Plague—the major infectious diseases, land being acquired as a matter of course for such future extensions as past experience showed to be inevitable under conditions of an ever-expanding Settlement. The land on which it is proposed to build the Tuberculosis Hospital under scheme 2 will not, however, interfere in any way with any future extension of the Isolation Hospital and the latter will be recommended as soon as it becomes necessary.

PAULUN HOSPITAL.

Correspondence with the Hospital Committee referring to the accounts for 1914 and the Municipal Grant for 1915.

Shanghai, January 15, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 28, 1914, the undersigned members of the Paulun Hospital Committee beg to renew their application to the Council for an annual grant of Tls. 2,000 in aid of the Hospital for 1915.

The accounts for 1914 as per enclosed statement show a loss of \$114.33 on working account.

The constantly increasing number of patients and in particular the amount of surgical work make the expenses of the Hospital run higher every year.

For details we beg to refer to enclosed medical report.

Trusting that our request will be met with the same kind consideration by the Council as in former years and expressing our thanks to the Council in anticipation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

Dr. R. GERNGROSS,
Dr. E. BIRT,
Dr. SCHULTZE-JENA,
Dr. G. BLUMENSTOCK,
A. ZICKERMANN,
K. SCHIRMER.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

MEDICAL REPORT.

During the year there have been treated at the Paulun Hospital 6,398 patients of whom 630 were admitted to the Hospital. The corresponding numbers for the two preceding years were :—

1912—4,940 and 230

1913—5,197 and 580

The principal cases were

Eye diseases	2,046
Surgical cases	1,925
Skin diseases	1,419

697 surgical operations were performed of which 479 were major ones.

Like for some years past the work for women has been steadily increasing and this made it necessary to enlarge the accommodation. In March 1914 a two storied building was opened for which the money had been given kindly by friends of the Hospital at home. The building has 9 sick rooms with 22 beds: one room is kept reserved for maternity cases.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS.
Dr. E. BIRT.
Dr. SCHULTZE-JENA.
Dr. G. BLUMENSTOCK.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Donations from Foreigners	\$388.87
" Chinese	275.84
	<u>\$ 664.71</u>
Municipal Council's Grant Tls. 2,000	2,746.71
Interest from Paulun Memorial Fund	1,501.11
Receipts at Hospital from Patients	4,924.26
Loss in working account	114.33
	<u>\$9,951.12</u>

EXPENSES.

Instruments and Drugs	\$3,360.60
Household requisites, Furniture	1,655.21
Taxes—	
Land	168.17
House	99.55
	<u>267.72</u>

Fire Insurance		\$53.05
Telephone		62.38
Expenses at Hospital :—		
Salary and Cumshaws to Chinese	1,279.58	
In-patients' food	333.83	
Bandages, Cotton, etc.	138.49	
Soap, Lamp oil, etc.	62.45	
Repairs and Stationery	525.91	
Washing	196.12	
Coal	135.50	
Light—		
Electric	564.32	
Gas	604.08	
		1,168.40
Water		318.80
Ice		56.20
Miscellaneous		306.51
		4,521.79
Interest with Deutsch-Asiatische Bank		30.37
		\$9,951.12

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Donation from Mrs. McBain	\$1,355.01
Debit Balance with D. A. Bank, December 31, 1914	2,036.43
	\$3,391.44

ASSETS.

Capital January 1, 1914, short	\$1,355.01
	and 1,480.60
	\$2,835.61
Loss in working account 1914	114.33
Collected in 1915 for account 1914	441.50
	\$3,391.44

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, December 31, 1914.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS,

Dr. E. SEIBERT.

Audited and found correct,
CARL FRISCHEN,
Auditor.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 26, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15, containing the Report and Accounts for the Paulun Hospital for the past year.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council accedes to your request to renew the Grant of Tls. 2,000 towards the funds of the Hospital for 1915, and will make provision in the forthcoming Budget accordingly.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS,
For the Committee, Paulun Hospital.

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1914

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	F O	O O	O O	R O	O O	O						
2	F O	F O	O O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
3	F O	F O	O O	R O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R
4	F O	O		O	O	O		R O	O	O		R
5	O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O
6	O	O	R O	O	R	O		R O	O	O	O	O
7	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R	R	O	O	O
8	F O	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
9	F O	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
10	O	F O	O	O	O	R	O	O	R	O	O	R
11	O	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O	R
12	O	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
13	O	F O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
14	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
15	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O
16	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O
17	R O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
18	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
19	F O	R	O	O	O	R	O	O	R	O	O	O
20	F O	R	O	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
21	F O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O	O
22	F O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
23	F O	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
24	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
25	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
26	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
27	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O
28	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
29	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	R	O	O
30	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
31	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M.	9 A.M.
TO	TO
9 A.M.	NOON
NOON	3 P.M.
TO	TO
3 P.M.	6 P.M.

O DENOTES DRY WEATHER

R DENOTES RAINY WEATHER

F DENOTES FROST

S DENOTES SNOW

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The following comprise the more important public works completed or commenced during the year:—

Central Offices.

Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

Wayside Wharf, Harbour and Pontoon.

Defence Creek culverting.

Kiangse Road, reconstructing sewer.

Dixwell Road and East Yalu Road, constructing new sewers.

Soochow Creek, Yangtszepoo Creek and Sawginkiang,—concrete bundings.

Nanking Road, reconstructing pontoon with concrete bundings.

Tungchow Road Workshops, extension.

Bubbling Well Road, tar macadamising.

Edinburgh Road, ballasting and metalling.

During the summer months, the contractor for the transport of stone from Pingchiao Quarry failed to fulfil his obligations and a considerable amount of inconvenience was thereby caused to the Department. Another contract was entered into as soon as circumstances permitted and this has been satisfactorily fulfilled. About the same time the contractor for the supply of various road materials failed to fulfil his contract, but upon steps being taken to obtain supplies from other sources an improvement became evident. The extra cost was charged to the contractor. The annual contract for laying private drain connexions was cancelled owing to the contractor resorting to bribery in connexion with the carrying out of his work which has consequently been done departmentally for the greater part of the year. With these exceptions most of the contracts entered into have been carried out satisfactorily.

As far as ordinary coolie labour is concerned, compared with recent years, the supply has not been very much below requirements. Shortage has been noticeable among the artisan class owing to a dispute between contractors and men, stonecutters, painters and carpenters going on strike for higher wages. The men employed by the Department were only indirectly concerned although they were on strike for a short period, a compromise being arrived at after a brief discussion.

In the introduction to the Budget for 1914 it was noted that the Council "with considerable regret decided to forego any extension of the permanent paving work in the Central District." Therefore, apart from the ordinary maintenance, improvements carried out during the year have been almost entirely by means of tar macadamising and tar painting. With the former, efforts have been confined to the improvement of Bubbling Well Road from the Loongfei Bridge to Carter Road where the ordinary macadam has been replaced by tar macadam, the cross gradients where desirable having been improved at the same time.

In tar painting, outlying roads have as far as possible been treated, and the effect of this recurring yearly treatment of the surfaces is having a very decided influence in decreasing the expense in remetalling which would otherwise be necessary.

Exceptionally high flood levels have occurred on several occasions during the year, particularly when heavy rains preceded spring tides, and the streets and land in the lower lying parts of the Settlement were flooded. On such occasions water levels have been carefully taken and show conclusively that flooding could not be attributed to any inadequacy in the size of the sewers, the level of the water in the streets being appreciably lower than that in the Whangpoo River. Whilst not advancing the theory that the sewers are at all too large for the amount of water which they are called upon to carry away under ordinary conditions, I may point out that larger sewers would tend to increase flooding of the streets through offering a freer flow to the rising tidal water and thereby enabling it to find its own natural level through

drains and gulleys to the low lying roads and land in a much shorter time. In the Central District the lowest points occur in Hankow and Honan Roads, and the existing buildings make it impossible to raise the roads to any appreciable extent.

The culverting of the Defence Creek, which was approved conjointly with that of the Yangkingpang at the Ratepayers' Meeting in June, was commenced towards the end of October. The tubes 4' 6" in diameter have been laid from the Peking Road Bridge as far as the Loongfei Bridge. A reinforced concrete foundation supported on Foochow poles has been used on this work in order to avoid any settlement that might otherwise take place and so disturb that alignment so desirable in such a culvert. For the mud filling to the creek it is proposed to use mud dredged from the Soochow Creek, taking it more especially from the localities where silting has occurred. In this way it is anticipated that sufficient good mud will be obtained to complete the filling required and at the same time help to improve the much to be desired conservancy of the Soochow Creek. It is anticipated that a period of at least six months must elapse from the time the mud filling has been completed until the construction of the roadway can be commenced. The heavy rains of summer will doubtless complete the consolidation.

It was agreed that the culverting of the Yangkingpang should be commenced by the French Council at the beginning of November, and that as soon as the French Council had completed their culvert to the point east of the Shantung Road Bridge where the Rue du Weikwe abuts on to the creek, work should be commenced on the north side. West of Shantung Road it is the intention of the French Council to carry the line of their culvert along the Rue du Weikwe and direct from there to their large brick culvert which runs along the Boulevard de Montigny. The mud filling of the whole creek will follow the laying of the 4' 6" tubes on the north side, and the construction of the roadway will be carried out as soon as the consolidation of such filling permits.

Tenders for the construction of the Central Offices were received in October and that of Yue Chang Tai having been accepted, the contract was signed on October 21. Eleven estimates were received, all from local contractors, each of whom submitted an alternative price for the use of granite in the main façades. No final decision has yet been arrived at in this matter of material, but in the meantime good progress has been made with the foundations which are all of reinforced concrete.

The past year constitutes a record in the local building trade, permits having been issued for the erection of 8,824 structures, of which 7,869 are Chinese houses, the greatest number of structures previously erected in any one year being 5,411 in 1906. Over 60 per cent. of the houses erected have been built on undeveloped land, principally in the Western District. Owing to the unprecedented boom in the building trade a very large number of "mushroom" contractors have made their appearance, many of whom have previously been clerks or small "jobbing" contractors, and consequently without practical experience, usually relying upon guesswork or the doubtful ability of a foreman to work out their estimates, which in many cases are cut so low that it is impossible to properly carry out the work without serious loss, unless very inferior materials and cheap labour are employed. The energies of the Building Inspection Staff have been directed to counteract this as far as possible—an attention which is frequently misunderstood. The Inspectors in addition to undertaking the duties of clerks-of-works, are on occasions called upon by the building owners to bring pressure to bear on the contractor to enforce the proper execution of work; and in more than one instance a request has been made to the Department for a report upon the quality of the work done before further payment on account is made to the contractor.

It is worthy of note that the hostile attitude of the local Chinese towards the amended Building Rules, which were framed with the object of decreasing the number of nesting-places for rats in Chinese houses, has almost disappeared; and in a great number of cases it has not been difficult to persuade building owners to also omit the ceilings—always a favourite run for rats—to the ground floor rooms,—although the "ratproofing" byelaws do not call for this to be enforced.

There is still a growing tendency to embody features of a foreign-style house in those of Chinese construction, chiefly in the dividing up of the houses and better class houses into small rooms with open fire places, and the introduction of very ornate wooden panelling and cornice moulds; the old fashioned dignified interior of a first class Chinese house is now very rarely met with in those of modern design. If this transitional state develops much further, radical changes will have to be made in the Building Rules, to ensure the stability of the ordinary Chinese dwelling house.



MARKERS' GALLERY AT THE RIFLE RANGE.

Formerly it was the universal custom to employ not less than 5 upright Foochow poles, carried to the roof, filled in between with 3" bricks, to divide each house of an approximate width of 12 feet. At first two poles were omitted but at present very often only two upright posts, one at either end of the division wall, are used; with the result that the division or partition wall is considerably weakened, and also, what is more to the point to the speculative builder, the cost per house is greatly reduced. A large proportion of the "jerry" building which is met with is on leased land, the lessee, naturally perhaps (knowing that the houses which he is building will revert to the lessor at the expiry of his lease) puts up the cheapest class of property permissible under the Building Rules, caring little for the comfort or safety of the tenants, so long as he is able to get as large a return as possible on his outlay.

The present extraordinary activity in the building trade has shown more clearly than ever the great necessity for new Building Rules of a far more stringent character than has hitherto been considered necessary. It is evident from the examination of many of the old buildings, both Foreign and Chinese, that the standard of workmanship has been very much lowered of late years; and as the Settlement increases it is only reasonable to assume that unless checked it will sink still lower, particularly if the seemingly popular system of leasing land for a number of years to speculative Chinese builders continues. The need for byelaws governing the erection of Chinese theatres, cinema halls, hotels, Chinese lodging houses, and similar buildings used by the public is very urgent, the more so because the number of "Chinese architects" without experience, in design or construction, is rapidly increasing, and although the Council has the power to refuse to license any such building unless provided with adequate means of exit for the escape of the inmates in case of fire, the applicant for a permit to erect a building frequently feels, upon being requested to materially amend his plans, that he is being harshly dealt with. A very great deal of unnecessary labour and vexation to both the architect, the building owner and the Public Works Department might easily be avoided, if, in cases where the building owner is doubtful as to the conditions under which a licence will be granted, sketch plans of the proposed building were first submitted to the Council for suggestions with regard to exits, and other important details, instead of as would seem to be the custom, first preparing finished drawings, obtaining estimates, and, in many cases, actually settling the contract before applying for a permit.

The increasing use of reinforced concrete in the construction of many large buildings forms a new era in the local building trade, and in the interest of property owners and the public generally, Byelaws regulating the construction of this particular class of building need to be introduced and rigidly enforced. The absolute necessity for expert supervision is apt to be overlooked, and that, together with the inexperience and carelessness of the average Chinese labourer, constitutes a grave danger, as although the design as approved may be correct, when once the rods employed in the construction are covered, it is almost impossible to detect bad work, until unexpected cracks or more serious defects make their appearance.

In the rear of the Rifle Butts a number of buildings of various types have been erected and complaints have been received of ricochetting bullets. On September 2 a Chinese was reported to have been killed and from the meagre particulars available it would appear that a descending bullet was the cause. With a view to being in a position to meet complaints with an assurance that the Council is taking every reasonable precaution to prevent accidents, a series of observations extending over several months have been undertaken, and much valuable information obtained. Various experiments have been tried and on the results will depend what further steps, if any, are taken in the matter.

What has been known as the "Markham Road Foreshore Case" was heard in the Court of Consuls in June. In contesting this case the Council had two main objects in view;

1. To test the validity of a title deed issued on "Shengko papers" in such a case.
2. To preserve to the public the right to use what is known as the Markham Road foreshore.

The judgment was to the effect that the deed for U.S.C. Lot 875 should not have been issued for anything more than one-seventh of the frontage, or for one-quarter of the area which it purported to cover. In other words a right was claimed over a frontage of 1,050 feet, of which the Council was awarded 905 feet. An area of Mow 3.005 was claimed and the Council was awarded Mow 2.238. The importance of preserving to the public the right to land cargo at this point cannot be over estimated.

Various improvements in public lighting have been effected during the year, more particularly in the Western District. The lighting of a number of the outlying roads has been effected by metallic filament

lamps which wherever possible have been suspended over the centre of the roadway in order to prevent their light being obscured by the roadside trees.

An improvement has been effected in the lighting of Bubbling Well Road by substituting metallic filaments for flame arcs. In the section between Carter Road and Hart Road the new lamps are centrally suspended so far as the tramway trolley wires will permit. Central suspension has also been adopted by way of experiment for all the gas lamps in Gordon Road. High pressure gas lamps have been erected in sections of Foochow and Honan Roads, this also being in the nature of an experiment, and on which it is somewhat premature yet to express a decided opinion.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of the Department is now sixty and may be classified as follows :—

Steel	17
Concrete	10
Timber	33

There are also 194 culverts mostly of concrete and varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

Soochow Creek.—The reconstruction of the Stone Bridge remains in abeyance pending the question of Settlement Extension. Plans for the construction of the new bridge were submitted by the Chinese Authorities and work on the excavation for the north abutment was commenced about the middle of August. Very little was actually done, however, and work was soon discontinued.

A temporary aqueduct has been constructed immediately east of the old bridge to carry the water main which the timbers of the old bridge had become too decayed to support.

Small repairs have been carried out to the temporary footbridge which continues to serve pedestrian traffic in this vicinity.

The condition of the Markham Road Bridge which has been a source of some anxiety to the Department for some time past became so serious in February that the bridge was closed to all but pedestrian traffic and tenders for its reconstruction were immediately called for. Such reconstruction was not carried out, and its condition went rapidly from bad to worse, until it was found imperative to close the bridge to all traffic on June 26. The task of demolition was rendered difficult on account of the dangerous state into which the structure had been allowed to lapse and although every precaution was taken the failure of some of the timbers resulted in a complete collapse, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a coolie. It is fortunate indeed that the loss of life was not much greater. No steps have been taken to replace this bridge, the matter awaiting the inclusion of the land north of the Soochow Creek within the Settlement Boundaries.

Extensive repairs have been carried out to Chapoo Road, North Szechuen Road, North Fokien Road, and North Thibet Road Bridges, and minor repairs to the remainder of the timber bridges over the Soochow Creek.

Yangkingpang and Defence Creek.—These bridges will be removed on the completion of the roadways resulting from the culverting of these two creeks, and therefore no repairs have been carried out.

Hongkew Creek.—Structural repairs have been effected on the Yuhang Road and Yalu Road Bridges and minor repairs and painting on the remainder of the bridges.

Tszepang.—The replacing of the timber bridge in Sinza Road by a reinforced concrete bridge was completed towards the beginning of the year. There is now no wooden bridge in the Settlement carrying a tram track.

Minor Creeks.—Three new timber bridges have been built in Warren Road, the replacing of the existing small platform bridges by bridges of spans totalling 24 feet, being rendered necessary by the widening and general improvement of the waterways in the neighbourhood by the Chinese Authorities.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts.—The re-survey of the Settlement has been continued during the year. One hundred and eighteen permanent survey standards were laid down in the Central, Northern and Western Districts, and twenty-three miles of traverses completed. An area of approximately 2,480 mow in the

more developed portions of these Districts has been surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch.

The following are particulars of general work done during 1914 :—

Official measurements attended	727
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	500
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed proposed to be issued covers rights of way or public creeks	727

Certificates issued with regard to erection of boundary stones :—

British Consulate	492
American „	87
German „	6
Japanese „	2

New lots placed under taxation :—

Central District	2
Northern „	13
Eastern „	49
Western „	91

Total 155

Areas revised

206

Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Eastern.</i>	<i>Western.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Widenings	136	117	102	286	641
Extensions	—	7	164	127	298
	136	124	266	413	939

Number of M.C.R. stones erected 741.

Official plans prepared :—

British Consulate	295 in triplicate
American „	39 in quadruplicate
German „	12 „
Japanese „	8 „
Belgian „	5 „
Italian „	3 „
Austro-Hungarian	2 „
Spanish „	2 „
French „	2 „
Total	368

737 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared.

BUILDINGS.

Central Offices.

The demolition of the old buildings was effected early in the year, the price obtained for the old material being highly satisfactory.

The excavations for the new building having been completed under excellent weather conditions, all conduits for incoming water, gas, telephone and electricity mains were formed of concrete tubes and channels through which the mains will be ultimately threaded without disturbance to the building.

Seven tenders for the steel construction of the Drill Hall roof were received in September and that of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., (Tls. 50,000) was accepted. This part of the work is now well in hand and some of the trusses will be ready for erection during the spring.

Fire Brigade.

Sinza Station.—A hose-drying tower has been erected at the rear of the Station, near the stables. The main portion of the tower is of brick, being 10 feet square inside and 60 feet high. Above this is an observation lantern 20 feet high, constructed of reinforced concrete, which will replace the old look-out turret on the main building. Holes are left in the walls at intervals at the height for drilling with scaling ladders.

Police Force.

Central Station.—A bath house for prisoners has been erected adjoining the West Block of Cells and with entrance directly from them. The bath house is provided with a hot and cold shower bath, supplied from a special hot water boiler for this purpose. An additional cell for civil prisoners has been erected adjoining those existing, the work being carried out departmentally.

Sinza Station.—The detectives' office at this Station being inadequate a new charge-room has been erected to the north of the old one, which has been converted into detectives' and Inspectors' offices. The work has been carried out departmentally. A boundary wall has been erected on the north, west and south sides of the Station compound, the main gateway being situated in Avenue Road.

Bubbling Well Station.—Additional stabling for 7 ponies has been erected by utilizing and roofing in the space formerly occupied by washing space and fodder stores, etc., on the south of the old stables. A new fodder store and harness room have been erected as a detached building adjoining the Jessfield Road, while a covered washing space has been constructed on the west of the stable block.

Yangtzepoo Station.—A boundary wall of red brick has been erected on the south, east and north sides of the site.

Gaol.—A sentry tower has been erected at the south-east corner of the inner compound. The building is of brick, with reinforced concrete floors and roof, comprising on the ground floor Chinese latrine and store, with a store room on the first floor and a sentry platform over. The latter is partially roofed in to afford protection in rainy weather.

Mixed Court.—A laundry building has been erected in connexion with the Women's block. This building is of one floor only and comprises a washing-room, 17' 6" × 16', drying and ironing room 17' 6" × 17', clothes store 17' × 10', and boiler house. There is also a visiting room, arranged so that visitors to the prisoners can converse, without being able to hand things to the prisoners. The kitchen and storeroom have also been rebuilt, and the compound has been completed by a wall on the south side.

The east wing of the ground floor of the main block—formerly cells—has been converted into a receiving block, with undressing and dressing rooms, bathroom with hot and cold showers, and doctor's room and lavatory.

Health Department.

Hongkew Market Extension.—After the first part of the extension had been carried out in 1913, it was decided to continue and carry out the second part of the extension, thus completing the whole extension of the old market. The construction is entirely in reinforced concrete, its cost per unit of area being not higher than that of wooden construction, and the number of columns is proportionally smaller in the newer type of construction.

Quetta Road Market.—A market 105' × 90' has been constructed at the corner of Quetta and Yangtzepoo Roads. The site necessitated a considerable amount of raising, which delayed the final cement paving. The market will be ready for occupation early in the year.

Latrines.—Two new latrines have been erected—one in Batavia Road, just west of Dalny Road, with 20 seats, and another in Wetmore Road, with 14 seats. The work in each case has been carried out departmentally.

Public Works Department.

Town Hall.—Two emergency exits have been constructed at the west end of the Town Hall, for use in case of fire or other emergency. These doors, which are of course fitted with emergency bolts, each open

on to an iron staircase, 5 feet wide, leading direct to Kweichow Road. These exits are opened at the conclusion of all Sunday concerts and other public meetings, in order to make the public familiar with their existence. A number of hand pumps, fire extinguishers and fire buckets have been installed, and the hose and hydrants have been fitted with instantaneous couplings.

Tungchow Road Workshops.—Additional sheds have been erected on the east side of Tungchow Road, for the accommodation of carts, steam rollers and motor cars, while undergoing repairs. A small petrol and oil store constructed entirely of reinforced concrete has also been erected.

Educational Department.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Based upon particulars compiled by the Headmaster, sketch plans were prepared in February for a building embracing all the requirements as set forth in the schedules, the estimated cost being Tls. 120,000.

In April the Council decided that not more than Tls. 70,000 should be expended on the buildings, and further sketch plans were prepared to that end and approved in September. The omissions from the original schedule being such that they can be added at a later date in the form of a new wing extending northwards from the west end of the block. The final drawings were approved in October, ten estimates were received varying from Tls. 51,270 up to Tls. 79,500, and the lowest having been accepted, the contract was signed on December 2, and good progress has since been made.

The building will be four stories in height, the two lower floors forming the School proper, the upper floors providing the dormitories and quarters as detailed below. The total accommodation is for 300 boys, of whom 60 will be boarders. The ground floor provides six classrooms 20' x 22' 6", and one double classroom 40' 10" x 22' 6" (with common room for mistresses) cloakrooms, juniors' playroom, lavatory, boot-room and general store-room. The first floor provides two classrooms, a laboratory and manual training room 40' x 22' 6", dining room 41' x 22' 6", Headmaster's room, masters' common room, clerk's office, two matrons' rooms and kitchen, the latter seven rooms being so arranged as to be readily transformed into good classrooms when necessary. Two bathrooms, two storerooms and pantry complete this floor. The second floor provides three dormitories 40' x 23' and one larger 56' x 23', with master's room, workroom, linen-room, clothing store, amah's room, bathrooms and lavatory. The third floor provides single rooms for four resident masters, each with a bathroom, the remainder of the floor forming complete quarters for the Headmaster, in the form of a six-roomed flat, five of which face south. In the roof are arranged three large storage attics for the boys, masters and headmaster respectively.

The buildings will be of brick with red brick dressings and roughcast; the ground floors will be of solid construction with boards fixed direct on cement concrete. The corridors, lavatories and cloakrooms will have floors of red quarry tiling and the roof will be of corrugated asbestos sheeting laid upon boarding.

Verandas formed in reinforced concrete extend over the entire south front. The building is divided into four equal panels by fire walls which extend up to and through the roof. The entire block will be heated on the low-pressure hotwater system with ventilating radiators in all main rooms, provision being made for heating such extensions as are likely to occur at no distant date.

Nieh Chih-kwei Public School for Chinese.—Sketch plans were prepared in July and approved in August for a school for 400 boys in the Eastern District. Working drawings were completed in August and approved in October, the contract being signed on November 18. The foundations have since been completed and the masonry is rapidly approaching the first floor level.

The building is three stories high, the ground floor providing five classrooms, 21' x 24' 6", assembly hall 75' x 30'; lavatories and cloakrooms are placed at each end of the building close to the entrances.

The first floor provides three classrooms, two storerooms, headmaster's office and masters' common room with lavatories, the remainder of the area being taken up by the upper part of the assembly hall which extends the full height of two stories and has a gallery at the west and overlooking the hall. The second floor provides two classrooms 21' x 24' 6" with science room and lecture room each 32' x 30', with kitchen and service room at the west end of the dining-room.

It is anticipated that as the district grows in popularity and teahouses are opened in the neighbourhood, the dining room will become unnecessary and will be occupied as an additional classroom.

The building will, in general appearance, closely resemble the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, but all verandas are in this instance omitted. Reports on the subject were received from the headmasters of

the other Municipal Schools and opinions being divided on the desirability of verandas for day schools, a compromise has been arranged whereby many of the south windows are screened by continuous projecting hoods formed in expanded metal and reinforced concrete, thus excluding the direct rays of the sun and permitting the upper portion of the windows to remain open in wet weather. It is hoped that by this means the well known drawback to both blinds and verandas will be deleted.

Heating on the low pressure hotwater system has been arranged f.r. and it is intended to place one ventilating radiator in each classroom. The contract price for the structure was Tls. 38,850.

Thomas Hanbury School (Old).—During last winter electric light was installed. The gas piping being old and inadequate in size the lighting of the School had been very defective. The new lighting has proved of great service. Hand pumps and fire extinguishers have been installed.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—A playshed 78' x 36' has been erected on the south-east portion of the site. The playshed is enclosed by brick walls on three sides, being open on the west side and is roofed with French tiles. It will be of great service in rainy weather.

ROADS.

Works completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central District.—Kiangse Road.—The old existing brick sewer between Peking Road and the Soochow Creek has been replaced by an egg-shaped 3' x 2' concrete sewer.

Kiukiang Road.—The old existing stoneware sewer between Honan Road and The Bund has been replaced by an egg-shaped 1' 6" x 1' concrete sewer.

Foochow Road.—The old existing stoneware sewer between Kiangse Road and Honan Road has been replaced by an egg-shaped 1' 6" x 1' concrete sewer.

Hankow Road.—The old existing stoneware sewer between Kwangse Road and Hoopoh Road has been replaced by an egg-shaped 1' 6" x 1' concrete sewer.

Northern District.—North Szechuen Road Extension.—Kerb and channel is being laid for the whole length from Range Road to the Swimming Bath in order to generally improve what has become an important main thoroughfare. A 12" diameter concrete sewer has been laid from the entrance of the Rifle Range to the end of the existing sewer south of Dixwell Road.

Dixwell Road.—A concrete sewer has been laid from the point where the road joins the Hongkew Creek to North Szechuen Road Extension. This sewer varies in size from 3' x 2' at its outlet into the Hongkew Creek to 12" at its summit where it joins the sewer laid this year in North Szechuen Road Extension.

Tongdongkaloong.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid for a length of 230 feet east of North Chekiang Road and the roadway has been made up with a chippaved surface.

Boone Road.—The existing macadam between North Honan Road and North Chekiang Road has been replaced by chippaving laid on a bed of 4 inches of concrete and grouted in with tar. It has been found that this type of road is more suitable and economical than macadam for roads in purely Chinese neighbourhoods.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with bituminous material :—

North Szechuen Road Extension from the Swimming Bath to the entrance of the Hongkew Recreation Ground, one coat of desiccated tar.

Hannen Road along its frontage to the Victoria Nursing Home, one coat of desiccated tar.

Chapoo Road from Boone Road to Range Road, one coat of desiccated tar.

Range Road from Hannen Road to Chapoo Road and from Woosung Road to Fearon Road, one coat of desiccated tar.

Eastern District.—Broadway.—The old broken brick foundation between the Hongkew Creek and Hwakee Road has been replaced by a spall foundation and an improved roadway is to be noted.

Wuchow Road.—This has been made up as a macadam road between East Yuhang Road and East Yalu Road.

East Yalu Road.—A 2' 3" x 1' 6" concrete sewer has been laid from the Hongkew Creek to Chaoufoong Road to replace the old creek.

Dalny Road.—Between Tongshan Road and Kwenming Road has been raised and formed.

Kwenming Road between Dalny Road and Kinchow Road has been raised and formed.

Ward Road.—A 12 foot strip has been ballasted and metalled between Lay Road and Lahore Road.

Chaufoong Road.—An experimental length of Glutrin filled macadam using limestone was laid south of East Seward Road. A 12" sewer has been laid from Tongshan Road to East Yuhang Road.

East Yuhang Road.—A 3' diameter culvert has been laid for a distance of 150 feet west of Chaufoong Road to replace the existing creek.

Urga Road.—A 12 foot strip has been ballasted and metalled and kerb and channel laid between Sawgin Road and Hailar Road.

Dixwell Road.—The mud filling having become consolidated where the concrete bunding was constructed in 1913, a commencement was made towards the end of the year with laying a chippaved road between Sawgin Road and the Sawgin Bridge.

Western District.—**Bubbling Well Road.**—The Yungzeenpang has been culverted for a distance of 330 feet east of Seymour Road, a contribution towards the cost of the work being made by the adjoining landowners. The crust of Bubbling Well Road has been reconstructed with bituminous material for its entire width from the Loongfei Bridge to Carter Road. South of the track between the Loongfei Bridge and Mohawk Road, asphaltum was used instead of the ordinary desiccated tar. In carrying out this work the opportunity was taken of improving the curve near the Race Club by superelevating the outer southern edge.

Tatung Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 18 feet for the length remaining to be done between Sinza Road and West Soochow Road and for a width of 12 feet between Burkill Road and Avenue Road.

Macao Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Gordon Road and Tonquin Road and a 12" diameter sewer laid.

Ichang Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet from the end of the existing metalling east of Gordon Road to the junction with West Soochow Road.

West Soochow Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet between Tatung Road and the Tszepang and between Ichang Road and Tonquin Road, in the latter portion the full width of the road having been done for a short length.

Great Western Road.—Cross culverts of various sizes have been laid for the full width of the road between Tifeng Road and Edinburgh Road. The ballasting and metalling of the 12 foot strip remaining to be done between Great Western Road and Tifeng Road was completed.

Hart Road.—A 12 foot strip has been ballasted and metalled from the end of the existing strip north of Sinza Road to Connaught Road.

Edinburgh Road.—A commencement was made towards the end of the year to ballasting and metalling a 12 foot strip for the whole length of this road.

Avenue Road.—Several sections of the side ditch have been culverted, part of the cost in each case having been paid by the adjoining landowners.

Shanhaikwan Road.—This has now been sewered, ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet for its whole length from Myburgh Road to Carter Road.

Chengtun Road.—A 12" diameter sewer has been laid from Weihaihai Road to north of Mandalay Road.

Avenue Edouard VII.—The ballasting and metalling of this road has been completed for its whole length from Defence Creek to Chungking Road, the portion immediately east of Chungking Road having been carried out during the year. What is practically a continuation of the same road has also been ballasted and metalled for as far westwards of Chungking Road as Rue Ratard adjoins the Great Western Road. The whole of the latter work was carried out by this Department, a proportionate share of the cost being borne by the French Council.

Jessfield Road.—Cross culverts have been laid, the road formed and existing ditches diverted for the continuation of this road from the Jessfield Ferry along the bank of the Soochow Creek to the Brennan Road.

Warren Road.—The small wooden bridges have been replaced by structures of larger span and of width the same as the roadway.

Hardoon Road.—The diversion of this road to a more westerly position to bring its junction with Bubbling Well Road opposite to Annam Road has been carried so far as it has been possible to acquire the necessary land. The cost of this work is being borne by the adjoining landowner, the work being carried out at his request.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with bituminous material :—

Sinza Road from Medhurst Road to Kiaochow Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Kiaochow Road from Yuyuen Road to Sinza Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Weihaiwei Road from Yates Road to Seymour Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Seymour Road from Bubbling Well Road to Great Western Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Hart Road from Avenue Road to Sinza Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Great Western Road from Yates Road to Seymour Road, liquid fuel treatment.
 Bubbling Well Road from Carter Road to Siccawei Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Siccawei Road from Bubbling Well Road to Hungjao Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Jessfield Road from Bubbling Well Road to Brenan Piece, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Connaught Road from Jessfield Road to Gordon Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Robison Road from Jessfield Road to Gordon Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Gordon Road from Bubbling Well Road to Ichang Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Yates Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Mohawk Road from Bubbling Well Road to Weihaiwei Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Weihaiwei Road from Mohawk Road to Yates Road, one coat of desiccated tar.
 Chungking Road from Weihaiwei Road to Great Western Road, one coat of desiccated tar.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under the control of the Council is 118 miles and may be classified as follows:—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamised	<i>Miles</i> 11·234	<i>Miles</i> 14·096	<i>Miles</i> 15·488	<i>Miles</i> 30·720	71·538
Paved	8·396	6·234	2·630	2·666	19·926
Unmetalled			5·374	21·587	26·961
Total	19·630	20·330	23·492	54·973	118·425

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 30·827	<i>Miles</i> 26·760	<i>Miles</i> 12·677	<i>Miles</i> 15·243	85·507
Unpaved	·241	2·977	2·585	8·689	14·492
Total	31·068	29·737	15·262	23·932	99·999

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the macadamised area and the cleaning of the rail grooves has been carried out by the Department under the arrangement made with the Tramway Company.

An arrangement was made towards the end of the year whereby the work of reinstatement of the road consequent on track repairs should be carried out by the Tramway Company and not, as hitherto, by this Department.

Three additional loops were laid in East Seward Road between the Hongkew Creek and Muirhead Road, two in Muirhead Road and one in Sungkiang Road west of Chekiang Road.

With a view, if possible, of solving the generally unsatisfactory condition of the tramway track experimental lengths of different forms of foundations are being tried with a view to ascertaining which is most suitable for the conditions prevailing in Shanghai.

The Tramway Company commenced running railless cars in Fokien Road between Soochow Road and Sungkiang Road on November 15, but it was evident very shortly after the system was started that the road foundation was insufficiently strong for the weight which it was called upon to bear. In fact it was found necessary to stop the cars from running on and after November 28.

Cleansing and Watering.

The boating contract for the removal of road refuse from the various shoots to dumping grounds provided by the contractor has been carried out satisfactorily.

The ponies employed in this branch, including also those employed in carting road materials, etc., have been supplied under arrangement made with the Horse Bazaar. The number of accidents with these ponies has been few.

All repairs to carts and harness have been carried out departmentally at the Tungchow Road Workshops.

Plant.—The particulars and dispositions of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1914, were as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Gully Carts	10	9	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Garbage Carts	16	12	28
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	38	24	62
Sets of Harness	103	78	181

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month.	Garbage Cartloads.	Ashes Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	186	123	4,078	931	5,318
February	168	142	3,578	924	4,822
March	186	33	3,920	1,024	5,163
April	180	—	3,889	974	5,043
May	186	42	3,819	1,057	5,104
June	180	233	3,883	912	5,208
July	186	176	4,139	854	5,355
August	240	143	4,107	858	5,348
September	206	—	4,032	1,075	5,313
October	105	14	3,905	1,087	5,111
November	92	60	3,764	1,024	4,940
Déceember	93	72	3,207	1,108	4,480
Totals	2,008	1,038	46,321	11,838	61,205

Of the 46,321 cartloads of road detritus collected, 6,353 cartloads were used for raising land and in private gardens.

Apart from being a cheap method of raising land, road sweepings have a high manurial value, and I think it should be more widely known that the sweepings from any particular road can be delivered free to any property on that road, or if any carting in excess of the normal is involved, at the actual cost of such excess.

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company.

WATER SUPPLIED FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Month.	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Water used.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Total Gallons.
January	18,831	3,954,510	4,050,574	8,005,084
February	13,302	2,793,420	4,271,782	7,065,202
March	16,658	3,498,180	3,798,490	7,296,670
April	25,158	5,283,180	4,151,062	9,434,242
May	27,456	5,765,760	4,847,279	10,613,039
June	35,987	7,557,270	5,240,360	12,797,630
July	59,480	11,896,000	7,835,756	19,731,756
August	53,047	10,609,400	6,588,114	17,197,514
September	31,417	6,283,400	5,451,500	11,734,900
October	26,469	5,293,800	5,375,832	10,869,632
November	26,166	5,233,200	4,563,200	9,796,400
December	16,864	3,872,800	4,106,222	7,479,022
Total	350,835	71,540,920	60,480,171	132,021,091
Watering Roads on 328 days, 350,835 cartloads				71,540,920 gallons.
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc.				48,376,000 "
Electric Light Works				3,830,500 "
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts, etc.				4,813,750 "
Sanitary purposes				480,000 "
Used at Fires				2,979,921 "
				<u>Total 132,021,091 gallons.</u>
Daily Average 361,702 Gallons.				

Hydrants and Mains.

Forty-three additional hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal roads as follows :—

Central District	1
Northern District	1
Eastern District	11
Western District	27
Outside Settlement limits	3
	<u>43</u>

In addition to the above four 3" hydrants have been changed to 5" hydrants in the Western District and one 3" hydrant to a 4" hydrant in the Central District.

The following lengths of watermains have been laid in Municipal roads :—

	12" mains feet.	9" mains feet.	6" mains feet.
Northern District	—	—	287
Eastern District	—	796	8,744
Western District	1,138	324	6,762
Outside Settlement Limits	—	—	642
	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>16,435</u>

In addition to the above 1,253 feet of existing 6" main have been replaced by a 9" main in the Central District, and 1,238 feet of 6" main by a 12" main in the Western District.

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of contractors' employees :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	158	171	176	179	176	182	184	183	191	183	193	194
Mafoos	156	168	167	167	166	167	167	167	167	167	166	165
Artisans	211	264	333	383	397	450	444	436	446	383	408	372
Coolies	1,417	1,883	2,000	2,445	2,491	2,618	2,641	2,643	2,601	2,494	2,475	2,526
Convicts	102	153	130	101	140	121	172	116	109	149	136	135

Convict Labour.

Employment has been found for an average number of 167 convicts per day upon 278 working days. The gross amount earned upon work executed for the Public Works Department was Tls. 3,639.75.

The convicts were mainly employed in breaking stone at the Ewo Road Yard, remetalling roads in the vicinity of the Gaol, raising Public School for Boys' compound, carting road materials, limewashing cells and making concreteware at the Concreteware Yard. The latter work had to be discontinued at the beginning of August for the rest of the year owing to the shortage of warders.

Casual Ward.

The administration of the Casual Ward has, as heretofore, been carried on by the Municipal Engineer, in conjunction with the Dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral and the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows :—

American	3
Austrian	2
British	15
Danish	1
Finnish	3
German	5
Italian	3
Norwegian	7
Spanish	1
Swedish	1
Swiss	1
	<u>42</u>

The number of daily admissions and amount of stone broken was as follows:—

	Daily Admissions.	Cubic feet of Stone Broken.
January	14	48
February	0	0
March	20	96
April	115	408
May	64	296
June	66	360
July	70	384
August	64	244
September	50	235
October	35	316
November	77	436
December	14	63
	589	2,886

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

All the minor creeks have been cleaned out from time to time as silting up occurred during the year.

The following amounts of mud were dredged and removed from the main waterways under the control of this Department.

<i>Hongkew Creek</i>	660 fong
<i>Yangtszepoo Creek</i>	3,407 "
<i>Tszepang</i>	1,413 "
<i>Singkeipang</i>	600 "

Bundings.

Soochow Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed to replace the old timber bunding adjoining Cadastral Lot 571 in Soochow Road west of Chekiang Road. The concrete bunding has thus been made continuous from North Chekiang Road Bridge to North Thibet Road Bridge.

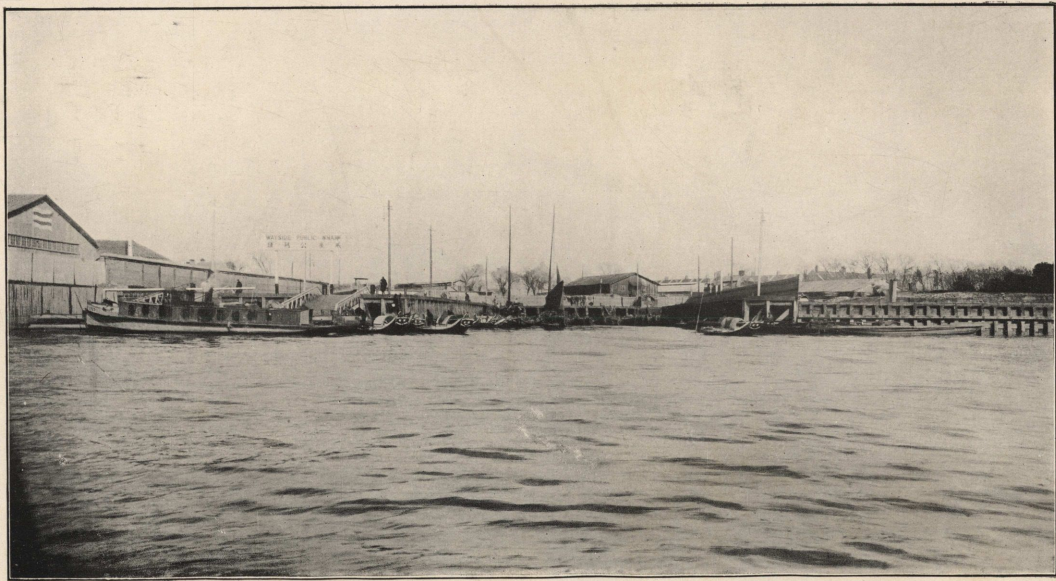
A timber bunding has been constructed in West Soochow Road east of Mokanshan Road adjoining Cadastral Lots 4601, 4602 and 4626, for a length of 400 feet, a contribution towards the cost of the work being made by the adjoining landowner.

A timber bunding has been constructed in West Soochow Road for a length of 165 feet west of Ichang Road and adjoining Cadastral Lots 4724 and 4726.

Defence Creek.—The reinforced concrete bunding in Thibet Road from the Peking Road Bridge to Soochow Road has been completed.

Hongkew Creek.—Fairly extensive repairs have been carried out to the timber bunding along the sides of this creek in the course of this year. It was found necessary to replace the bunding opposite the discharge pipe at the Electricity Works in Fearon Road, with a stronger type of bunding on account of the scour which was taking place. This was accordingly done at the expense of the Electricity Department.

Sawginkiang.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed in the Sawgin Road from East Kashing Road for as far south as the road adjoins the creek bank.



WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF.

Yangtzepoo Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed in Lay Road for a distance of 170 feet north of Yangtzepoo Road Bridge to replace the old timber bunding.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—Resulting from the collision at the end of last year of a Chinese steamer with the Nanking Road pontoon and the consequent damage sustained by the approach bridge, dolphins, etc., it was decided to replace the pontoon by one of larger dimensions and to build reinforced concrete jetties with steel connecting bridges. The new pontoon is 140 feet long by 25 feet wide, of steel construction with a reinforced concrete decking. The two connecting steel bridges are 45 feet span and the reinforced concrete jetties are 16 feet wide.

The construction of the pontoon and bridges was carried out under contract whilst that of the reinforced concrete pontoon decking, the two jetties and the dolphins was carried out direct by the Department. The resulting structure is very satisfactory and has materially improved the landing accommodation in this vicinity. The use of reinforced concrete will have the effect of reducing the cost of maintenance which is always considerable in the case of a timber structure.

The old pontoon has been attached to the existing pontoon at Kiukiang Road.

Shelters have been fixed with moveable partitions on the Passenger Pontoons in order to provide protection from the weather for mail bags and passengers and their luggage.

Repairs have been carried out to the connecting bridge at the Foochow Road Pontoon, the ironwork of the latter having become corroded.

The Wayside Public Wharf and Pontoon have been completed. The wharf comprises a harbour 250 feet long by 90 feet wide, and the pontoon is 73 feet long by 25 feet wide with two connecting bridges each 15 feet wide.

With the exception of the decking and fender walings, the whole of the timber used in the construction of the wharf is Oregon pine treated with Solignum. The pontoon and connecting bridge are of steel construction with timber decking; these and the wharf were both constructed by contract.

A general description of the wharf appeared in the monthly report for May :—

The water frontage available for public use is 410 feet in addition to which 260 feet have been reserved for the use of the Public Works Department for landing materials into the Wayside Depot. The harbour has a uniform depth of 7 feet of water at low tide, but to maintain this it is expected that constant dredging will be necessary. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other shipping companies have dredged to a depth sufficient for ocean-going steamers along their frontages, whereas the owners of the property on the east have not yet done any dredging. In consequence of this the natural scour of the outgoing tide is broken just at the entrance to the harbour and very rapid silting inside is the result. The inconvenience will, however, probably disappear when the River frontage between the Wayside Wharf and the South Manchurian Railway Companies' Wharf has been dredged.

The west and north wharves are constructed of rows of piles braced together to form a self-supporting structure, an apron of sheet piles 14 feet long being driven below the low water line. Between the piles and above the low water line a stone faced slope has been built. The south and east wharves have been constructed in a similar manner except that no stone slopes have been constructed and in the south wharf the apron of sheet piles has been replaced by sheeting at the back of the wharf. The construction gives a wharf 36 feet wide on the south, 22 feet wide on the west and north and 16 feet wide on the east.

At the back of the south and west wharves, Ewo Road widens out into a traffic square 80 feet wide. The filling at present, however, is very soft and it will be several months before the permanent road surface can be constructed.

In addition to accommodation for cargo there are two sets of landing steps in the west wharf for the use of sampan passengers and wide landing steps leading to the Public Works Depot.

Soochow Creek.—Three reinforced concrete jetties have been constructed between North Shanse and North Fokien Roads and one west of Chekiang Road opposite Cadastral Lot 571 C.

Timber jetties have been constructed in the new timber bunding east of Mokaushan Road and opposite Cadastral Lots 4601, 4602 and 4626, W. All the existing timber jetties have been repaired where necessary.

Defence Creek.—Three reinforced concrete jetties have been constructed between the Soochow Road and Peking Road, this being in the section where the concrete bunding was constructed.

Sawginkiang.—A reinforced concrete jetty has been constructed south of the East Kashing Road Bridge where the concrete-bunding has been constructed.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1914 :—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1914	Erected during 1914	In lighting December 31, 1914				
	District C. N. E. W. Total	District C. N. E. W. Total	District C. N. E. W. Total				
"C" Burners	2 2 — 2 6	4 5 — — 9	121	214	35	104	474
Refuge lamps	— — — — —	— — — — —	—	2	—	—	2
Bijou Burners	— — — — —	— — — — —	—	17	25	—	42
Flame Burners	2 — — — 2	— — — — —	49	3	4	1	57
Other Burners	— — — — —	— — — — —	1	5	—	5	11
High pressure lamps	— — — — —	11 — — — 11	30	—	—	—	30
Total	4 2 — 2 8	15 5 — — 20	201	241	64	110	616

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1914	Erected during 1914	In lighting December 31, 1914				
	District C. N. E. W. Total	District C. N. E. W. Total	District C. N. E. W. Total				
Flame Arcs	1 — — 14 15	— — — — —	43	11	—	2	56
Enclosed Arcs	— 2 — — 2	— — — — —	7	32	7	6	52
Metallic Filaments							
400 c.p.	9 1 — — 10	3 4 — 31 38	62	74	35	50	221
200 c.p.	— — — 1 1	— 1 5 1 7	14	16	34	36	100
100 c.p.	— — — — —	— 4 — 33 37	6	1	112	57	176
60 c.p.	2 1 — 30 33	1 6 17 71 95	108	88	164	374	734
Total	12 4 — 45 61	4 15 22 136 177	240	222	352	525	1,339

The following table shows the fines which have been imposed for defective and/or unlighted lamps.

Month.	Electricity.	Gas.
January	Tls. 277.51	\$40.20
February	93.31	21.30
March	129.74	21.00
April	110.33	17.10
May	114.50	9.30
June	77.73	10.20
July	845.26	13.80
August	369.72	11.40
September	484.90	14.70
October	265.41	14.10
November	186.43	37.80
December	129.41	37.80
	Tls. 3,084.27	\$248.70

NEW BUILDINGS.

The most important buildings and blocks of houses erected or in progress during the year were :—

Central District.—Y. M. C. A. Building off Szechuen Road ; 57 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Canton, Pakhoi and Yunnan Roads ; 73 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Hankow and Fokien Roads ; 108 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Nanking, Kiukiang, Kwangse and Kinwoka Roads ; 10 Foreign stores and 29 Chinese houses, Nanking and Shantung Roads ; 63 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Yunnan Road ; 31 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Foochow Road ; 34 Chinese houses, Fokien, Peking and Soochow Roads ; 59 Chinese houses, and 2 gatehouses, Hankow and Chekiang Roads ; 47 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Kiukiang and Fokien Roads ; 60 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kwangse and Foochow Roads ; 34 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Fokien Road ; 1 Godown, Yuenmingyuen and Soochow Roads ; 65 Chinese houses and 7 Foreign shops, Shantung and Honan Roads ; 84 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kwangse, Swatow and Yunnan Roads ; 92 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Honan and Hankow Roads ; 6 Foreign shops, 26 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kiangse and Tientsin Roads ; 30 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Hoopoh and Canton Roads ; 7 Foreign shops, 123 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kiangse and Szechuen Roads.

Northern District.—108 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, 1 chimney, engine and boiler house, Tongdongkalong ; 5 Foreign houses, 36 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Range Road ; 7 Foreign shops, 1 godown, 1 gatehouse, Tiendong Road and Broadway ; 59 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Elgin Road ; 38 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Tiendong Road ; 57 Chinese houses, North Kiangse Road ; Russian Consulate Building, Whangpoo and Astor Roads ; 118 Chinese houses and 6 gatehouses, North Szechuen-Tsungming and Tiendong Roads ; 78 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Haining Road ; 73 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Purdon Road ; 8 Foreign shops and alterations to Astor House Hotel, Broadway ; Cinematograph theatre, Woochang Road ; Post Office Building for the Japanese Imperial Post, Tiendong and Seward Roads ; 4 Foreign shops, 36 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Broadway and Woochang Roads ; 115 Chinese houses off Haining Road ; 63 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Woosung Road ; 112 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Purdon and Boone Roads ; 81 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Woochang, Woosung and Boone Roads ; 45 Chinese houses off North Honan Road.

Eastern District.—35 Chinese bungalows, Wuchow Road ; Addition to Cotton Mill for the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., off Yangtzepoo Road ; 71 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, East Seward Road ; 4 Reinforced concrete godowns for Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., off Yangtzepoo Road ; 106 Chinese houses, 4 gatehouses, Singkeipang, East Yalu and East Yuhang Roads ; 152 Chinese houses, 2 gatehouses and bunding off Dent Road ; 72 Chinese houses, 4 gatehouses, East Seward and Muirhead Roads ; 1 Cotton Mill, 2 godowns, 2 sheds, and 1 block staff quarters for the Hwa Sing Cotton Spinning Co., Seoul Road Extension ; 36 Chinese houses, 1 gatehouse, Thorburn and Yangtzepoo Roads ; 3 Mills, 2 godowns, 1 scutching room, engine and boiler house, carpenter's shed, offices and 2 watchmen's lodges for the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill, Wetmore Road ; 64 Chinese houses, 1 gatehouse and concrete bunding, East Seward Road ; Cinematograph theatre, East Seward and Arthur Road Extension ; 35 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Yeekaza and Yuenfong Roads ; 68 Chinese houses and 8 gatehouses, Tongshan and Chaoufoong Roads ; 168 Chinese houses, 3 gatehouses and 12 Foreign houses, Wayside, Baikal and Yangtzepoo Roads ; 84 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, East Yuhang and Chaoufoong Roads ; 52 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, East Seward Road ; 66 Chinese houses off Hailar Road ; 36 Chinese houses, East Seward Road ; 215 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, East Yuhang and Chaoufoong Roads ; 145 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Thorburn and Yangtzepoo Roads ; 40 Chinese bungalows, 8 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Ward Road.

Western District.—103 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Chungking Road ; Cinematograph Theatre, Bubbling Well Road ; 43 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Chengtu and Mandalay Roads ; 108 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Chungking Road ; 38 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Chengtu Road Extension ; Flour Mill off West Soochow Road ; 46 Chinese houses, 1 gatehouse, Great Western and Manila Roads ; 40 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Chungking Road ; 47 Chinese houses and 6 gatehouses, Tamsui Road ; 74 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Shanhaikwan Road ; Reinforced concrete Telephone Exchange Building,

Bubbling Well Road; 2 Godowns and offices, West Soochow Road Extension; 214 Chinese bungalows and 3 latrines off Tonquin Road; 35 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Kuling Road; 54 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Avenue Road; 99 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Markham and Sinza Roads; Flour Mill and godown, Markham Road; 35 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, stable, wood bunding and boundary wall, off Sinza Road; 92 Chinese houses off Markham Road; 44 Chinese houses and 2 watchmen's lodges, Weihaiwei Road; 1 Foreign house, 58 Chinese houses, 1 gatehouse, Carter and Shanhaikwan Roads; 1 Godown Refinery and Boiler House, for Price's Candle Factory, Robison Road; 165 Chinese bungalows, Shankaikwan and Tatung Roads; 47 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Weihaiwei Road; 136 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Chengtu Road; 13 Foreign shops, 145 Chinese houses, 2 gatehouses, Bubbling Well Road; 37 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Chengtu Road; 34 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, 1 watchman's lodge, Sinza Road; 134 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses and wooden bunding, Markham Road; 136 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Chengtu Road; 43 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, off Chengtu Road; 9 Foreign Shops, 1 garage, cinematograph theatre, Bubbling Well Road; 31 Chinese houses, Macao Road; 95 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, Avenue Road; 221 Chinese houses and 7 gatehouses, Gordon Road; 1 Foreign house and 22 Chinese houses, stables and watchman's house, Myburgh Road.

Permits.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 8,824 structures as against 4,435 in 1913.

For the sake of comparison figures for the last ten years are given :—

Year.	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total.
1905	1,199	1,326	1,810	1,035	5,370
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	939	3,513
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435
1914	1,380	1,622	2,153	3,669	8,824

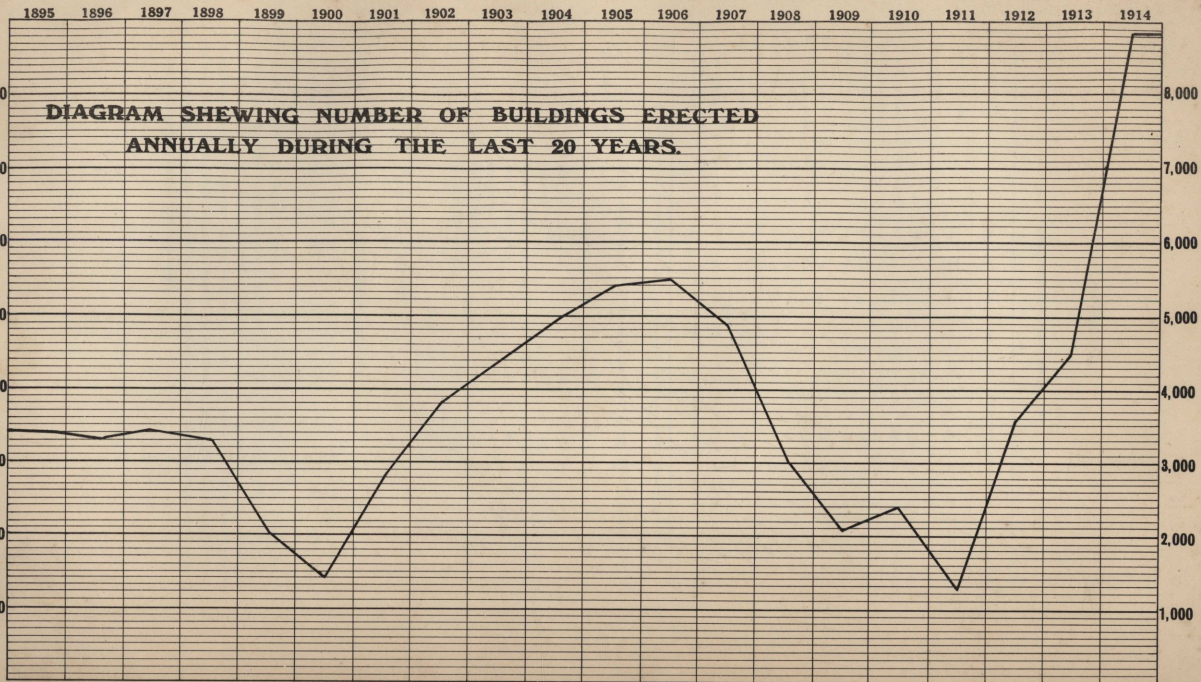
The new buildings erected during the year 1914 as compared with the year 1913 may be classified as follows :—

Description	1913	1914
Chinese houses	3,780	7,869
Foreign buildings	158	149
Godowns	24	29
Stables	12	24
Sheds (permanent)	106	144
Miscellaneous	355	609
	<u>4,435</u>	<u>8,824</u>

Dangerous Buildings—132 Notices have been issued affecting 536 houses.

Plans submitted for approval 794; 306 by Foreigners, 488 by Chinese.

Drain connections to Public Sewers—332 connections have been made as against 198 during 1913.



Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction*	270	279	304	320	312	305	276	321	255	306	307	249	
Plans submitted for approval	65	70	81	89	46	64	93	65	68	53	45	55	794
Plans approved	58	60	69	81	43	52	82	53	50	42	37	46	674
Inspections by Inspectors	1,723	2,573	2,453	2,088	2,150	2,065	2,031	2,281	2,220	2,320	2,450	2,360	27,034
Boundary Walls erected	0	1	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	6	3	1	21
Carpenters' sheds, erected	6	16	21	5	5	15	4	14	8	11	8	32	145
Repairs effected to Buildings	48	74	90	96	67	80	62	86	82	80	32	66	863
New shop fronts inserted	21	47	63	43	34	28	33	18	17	34	22	19	379
Shop Fronts, etc., painted	263	229	273	213	174	219	132	166	213	234	112	118	2,536
Alterations effected	34	35	58	88	68	60	52	78	57	28	15	29	602
Fences erected	23	39	33	22	36	32	17	16	20	24	18	16	296
Signboards erected	309	569	668	467	448	410	381	354	418	499	342	365	5,230
Drying stages erected	0	2	6	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	17
Temporary mat sunshades erected	29	29	30	67	170	239	89	19	18	31	29	25	775
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	10	2	6	1,169	1,155	297	278	97	77	1	3	0	3,095

*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the number of houses would be considerably greater.

The following is a list of permits issued. A list of those issued during 1913 is appended for the sake of comparison :—

Description	1913	1914
New Buildings	515	674
General	408	327
General (Minor purposes)	5,734	5,459
Landing Materials	426	646
Sunshades	2,715	3,095
Gas Company	619	546
Waterworks Company	906	1,136
Total	11,323	11,883

Renewals of building permits are not included.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Quarrying.—12,270.25 fong of good stone has been blasted. 4,950 lbs. of dynamite were used giving an average of 2.48 fong per lb. 43,446 feet of borings were drilled. 629 fong of inferior stone was sent to the refuse heap.

Plant.—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16" × 9") worked 258 days and crushed 2,506.5 fong of stone. The No. 2 machine ("Gates") worked 297 days and crushed 5,994 fong of stone. The No. 3 machine (Baxter 24" × 15") worked only five days and broke 110.75 fong of stone. This machine was out of commission for the greater part of the year owing to the body breaking and a new one having to be sent from home. Owing to the enforced idleness of the stonebreaker, opportunity was taken to overhaul and thoroughly repair the engine. Quarterly visits were made from Shanghai for the inspection of all plant.

All buildings have been kept in good repair.

Labour.—The average number of workmen employed on 326 working days was 117.47 exclusive of artisans.

Materials Despatched.

	Fong	Fong
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	6,994.00	
Handbroken " "	2,022.50	
Machine broken $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	2,920.50	
Machine sand	2,303.00	
Spalls	631.00	
Unbroken stone	1,291.00	
		16,162.00
To French Municipal Council :—		
Machine broken $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	226.50	
Machine sand	720.00	
		946.50
	Total	17,108.50
Stock produced :—		
In stock December 31, 1913	3,934.75	
1914 Machine broken	9,229.25	
1914 Handbroken	2,022.50	
Spalls	631.00	
Unbroken stone	1,291.00	
		17,108.50
Less Despatched 1914		17,108.50
	Stock in hand	Nil

The quantities despatched monthly were as follows :—

Month	To S.M.C.	To French M.C.	Total
	Fong	Fong	Fong
January	207.00	19.50	226.50
February	404.50		404.50
March	1,052.00	421.00	1,473.00
April	2,110.50	272.00	2,382.50
May	3,026.50	129.50	3,156.00
June	1,780.50	38.50	1,819.00
July	490.00	19.00	509.00
August	357.50		357.50
September	2,154.50	8.00	2,162.50
October	1,422.00	10.00	1,432.00
November	1,570.00		1,570.00
December	1,587.00	29.00	1,616.00
Totals	16,162.00	946.50	17,108.50

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The whole of the plant is now as far as possible repaired at the Tungchow Road Workshops. There is a lack of suitable plant which it is hoped will be made good during 1915. 1,620 orders were passed through the shops and it was necessary to hire plant and work a great deal of over-time to cope with the work.

A new boiler was made for the No. 1 Steamroller. This roller has been in constant use for 24 years. No. 3 Steamroller was fitted with a new fire box. Departmental motor cars have been repaired, overhauled and painted as required, and all carts and harness have been maintained in good working condition.

BOILER INSPECTION.

During the year sixty-nine inspections of boilers have been made, the majority of which were found to be in fairly good condition. Surprise visits have been made to installations where in past years safety valves have been found to have been tampered with. Only four cases were found where safety valves had been wedged down or over weighted.

CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 49,879 pieces as against 37,430 pieces in the previous year. This increase is largely accounted for by the manufacture of a large number of facing bricks for the Central Offices, and manhole bricks.

The following is a list of the various articles made :—

Machine made pipes 4", 6", 9", 12"	20,780
Circular tubes 3' and 4' 6"	1,587
Egg-shaped tubes 1' 6" × 1'; 2' 3" × 1' 6"; and 3' × 2'	3,492
Reinforced concrete piles and sheet piles	1,626
Manhole bricks, slabs and covers	9,691
Kerb and channels	4,205
Grave slabs	680
Gullies	386
M. C. R. Stones and boundary stones	1,264
Facing bricks for new Central Offices	3,460
Cable ducts for the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.	580
Parts for Bubbling Well culvert	243
Miscellaneous	1,885
Total	49,879

At the beginning of the year the new pipe machine was installed. The old machine has been repaired so that it can be used for turning out the smaller sizes of pipes while the new machine is turning out the larger sizes.

Thirty consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the British Standard Specification, the total quantity of cement passed through the yard was 14,867 casks, against 11,820 casks in the previous year. Cement from the concreteware yard is being supplied to the contractor for use in the construction of the Central Offices.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

CENTRAL OFFICES.

During the early months of the year arrangements were concluded for providing the accommodation required during the rebuilding of the Central Offices, by the lease of temporary premises as under :—

For the Council Room and Secretariat, on the first and second floors of No. 24 Kiangse Road, rented from Mr. M. Mittag for a period of two years from April 1, at a rental of Tls. 325 per mensem.

For the Volunteer Corps, No. 15 Canton Road, rented from Messrs. William Little & Co., for a period of two years, from March 1, with the option of a third year, at a rental of Tls. 500 per mensem. This building provides accommodation for the Headquarters Offices for the Commandant and Staff as well as for the guns, ammunition and armoury also quarters for the two Staff Sergeants.

For the Public Works Department and Tax Office, No. 7A The Bund, behind the Telegraph Building, rented from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. for two years from March 1, with the option of a third year, at a rental of Tls. 450 per mensem.

For the Finance Department the lease has been continued of the second floor of the Telephone Building, rented from the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., at a rental of Tls. 433 per mensem.

HONGKEW FIRE STATION.

The lease of this station at the corner of the Hanbury and Miller Roads will expire on July 31, 1917, and the building has become inadequate for the purpose for which it was erected. It has therefore been decided to construct a Fire Station for the Northern District on the western portion of the Thorne Road Depot. The approved scheme includes the creation of an open space at the crossing of the Range and Woosung Roads, the Thorne Road being straightened and carried directly through into the Woosung Road. This transaction has involved the purchase of the southern portion of Lot 1154 upon terms contained in the following document :—

ARBITRATION AWARD.

WHEREAS MRS. A. P. MORRISON is the owner of that lot of land known and registered in the Books kept for the registration of land at the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai as Lot No. 679 (which said lot is also known and described in the Shanghai Municipal Schedule for 1911 as Cadastral Lot 1154 Northern) AND WHEREAS the Shanghai Municipal Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") are desirous of acquiring a portion of the said lot which portion measures in area Mow 1.378 and is delineated on the plan hereto attached and is thereon coloured blue and red and comprises one soy shop No. 1 Thorne Road, 4 Chinese houses numbered 2 to 5 Thorne Road aforesaid, 5 Chinese shops numbered 399 to 403 Woosung Road, one gate house No. 398 Woosung Road aforesaid, 6 Chinese houses numbered 380 to 385 Woosung Road aforesaid and a small part of two Chinese houses Nos. 404 and 386 Woosung Road aforesaid AND WHEREAS the said Mrs. A. P. Morrison has agreed to surrender the said portion of land with the buildings thereon as hereinbefore described to the Council upon payment and compensation being made therefor by the Council AND WHEREAS by letters dated July 6 and 13, 1914, respectively, the said Mrs. A. P. Morrison by her attorney William Sanford Jackson and the Council have agreed that the amount of such payment and compensation shall be referred to me as sole arbitrator NOW, I, PHILIP PEEBLES having heard and duly weighed and considered the several allegations of the said parties and their evidence do hereby make and publish my Award of and concerning the matters referred to me as aforesaid in manner following, that is to say :—I award and adjudge that the Council do pay to the said Mrs. A. P. Morrison the sum of Tls. 20,754.17 in full payment and satisfaction for the said portion of U.S. Lot 679 so agreed to be surrendered to the Council as aforesaid with all buildings thereon and all rights thereto connected.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of July 1914.

PHILIP PEEBLES, F.S.I.

SIGNED AND PUBLISHED by the
above-named PHILIP PEEBLES
in the presence of :—

COLIN C. STEVENSON.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

The purchase during the year of Lot 986, Northern District, has completed the site for this hospital, which now consists of a rectangular block bounded on three sides by the Woosung, Range and Hannen Roads, and on the north by an alleyway of fair width. The correspondence and Arbitration Award follow :—

Shanghai, September 16, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—The rents of Mr. Goodfellow's property are as follows :—

1 to 5 Range Road (leased to Council)	\$265
6 Range Road	45
7 Range Road with stables	85
8 Range Road with stables (in occupation of family) say	95

Monthly rental \$490=\$5,880 per annum which at 74=Tls. 4,351.20

The disbursements are—

Insurance	Tls. 90.00
Repairs	203.14
Land Tax	148.86

which amount to Tls. 442.00 per annum.

So that the net rental is approximately Tls. 3,910. The amount of 6 per cent. debentures to provide this income would therefore be Tls. 65,167.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,

Acting Engineer & Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 9, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of September 16, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, the Council is willing to pay Mr. Goodfellow Municipal Debentures of next year's loan to the extent of Tls. 60,000 for his property, Lot 986, Range Road, and desires that you will endeavour, if possible, to negotiate the sale on these terms. It must of course be understood that so large an item of expenditure will require the Ratepayers' approval in March next before the transaction is closed. With the various points bearing on this matter you are familiar, and I am directed therefore to do no more than to ask that you will use your good offices towards a satisfactory settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, Esq.

Shanghai, October 14, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your letter of October 9, and wrote to Mr. Goodfellow by the mail which left for Canada last Saturday, communicating to him the Council's offer for Lot 936, Range Road. I will inform you of his reply as soon as I receive it.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We have heard from Mr. Goodfellow regarding the acquisition by the Council of Cadastral Lot 986 Northern District.

In the first place we desire to refer you to Mr. White-Cooper's letter of September 16 last addressed to the Municipal Engineer, wherein he shews the gross rental of the property to be Tls. 4,351.20 per annum, and the disbursements Tls. 442 per annum, thus producing a net rental of approximately Tls. 3,910 per annum.

It is Mr. Goodfellow's contention that his property in not fully developed inasmuch as the gross rentals are below what the houses can reasonably demand, and that his policy has always been to secure and hold desirable tenants at a low rental rather than run the risks attendant on a higher rental. This factor should we think be taken into account in determining the value of the property.

As regards the annual disbursements Mr. Goodfellow maintains that his expenditure on this head has been liberal, it being his desire to keep the property in first-class repair and condition, and to minimise depreciation.

Mr. Goodfellow is presumably entitled to call for a fair market value for the property, so that the fair market value is the real question at issue.

The value of land is generally speaking the price which a prudent purchaser would pay if sold in the open market, and sales in the neighbourhood would ordinarily afford a useful guide as to such price.

We have no evidence before us of any sales in this neighbourhood although we have made enquiries in various quarters, we have therefore nothing to compare with to arrive at the market price.

Failing evidence of any sales, we suggest that the only other fair way of arriving at a true valuation is by capitalization of rentals.

Assuming then the net rental of the property to be Tls. 3,910 per annum as stated above, a capitalization of this net rental at 6 per cent. yields a value of Tls. 65,166. We have fixed the rate per cent. of capitalization at 6 per cent., having regard to Mr. Goodfellow's contention that the property is not fully developed inasmuch as the gross rentals are below what the houses can reasonably demand, and that therefore the rate per cent. of capitalization should be proportionately decreased. Quite apart from this consideration we are given to understand that the Land Commissioners have on occasions awarded compensation based on this same rate per cent. of capitalization.

To this figure should be added the customary 10 per cent. allowance for compulsory surrender, and we suggest that Mr. Goodfellow is entitled to a further 10 per cent. for special adaptability, as we venture to think you will agree with us that this is a case where adaptability of the land for a particular purpose should be taken into account.

The addition of these two several allowances of 10 per cent. to the value given above Tls. 65,166, yields a total value of Tls. 78,186.

At this latter figure Mr. Goodfellow is prepared to negotiate for the sale of his property to the Council, he to be paid the equivalent in Municipal Debentures at par.

Inasmuch as Mr. Goodfellow's family occupies one of the houses in question, he wishes, if a settlement be arrived at on these lines, that his family be allowed to continue in occupation of their house until such time as is convenient for them to make arrangements for their removal. In considering Mr. Goodfellow's offer we feel you should not overlook the price he put on the property in April 1912, viz., Tls. 143,000. Vide letter from Messrs. Drummond, White-Cooper & Phillips to Dr. Stanley of April 30, 1912.

Yours faithfully,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 7, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of the 5th instant re Cadastral Lot 986 Northern District, we find that a slight error has crept into our figures, the total value should be Tls. 78,199 and not Tls. 78,186.

The former figure is therefore Mr. Goodfellow's price.

Yours faithfully,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 9, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letters of February 5 and 7, also to subsequent conversations, on the subject of the Council's proposed purchase of Lot 986, Northern District, I am directed to state that the Council assents to the suggestion that the price to be paid for the lot be referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Gilbert Davies. I am to suggest that valuations be prepared by the Council and by yourselves, and that the two documents be handed to Mr. Davies with a letter jointly signed, requesting that he will undertake the work.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 14, 1914.

SIR,—The Council being desirous of purchasing Lot 986, Northern District, with the houses thereon, for inclusion in the Victoria Nursing Home property, and being unable to agree with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones, agents for the owner, Mr. W. Goodfellow, as to the price to be paid, it has been decided to refer the matter to yourself as sole arbitrator.

We propose, therefore, to furnish you with our respective valuations of the lot, and undertake, after producing any evidence of documents relating to the matter for which you may call, to abide by your award.

We agree that the costs of the reference and award shall be payable in your discretion, and that 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender is a surcharge to which the owner is entitled.

If therefore you will assent to act in this capacity we shall be glad to learn the amount of the fee which you would regard as suitable.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
HANSON, McNEILL & JONES,
Agents for Mr. W. GOODFELLOW,
For the SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

C. GILBERT DAVIES, Esq.

Shanghai, May 15, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I shall be pleased to act as sole Arbitrator relative to the disagreement between yourselves, as to the purchase price to be paid by the Council for Cadastral Lot 986, Northern District. My fee will be Tls. 500.

Your faithfully,
GILBERT DAVIES.

Messrs. HANSON, McNEILL & JONES,
Agents for Mr. Wm. Goodfellow.
W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
For the Shanghai Municipal Council.

ARBITRATION AWARD.

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I CHARLES GILBERT DAVIES of Shanghai, China, Architect, send greeting :—

WHEREAS WILLIAM GOODFELLOW late of Shanghai but now residing abroad is the registered and beneficial owner of a certain piece of land situate in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai North of the Yangkinspang measuring in area Four mow no fun Three li and Four haou and known and registered as B.C. Lot No. 1728 Cadastral No. 986 Northern District AND WHEREAS the said land has under the Land Regulations been scheduled for acquisition by the Municipal Council AND WHEREAS the Council are now desirous of acquiring the said piece of land for the purpose of erecting certain buildings thereon AND WHEREAS the Municipal Council have offered to the said William Goodfellow the sum of Tael Sixty Thousand (Tls. 60,000) for the purchase of the said land AND WHEREAS the said William Goodfellow has declined to accept the said offer of Tael Sixty Thousand (Tael 60,000) AND WHEREAS the said parties have agreed to refer the question as to what compensation shall be made to the said William Goodfellow for the said land for decision to me the said Charles Gilbert Davies as Sole Arbitrator so that I should make my Award thereon NOW KNOW YE that I the said Charles Gilbert Davies having taken upon myself the burthen of the said reference and having viewed the said land and premises and having considered all and singular the matters and things to me referred do make and publish this my Award of and concerning the matter so referred to me as aforesaid in manner following that is to say I award and determine that the Municipal Council do pay to the said William Goodfellow the sum of Shanghai Tael Sixty-eight Thousand Five Hundred (Tael 68,500) as compensation for the compulsory sale of the said land and I further award and direct that the Municipal Council do pay and bear the costs of this my Award, viz. :—Tael Five hundred and fifty (Tls. 550).

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of June 1914.

SIGNED in the presence of
F. P. C. DA COSTA.

GILBERT DAVIES.

LATRINE SITES.—

The following are details of the sites acquired during the year :—

North Shanso Road.—An arrangement was concluded with Messrs. Davies and Brooke, whereunder in return for a contribution of Tls. 750 towards the cost of an alternative site, all claim by the Council to the piece of land scheduled for this purpose ex Lot 567 was relinquished and an alternative site situated to the south of Lot 567 and measuring Mow 0.079 was purchased for a sum of Tls. 1,400. The site consists of a strip of Lot 569 and adjoining unregistered land.

Batavia Road.—A small piece of Lot 2770, measuring Mow 0.105, was purchased for the sum of Tls. 577.50 from Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones.

Chaoufoong Road.—For the northern portion of Lot 1214, measuring Mow 0.072, the sum of Tls. 126 was paid to Mr. A. E. Algar.

Wetmore Road.—A portion of B.C. Lot 2400, measuring Mow 0.065, has been leased from the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., for a term of ten years at the nominal rental of Tls. 5 per annum.

Pinghiao Road.—In accordance with an arrangement concluded with Mr. Y. K. Zea Sih-vang, Lot 140, purchased in 1901, and measuring Mow 0.145, was transferred to Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson

in return for Mow 0.069 of land on the west side of Lot 142, and payment of the sum of Tls. 532 for the excess area measuring Mow 0.076. The former site was inset into Lot 142 in such a way as to prevent the building of a projected hospital, and the cost of removal and rebuilding was paid by the applicant, together with all charges in connexion with the transfer of title.

JESSFIELD PARK.—

The matter of a new park for the Western District, to be used primarily as a landscape park and botanic garden was in March the subject of correspondence with the Public Recreation Ground Committee and the Recreation Fund Trustees, as follows :—

Shanghai, March 7, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—At a joint meeting of the Public Recreation Ground Committee and the Recreation Fund Trustees held last evening at 2 Jinkee Road at which were present Dr. Macleod and Messrs. H. R. Kinnear, C. W. Wrightson, E. E. Clark and the Honorary Secretary the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

“That this meeting of the Public Recreation Ground Committee and the Recreation Fund Trustees, having in view the fact that the Public Recreation Ground is now so fully taken up with playing spaces for various games as to be practically useless as a Park where the quieter forms of Recreation can be enjoyed, and further that the restrictions concerning the planting of trees, etc., necessarily imposed by the Race Club, make it impossible to provide natural shade, it has become very necessary to provide, with as little delay as possible, a Public Park in the Western District to be used primarily for a Landscape Park and Botanic Garden, no games to be permitted, unless the amount of land acquired later would allow of space for games without interfering with the primary object.

The Committees have ascertained that about 120 mow of land, situated at Jessfield, formerly part of the Unkaza property, can be had for Tls. 123,000. The land is situated on the Jessfield Road with access to the Soochow Creek and is well timbered with fine specimen trees. A long strip of land gives access to Brenan Road.

The joint Committees are strongly of opinion that the Council would do well to purchase this land as a nucleus of a Landscape Park particularly in view of its natural advantages and of the fact that its shape and situation conduce to the acquisition of adjoining land at a reasonable price.

It is further resolved that the Municipal Council be asked to place this matter before the Ratepayers at their forthcoming meeting with the object of obtaining their sanction for an appropriation in the Budget of 1914 for at least the amount of the purchase price.

I enclose herewith a plan shewing the land in question and I shall be very much obliged if you will take the necessary steps to place this matter before the Council.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES,

Honorary Secretary, Public Recreation Ground Committee.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 7, containing the outline of a scheme for the formation of a landscape park and botanical garden at Jessfield. This proposal has the unanimous approval of the Council, and I am directed to state that, if a Resolution embodying the scheme is brought forward at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, the Council will give it unqualified support.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary, Public Recreation Ground Committee.

Shanghai, March 11, 1914.

SIR,—The Public Recreation Ground Committee have approached the Recreation Fund Trustees for a grant towards the purchase by the Council of a suitable site for the purpose of providing a Public Park in the Western District.

The Trustees have been informed of the suggested site and understanding that the scheme is to be placed before the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Meeting with the object of obtaining their sanction for an appropriation in the Budget of 1914, I am pleased to inform you that in the event of such sanction being obtained, the Trustees of the Recreation Fund are willing to contribute a sum of Tls. 20,000 towards the purchase.

In offering this grant, the Trustees recognize the need of additional land for public recreation in the interest of the general community and more especially of those residing in the Western District.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. W. WRIGHTSON,
Chairman, Recreation Fund Trustees.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 11, on the subject of a proposed park at Jessfield.

The project outlined in the Resolution passed by the Recreation Fund Trustees and the Public Recreation Ground Committee on March 6, was presented for the Council's consideration yesterday and met with unanimous approval.

I am to add that in the Council's opinion the generous offer of a contribution of Tls. 20,000 made by the Trustees will afford a strong recommendation to the Ratepayers to confirm the purchases of land which are in contemplation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

C. W. WRIGHTSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Recreation Fund Trustees.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 20, the following Resolution was proposed by Dr. N. Macleod, seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce, and carried.

Resolution XII.—That the Council be empowered to exercise options which have been recently obtained for the purchase of a piece of land situated near Jessfield measuring approximately 123 mow (with the buildings and trees thereon) at the price of Tls. 123,000 and that the same when purchased be laid out as the nucleus of a Public Landscape Park and Botanic Gardens and that Tls. 123,000 (less a sum of Tls. 20,000 to be contributed by the Recreation Fund Trustees) be added for this purpose to the amount of the Loan authorized under Resolution V.

The offer of the vendors was accordingly accepted and, although little in the way of development has yet been attempted, the new park has already been opened to the public. The Chinese title deeds for a portion of the property are incomplete, but steps are being taken to register the estate without additional cost.

ELECTRICITY SUB-STATIONS.

Details of the sites acquired during the year are as follows :—

Yangtsepoo Road.—In connexion with arrangements for the supply of electricity to the San Sing Cotton Mill in Yangtsepoo Road, the Company agreed to provide a site upon Lot 6013 for the general distribution of electricity in the locality. The site selected is at the corner of the Yangtsepoo and Delhi Roads, measures Mow 0.165, and is leased for a period of ten years at a nominal rental of Tls. 10 per annum. It consists partially of creek land which the Engineer reported to be exceptionally soft, requiring considerable outlay to make it immediately available for building upon. His recommendation, supported by that of the Electrical Engineer, was adopted to fill in the creek at a cost of Tls. 300, and to postpone construction for twelve months, by which time it is estimated that the filling material will be consolidated, meanwhile, with the Company's sanction, a small temporary wooden sub-station upon another part of the property has been erected to contain all necessary transforming plant.

Tonquin Road.—A piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.992, has been purchased for a sum of Tls. 2,480, with Tls. 238 added as the cost of draining and filling the creek north and east of the lot.

Of the land thus acquired, the sub-station will occupy an area of Mow 0.574, leaving a piece of Surplus Land measuring Mow 0.418 for use or sale hereafter as circumstances may direct.

Weihaiwei Road.—The permission of the Committee of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule has been obtained to utilise a portion of Lot 1830 in terms of the following correspondence :—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 24, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that, as a result of negotiations with the Headmaster of the German School, the Council is informed that the School Committee is willing that the Electricity Transformer House now projecting into the line of the Weihaiwei Road be placed upon the School property upon the following conditions :—

- 1.—That the building be designed to conform in style to the school buildings.
- 2.—That the Council pay a nominal rent of Tls. 5 per annum.
- 3.—That the Council provide a lamp for occasional use at the entrance of the school, free of cost.
- 4.—That the Council make a small extension of cables to enable electric light to be installed in the kindergarten school.

I am directed accordingly to inform you that the Council accepts these conditions in their entirety, and to request that you may be so good as to confirm this arrangement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. GATJEN, Esq.,
Secretary to the Committee, Kaiser Wilhelm Schule.

Shanghai, March 6, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 24, I herewith beg to confirm by order of my Committee the conditions under which the Electricity Transformer House is to be erected upon the property of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule, 30 Wei-haiwei Road, with the express understanding that the building is to be removed in case the ground should be required for other purposes, subject to reasonable notice by the School Committee.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. GATJEN,

Secretary to the Committee of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A further small area necessary for completing the north-west corner of the site has been obtained by the purchase of B.C. Lot 511, Pao, measuring Mow 0.199, for a sum of Tls. 1,293.

NIH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Through the generosity of Mr. Chicheh Nieh the land for a third school for Chinese boys has been provided in the Eastern District. It consists of a block of land at the corner of the Baikal and Kinchow Roads. The total area acquired is Mow 11.317 of which the school will occupy Mow 8.988 and the road Mow 1.848, while a piece of Surplus Land measuring Mow 0.481 is held for re-sale hereafter. The correspondence on the subject is as follows:

22 Wayside Road, December 16, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I have now acquired D.C. Lot 5 and B.C. Lot 8098 in the Baikal Road containing an area of about Mow 8.6 and I am trying to obtain another piece adjoining on the West so as to bring the area up to about 10 mow. This land I propose to offer to the Council for the erection by the Council thereon of a school for Chinese children if the Council will accept the offer and will agree to the following suggestions:—

1.—I desire that both "mind, body and spirit" should receive education—that not only should the pupils learn Chinese and Western learning, and practise games, to develop mind and body; but they should also have moral teaching. The morality taught in the Christian religion is considered the highest form of morality, and I would like the pupils to have an opportunity of obtaining some teaching on this subject, and some knowledge of Biblical literature, and also of the principles and literature of Confucian philosophy. This teaching to be optional, so that those who desire to take advantage of it may do so, but there will be no compulsion. I am greatly impressed with the lack of all moral training in the education of the bulk of the youth of China, and I think that, as this training is at least as valuable as book learning, an effort, even though it be a small one, should be made to supply the deficiency. Further I would point out that this moral training cannot be supplied by the parents, who have never received any sort of training in the subjects which I should like to see taught. As, however, the school will be supported by the Ratepayers, and there will, therefore, I understand, be the objection to public money being spent on any form of religious teaching, I would ask that only so much of this teaching be provided as is provided at the Shanghai Public School for Foreign boys. I would further point out that the Cambridge local examinations require certain Biblical subjects and that those who enter for this examination should have the opportunity of acquiring these subjects in order to qualify for the examinations.

2.—I would urge that manual and industrial training be made a part of the curriculum at this school. Some kind of manual training is considered necessary in the schools of Europe and America, and I think that it is just as necessary in Shanghai. I fully appreciate the purely literary studies as a basis of general education but with the training of the brain should be coupled training of the hands. I hope too that attention will be paid to commercial training, especially in view of the business opportunities for young men in Shanghai. Shanghai with its foundries, docks, mills and engineering works is rapidly becoming an industrial centre of the first order and the boys now in our schools should be prepared for this. I think that a school of this character, which will cater for the sons of the East End population, should more particularly aim at preparing young men for the actual life which most of them will enter upon after completing their course at this school.

3.—I would like a nominee of my own to serve on the school committee which manages this school. I shall be glad if you will bring this offer before the Council for their consideration at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
CHICHEH NIEH.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 16, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 16, offering to donate a site in the Eastern District for the purpose of erecting a school for Chinese boys, I am directed to inform you that the Council will gratefully present this public-spirited offer for acceptance by the Ratepayers at the forthcoming annual meeting.

With reference to the suggestions which you make regarding the curriculum and control of the school, I am to state that the Council is in unanimous agreement with your view that morality should be one of the first objects of education,

but considers that in a school of the kind proposed this object, apart from the general tone which a well-conducted school may infuse, must be attained by special voluntary lectures and addresses rather than by incorporating any form of dogmatic religious instruction in the school syllabus. The policy of the Council during the past ten years as regards the education of Chinese boys has been consistent in this respect, and the members would be reluctant to advise any alteration.

Your suggestion that the curriculum shall include training which shall fit students for a commercial career, and shall include manual courses, is entirely supported, while in other respects your wishes as regards the establishment present no difficulty.

In conclusion I am directed to convey to you an expression of the cordial and unanimous thanks of the members for the assistance in the work of education of Chinese children in the Settlement which you are providing by this generous and practical gift.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

CHICHEH NIEH, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 10, 1914.

SIR,—With regard to the site which you are donating for the new Chinese school, the Council has succeeded in acquiring a piece of land on the west of the school measuring Mow 2.517 for the sum of Tls. 2,074. This lot, of which I enclose a plan, consists of the thin strip required to complete the site, the whole of the road which is to run on the west frontage, and a 10-foot strip of land on the other side of the road. It will be a great advantage to own this last strip so as to prevent objectionable buildings from being put up opposite the school. The Council trusts therefore that you will approve the purchase and that you will consent to pay for the land as part of your donation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

CHICHEH NIEH, Esq.

Shanghai, November 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant and in confirmation of our conversation of yesterday, with reference to the securing of land for the whole of the road running west of the school and the two strips, one to complete the school site and the other on the west of the road, I beg to say that I am willing and prepared to pay half of the sum of Tls. 2,074 the price for the whole lot, and wish the Council to pay the other half, and hope this will meet the approval of the Council.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHICHEH NIEH.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 20, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 13 communicating your willingness to contribute half of the cost of a piece of land on the west of the Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese, measuring Mow 2.517, and in reply to express to you the Council's appreciative thanks for this addition to your donation. Your additional contribution will thus amount to Tls. 1,037.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

CHICHEH NIEH, Esq.

SURPLUS LAND. —

North Szechuen Road.—Correspondence with Mr. A. E. Algar upon the subject of the sale of part of B.C. Lots 57 and 58 Paoshan, opposite the Public Swimming Bath and along the North Szechuen Road :—

Shanghai, December 3, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested by Mr. D. Main to approach the Council in connexion with a proposed building scheme which he has in contemplation with a view to developing his Paoshan Lots 435, 470 and 624.

I am enclosing a plan shewing the scheme in detail and the position of the proposed two terraces of foreign houses which plan I shall feel obliged if you will return to me after perusal.

To complete the scheme Mr. Main wishes to purchase from the Council that portion of B.C. Paoshan Lot 57 coloured blue on the plan. My client is prepared to purchase the area involved at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow and undertakes, in the event of the Council selling, to erect these ten houses.

You will notice that provision has been made whereby no frontage on the North Szechuen Road Extension is sold, the Council retaining a strip approximately 13 feet in width over which, however, my client expects rights of light.

In view of the close proximity of the new Public School it is hardly necessary for me to point out the advantages that will accrue to the vicinity by having this corner lot developed with foreign houses.

Mr. Main is now negotiating with the Y.M.C.A. to lease for a period of years all these ten houses and wishes me to state that his offer is subject to the Y.M.C.A. entering into this lease. The Committee of the Y.M.C.A. is prepared to enter into this lease, but must first obtain confirmation from its Head Office in New York, and before the scheme can go forward it is necessary to learn the Council's views in the matter.

I shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you desire.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 2, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 3, on the subject of a proposed development of Paoshan B.C. Lots 435, 470 and 624, which involves a suggested purchase of part of the Council's holding of Surplus Land opposite the Public Swimming Bath, and along the North Szechuen Road, I am directed to state that at the present time the Council is averse to the sale of any of this land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, January 14, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 2nd instant, in which you are directed to inform me, that at the present time the Council is averse to the sale of any of the surplus land opposite the Public Swimming Bath. I write to ask if you will request the Council to reconsider its decision.

The position is this. Mr. D. Main is the owner of Paoshan B.C. Lots 435, 470 and 624 and some months ago requested me to prepare a scheme for the development of the property. It was entirely my suggestion that this strip of land should be purchased as I am of the opinion that the property cannot be suitably developed with foreign dwellings without it. I cannot advise Mr. Main to build foreign houses while this strip of land blocks his southern frontage to the Municipal Road as it might be put to some use which would ruin their letting power.

Mr. Main regrets the Council's decision and has now instructed me to prepare a scheme for Chinese houses, as he cannot allow the land to remain idle. I do not furnish this information as a coercive argument but I do submit that the erection of Chinese houses will not improve the neighbourhood. In view of the fact that the Council's holding is so small and too narrow to be of any material use, I ask that the matter be again considered.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 14, I am directed to state that the Council, upon re-consideration, has now decided to comply with your request, and will sell the strip of land opposite the Swimming Bath which you desire for the sum of Tls. 4,168, being at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow on an area of Mow 1.042.

It is stipulated that the houses which you erect shall be such as would be permitted within Settlement limits, and that, to this end, the plans shall be submitted for the Council's approval. The Council also stipulates that the houses, particularly the gable end on the east, be not unattractive in design.

I am to point out that the Chinese path which traverses the property will be required to be deviated in such a way as will not involve crossing the strip of land which the Council reserves under the present scheme between Mr. Main's property and the North Szechuen Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, June 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by my client, Mr. D. Main, to write and inform you that he has now made arrangements whereby he can accept the offer contained in your letter to me dated April 3, 1913, in connexion with the acquisition by Mr. Main of that strip of land opposite the Swimming Bath on the North Szechuen Road Extension measuring Mow 1.042

at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow or a total sum of Tls. 4,168, and as coloured blue on the plan which I have obtained from the Municipal Engineer. I am enclosing Mr. Main's cheque for the amount and I shall feel obliged if you will make arrangements to have this area transferred to him at your convenience.

I am sending you under separate cover a set of plans of the houses for your perusal and trust that the East or elevation to the North Szechuen Road Extension will meet with your approval as being not unattractive in design. I may mention that the only deviation from these plans will be the omission of the boundary wall for which an ornamental bamboo fence will be substituted. As these building operations will necessitate the projection of the Contractor's fence on the Wonglo Road into the road, I shall feel obliged if you will grant me a permit to extend this fence into the road three feet during the building operations.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The offer of Mr. A. E. Algar was accepted of B.C. Lot 201 Pao in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Recreation Ground and adjoining the Railway, at the rate of Tls. 2,500 per mow, plus brokerage, or a sum of Tls. 6,298.50 for Mow 2.456.

East Yalu Road.—Lot 376, the site of a former Settlement boundary stone, measuring Mow 0.014, has been handed over for inclusion within Lot 375, the property of which it was formerly a part, and at the same time the strip of this latter property which is scheduled for widening the East Yalu Road, and measures Mow 0.130, was surrendered without compensation.

Tatung Road.—Arrangements were concluded in March with the China Realty Co., Ltd., whereby, after improving the line of the Tatung Road at its junction with Avenue Road by incorporating part of the surplus land at the south-west corner (B.C. Lot 3119), the remainder, measuring Mow 0.018, was transferred to the Company in return for the surrender of two small pieces of land from U.S. Lot 1992, and payment for the balance of area, Mow 0.009, of a sum of Tls. 83. Of the two pieces of land thus acquired, that on the west is thrown into the roadway while the other, a triangular piece of road frontage measuring Mow 0.005, is added to Lot 1115, the piece of land at the south-east corner of Tatung Road which remains in the Council's possession.

The areas remaining over from land acquired for the Tonquin Road Electricity Substation and the Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese have already been dealt with above, and particulars of other transactions in connexion with negotiations for acquisition of land for public roads will be found under "Road Extensions and Widening."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	26.006
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241.547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
Commandant's Quarters	L 68	W		
Artillery Stables	L	W		
FIRE BRIGADE				
Victoria Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
Hongkew Station (new site)	T 2063	1153 N	8339	1.378
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1063 N	1157	7.450
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	543 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Station	L 82	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Eastern Depot	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15.500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Yangtszepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yingshiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.886
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.586
Gordon Road Station (Western Depot)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.135
Dog Kennels	T 1468	4262 W	5755	0.641
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355, 2005	979 N	1728, 2705, 677 U.S.	25.046
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	39.802
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38.500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	10.104
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
Yangtszepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Quetta Road	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2.684
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2.665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0.758
Wuchow Road	T	371 E	4331, 8448	1.105
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 3692, 5613, 7550/1	6.049
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.691
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Pahstienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Pootung	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers				4.361
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	4523 C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
" "		725 N		0.076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0.017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0.141
North Shanse Road	T 2065	568 N	8360	0.079
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0.032
Batavia Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.105
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaoufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS--cont.				
Kwenning Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Weimore Road	L		2400	0.065
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 2039	W	8203	0.069
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.090
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53, 61	572 C	555	0.982
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtsepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
"	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.311
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	C		4.320
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845/853 E	2195	2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
"	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379, 1822	N	various Pao.	265.953
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	37.443
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Jessfield Park	T	W	various	120.000
Brennan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.960
Warren Piece	T	W		6.951
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	15.555
"		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Offices	L 77	C		
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 57	C		
"	L 80	N		
Godown	L 78	E		
Depôt	L 74	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekiang Road	T 1927	4720 C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T 2051	664 C	8290	0.228
Ningpo Road	T 1943	328A C	7811	0.195
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.786
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
Yangtsepoo Road	L 84	6013 E		0.165
Ferry Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093, 3798	0.604
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.098
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.574

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	27.089
Public School for Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2072	N	867 Pao.	8.583
" " " Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese	T	2332 E	8098	8.988
SURPLUS LAND				
Peking Road	T 1807	595 C	7455	0.072
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
" " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	14.227
" " "	T 2076	N	201 Pao.	2.456
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" " "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Dalny Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" " "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kinchow Road	T	8098 E		0.439
Ktrin Road	T	3720 E		0.140
" " "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.393
" " "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" " "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" " "	T 1507	3575 E	3186	3.138
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" " "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.082
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 1804	2472 W	483 G	0.394
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" " "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" " "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
" " "	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 1801	W	7346	0.387
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6999	0.129
Shanghaiwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Sicawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
Tonquin Road	T 2061	4641 W	8325	0.118
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.495
Yuyuen Road	L 51	2610 W		1.711

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans of scheduled new roads and modifications of those existing were issued on April 16, *vide* Notification No. 2248, and among the more important changes in those for the previous year were the following :—

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Range and Woosung Roads. A circular widening with a radius of 75 feet at the junction, the Thorne Road being carried straight through Lot 1154, the southern portion of which is scheduled for acquisition. Tsepoo Road and Mixed Court. The whole of Lot 130 to be acquired.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Yangchow Road. To be reduced to a uniform width of 40 feet.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Mandalay Road. An improved line ex Lot 1505.

Bubbling Well and Carter Roads. A rounding of the corner of Lot 3000 upon a 40-foot radius.

Carter and Burkill Roads. A like improvement of the corner from unregistered property upon a 40-foot radius.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows, particulars being contained in the usual appended summary :—

Land for widenings	Tls. 63,134.00
Land for extensions	40,516.15
Land transferred from Municipal Properties	6,014.17
Construction work	79,253.52
	Tls. 188,917.84

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
<i>Central District.—</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Eastern District—cont.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
Canton	6,187.07	683.76	Madras	7,578.24	
Chekiang	34.67	40.28	Market Street		276.88
Fokien	5,063.79	1,158.31	Quetta	934.84	142.80
Foochow		746.09	Sawgin		106.36
Hankow		110.78	Singkeipang	297.30	
Hoopeh	58.90		Thorburn		234.40
Kiangse		777.75	Tongshan		693.99
Kinwoka	91.00		Urga		551.48
Kiukiang	1,473.55	276.85	Ward		2,427.63
Kwangse	93.41	51.59	Wayside	3,791.18	
Kweichow	42.67		Wuchow	446.07	1,836.50
Nanking	4,397.67	310.04			
Ningpo	212.23	133.43	<i>Western District.—</i>		
Pakhoi	24.24	149.50	Annam		248.91
Shansi	792.00	107.71	Avenue		2,038.58
Shantung		88.95	Avenue Edouard VII.		665.87
Swatow	98.00		Bubbling Well	1,133.95	6,675.36
Thibet	3,584.56	1,236.34	Carter		89.62
Yunnan	70.66	159.01	Chengtu		735.29
			Chungking		1,505.82
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Edinburgh		4,644.62
Boone		301.44	Ferry		118.00
Broadway	8,242.63	632.03	Gordon		149.05
Elgin		108.64	Great Western	335.33	5,121.63
Haining		85.40	Hart		3,792.06
Hanbury		173.14	Hungjao		634.71
Haskell	1,511.80		Ichang		705.26
Miller		1,012.78	Jessfield	205.80	4,163.76
North Honan		273.08	Macao		2,762.48
North Shanse		61.91	Mandalay	875.12	294.08
North Soochow		425.94	Markham	5,014.46	295.13
North Szechuen	7,598.00		Medhurst	166.13	537.72
Seward	2,584.00		Mohawk		246.04
Thorne	6,014.17		Moulmein	177.26	
Tiendong	2,887.50	43.49	Nanyang		193.50
Tongdongkaloong		1,327.52	Park	4,498.13	685.70
Woosung	4,386.63	1,328.45	Seymour		1,069.02
			Shanhaiikwan		2,689.75
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			Sinza	594.09	253.66
Arthur	189.26		Stonebridge		88.19
Baikal	1,269.84		Taku		229.79
Patavia	1,578.37		Tamsui	480.58	1,341.15
Bombay	3,836.42		Tatung		1,455.34
Calcutta	4,252.19		Tokio	114.40	
Chaooufoong		576.67	Tonquin		249.25
Dalny		1,214.41	Warren	65.61	3,848.14
Dixwell		853.74	Weihsaiwei		812.92
East Yuhang	1,741.86		West Soochow	99.04	2,754.79
Ewo		1,819.15	Yates	333.00	106.44
Kandahar	2,783.87		Yuyuen		151.99
Karachi	3,683.67				
Kinchow	694.35				
Kwenming	2,116.69	1,664.48	Miscellaneous	162.28	2,710.32
Lahore	2,577.84		Permanent paving		194.07
Macgregor	2,248.00	792.81			
				Tls. 109,664.32	Tls. 79,253.52

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1914 :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

NANKING ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs Hanson, McNeill and Jones was accepted for the surrender of the four corners of Lot 630 at the assessed value, Tls. 26,000 per mow, or Tls. 364 for an aggregate area of Mow 0.014.

The following correspondence with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., refers to the question of the compensation payable in respect of the area scheduled from Lot 244. The case has been referred for settlement by the Land Commission at its next meeting :—

Shanghai, March 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the plan forwarded to you on March 8, 1912, showing an area of Mow 0.092 scheduled from E.C. Lot 235, Cadastral No. 244, for road purposes, I shall be glad if you will kindly let me have a claim for surrender of the land scheduled for acquisition for submission to the Council.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

J. AMBROSE, Esq.,
for Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, March 24, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of March 5 to our Mr. Ambrose, requesting us to let you have our claim for the surrender of land scheduled for widening the Nanking Road ex Cadastral Lot No. 244 and measuring as per plan Mow 0.092, our claim for same is at its assessed value, viz., Tls. 34,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or say Tls. 3,441 in all.

We need hardly point out to you that the above surrender constitutes a worsement, as the excision of the schedule piece has converted what was originally a straight line of frontage to the Nanking Road which would have allowed of the new shops being equally spaced, into an irregular line, so that in the rebuilding the shops have of necessity to be designed to suit that irregular line rather than that of the lot as a whole.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 16, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 24, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the surrender of the scheduled portions of Lot 244, Nanking Road.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council is unable to agree with your view that the surrender constitutes a worsement, for it is obvious that the Foreign shops of imposing elevation which are designed for this property will stand better on a 60-foot road aligned with the adjoining property, Lot 243, than were they to project over the pavement, as would be the case were no improvement scheduled.

The Council admits that the broken frontage line is to some extent a disadvantage, and therefore desires a deduction of one-sixth only in respect of what is regarded as an unquestionable betterment.

I may add that this basis, i.e., the assessed value plus ten per cent. and minus one-sixth, would be similar to that adopted in respect of Lot 243, vide *Municipal Gazette* of June 19, 1913, page 148.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.

Shanghai, April 27, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of April 16 re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 244 Central for widening the Nanking Road, and note from it that the Council cannot agree with our contention that the surrender in question constitutes a worsement. We, however, wish to point out that whilst in our letter of March 24 we stated we considered the lot suffered a worsement by the surrender, we made no claim for such, our claim for compensation being based on the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

It may be obvious to the Council that "the Foreign shops of imposing elevation which are designed for this property will stand better on a 60-foot road aligned with the adjoining property, Lot 243, than were they to project over the pavement as would be the case were no improvement scheduled," but it is manifestly absurd for anyone to attempt to contend that the surrender of a triangular piece of land 11 feet at its base and 120 feet in length, thereby converting what

was a straight line of frontage into an irregular one, can in any way be construed as a benefit to the lot, and it is upon that ground we say that the surrender constitutes a worsement, though we made no claim for it as we perhaps should have done.

We were perfectly content to allow the line of frontage to remain where, and as it was, even if the new buildings are to be "Foreign shops of imposing elevation" and which this surrender will not improve, so that the improvement you speak of, if any, must be for the benefit of the public.

You ask us in your letter under reply to accept a deduction of one-sixth on our claim, and in support of that request you cite the surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 243, but that case is in no way applicable as you paid for it at the rate of Tls. 49,000 per mow, whereas the Assessment was Tls. 45,000 per mow, and it was on the assessed value only we based our claim.

The case that appears to us to be more applicable is Case 19 heard by the Land Commissioners in 1904 in connexion with a surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 159.

That lot was let on a building lease at a sterling rental, and the Award of the Commissioners was based on the actual sterling rental of the land less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. management expenses, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender with no allowance for betterment.

Lot 244 is also let on a building lease at a sterling rental, and the value of the surrender on that basis capitalized at 6 per cent. minus 5 per cent. for management expenses with no allowance for compulsory surrender amounts to Tls. 4,200.72 whereas our claim is Tls. 3,441 only.

In the case of Cadastral Lot No. 159, the then Secretary gave as a reason why betterment should be allowed, that the Nanking Road frontage of that lot would be straightened by the surrender, but in the case of Lot 244 a straight frontage is being converted into an irregular one, so that inversely the latter lot suffers a worsement.

In connexion with this surrender, we beg to draw your attention to what you are probably not aware of, viz., that this lot has in the past been subjected to a very considerable road widening, as we in July 1883 surrendered from it a strip 12 feet to 14 feet in width, and measuring Mow 0.756, so that the present surrender would appear to be due to the diverse opinions as to how the widening of the Nanking Road should be treated.

In conclusion, we regret we cannot agree to what we consider to be a most unreasonable request for a deduction of one-sixth in our claim on the ground of a betterment where no betterment but rather a worsement is created, and should the Council decide to bring this case before the Land Commission, we reserve to ourselves the right to withdraw the claim we have made, and substitute for it another based on the Award in Case 19.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 26, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27, on the subject of the widening of the Nanking Road ex Lot 244, which matter has had very careful attention at the hands of the Council.

Your letter in the first place states that "it is manifestly absurd for anyone to attempt to contend that the surrender of a triangular piece of land 11 feet at its base and 120 feet in length, thereby converting what was a straight line of frontage into an irregular one, can in any way be construed as a benefit to the lot." In reply I am to point out that no such contention was made by the Council; indeed my letter of April 16 admitted that the broken frontage line is, to some extent, a disadvantage. The absurdity of the contention, however, is less manifest upon closer inspection of the ground plan of the buildings which you propose to erect upon the property, for the new building line for the five eastern stores will become more nearly parallel to the back line of the lot, while the angle of the north-east corner is made less acute by the change.

The Council receives your statement that you "were perfectly content to allow the line of frontage to remain where and as it was" with surprise almost amounting to incredulity. The standard pavement to be laid down in the Nanking Road would, in these circumstances, have diminished from 10 feet at the centre of the frontage of the property to nil at the eastern end, in fact the most easterly store would have opened directly upon the carriage-way: surely some disadvantage.

As regards Lot 243 I am directed to point out that no suggestion has been received from yourselves that the rate of payment upon which compensation is based be increased, and that in the case of Lot 243 the assessment of the lot was raised simultaneously to the figure you mention.

In regard to Case 19, decided by the Land Commission ten years ago, the Council recalls that at the date in question the equity of securing payment by the owner concerned of some part of the cost of a street improvement in front of his property was not so clearly recognised as it has been since. The premises of Messrs. Hope Bros. & Co., Ltd., have, in the Council's opinion, derived very considerable advantage from having been set back to a line which admits of ample pavement space in front of their shop windows.

I find no justification for your assuming that I was not aware of the surrender from this property in 1883, and to this I must add that the deduction you make from your assumption, viz. that there have been diverse opinions as to how the widening of the Nanking Road be treated, is due perhaps to the fact that you have yourselves forgotten that in 1883 the Council had no powers to bring about the compulsory surrender of land for road purposes, and was under the necessity

of making the best terms with landowners which it could; since the passing of Article VIA of the Land Regulations in 1899 the Council has been able to compel landowners and agents to adopt a scheduled building line. I may add that the present line of this section of the Nanking Road was laid down in 1902.

In conclusion I am to state that the Council fully realises the advantage which the public will secure by the present improvement, and is prepared to defray out of the public funds five-sixths of its cost. In the event of your failing to recognise the obligation of the owners to provide the remaining sixth the Council will submit the case for settlement to the Land Commissioners.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.

Shanghai, October 14, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 26, re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 244, Central, and the buildings on the lot being still in course of construction, is the chief reason why we did not reply earlier.

Your letter under reply has in no way shaken our opinion that the lot will not be bettered by the surrender, and we doubt very much if public opinion would have allowed the Council to do away with the pavement at the eastern end of the lot had the new buildings been erected on the old line.

To suggest such a thing seems to us to savour very much of a threat that such action would be taken by the Council where it required a surrender and had been unable to come to terms with the owner, in districts outside the scope of Article VIA of the Land Regulations.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter, we cannot admit of any obligation on the owners to provide one-sixth of our claim for this surrender. To do so would be to admit that by our letters we had been endeavouring to support a claim for compensation in excess of what we were prepared to accept.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

NANKING AND SHANSE ROADS.—

Negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill and Jones for the surrender of part of the scheduled strip of Lot 235 at the assessed value, Tls. 40,000 per mow, with ten per cent. added for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment on the area fronting upon the Shanse Road, as follows :—

<i>Nanking Road</i> Mow 0.015 at Tls. 40,000 per mow	Tls. 600	Tls.
plus 10% for compulsory surrender	60	660
<i>Shanse Road</i> Mow 0.027 at Tls. 40,000 per mow	Tls. 1,080	
plus 10% for compulsory surrender	108	
	1,188	
less one-third for betterment	396	792
		Tls. 1,452

NANKING AND THIBET ROADS.

The following correspondence and Arbitration Award refer to an improvement ex Lot 633 at the corner of these two roads :

Shanghai, June 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, the portion of Cadastral Lot 633 coloured red on the accompanying plan and measuring mow 0.122.

The filling in of the Defence Creek and the converting of Thibet Road into an important thoroughfare will be of special benefit to your property which I trust you will take into consideration when submitting your claim for compensation.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

Père M. BOUVIER.
Mission du Chili Oriental.

Shanghai, June 24, 1914.

DEAR SIRs,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 13th inst. and in reply thereto I have to state that the portion of land required by you ex Cadastral Lot 633 will cause a very material alteration of the building operations and development of the property now taking place. I beg to enclose you herewith a tracing of the proposed buildings on the corner which you will see for yourself how the buildings will be affected by the disposal of the portion coloured pink. The plans for the new buildings on this property were approved and a building permit was issued by you. The house on the corner in question has already been let, and other business arrangements made will further complicate matters if this portion of land were to be surrendered. In view of these facts I regret to inform you that I do not feel inclined to surrender the said land.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
M. BOUVIER,
Procureur des Lazaristes.

The SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 9, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 24, on the subject of the portion of Lot 633 required to improve the corner of the Nanking and Thibet Roads.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council considers this surrender very necessary in connexion with the plan for filling the Defence Creek which has lately received the sanction of the Ratepayers.

It has accordingly been finally decided to carry out the improvement, and I am directed to suggest that terms of surrender be arranged now, since, in the alternative, it will be necessary to schedule the land for compulsory acquisition, involving the removal later of portions of the corner shops with consequent disturbance of lease and inconvenience to tenants. I have therefore to request that you will be so good as to arrange to set back your buildings to the new line of the road, and will make a claim at your convenience for the area to be surrendered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Père M. BOUVIER,
Procureur des Lazaristes.

Shanghai, August 11, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the owner of Cadastral Lot 633, to write to you with reference to your letter of July 9.

We understand that the land has not been scheduled for surrender and that the Council have at present no right to require a surrender.

We are informed that the Public Works Department have put up pegs on the land and we must request you to order these to be removed at once before any further negotiations take place.

As you are aware the beneficial owner has prepared plans for the development of this property and it is impossible to part with any land to the Council without prejudicing the scheme of development. Our client does not therefore wish to sell any part of his land and he does not think that any benefit will accrue to his land by the widening of Thibet Road and does not ask for the widening to be made.

The Council contemplate a scheme of general improvement and require part of our client's land over which they have no power of compulsory purchase and over which they have already granted a building permit and the scheme will be prejudicial to our client's interests as it will interfere with his own scheme of development. If the Council therefore wish to acquire the land they should submit an offer made up on the basis that they are asking for the purchase of part of a property which our client would not in ordinary circumstances sell and they must therefore be prepared to pay a price which will adequately recompense our client for the severance. Otherwise he will not sell and will proceed with his scheme of development.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 21, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 11, on the subject of the improvement of the corner of the Nanking and Thibet Roads ex Lot 633.

This corner is scheduled to the extent only of the customary 10-foot splay, but, in view of the Ratepayers' recent decision to culvert the Defence Creek, the Council has perceived the necessity for a wider sweep at this point and is accordingly desirous, as you are aware, of purchasing an area of Mow 0.122 from this property for the purpose in question.

The proposed new road-line has been laid out by the Public Works Department at the request of Messrs. Brandt and Rodgers, the architects for the property, and the Council is of opinion that in the circumstances the pegs may remain so as to indicate on the spot, the extent of the suggested expropriation.

As regards compensation, it is the Council's practice in such cases to await a claim by the owners concerned but, at your request, the Council suggests payment of the assessed value of the strip, Tls. 2,629 plus 10 per cent., i.e., Tls. 2,892.

A general impression obtains that the culverting of both the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek will prove generally advantageous to the properties opposite these waterways, and, as the suggested rounding of this corner is part of the general scheme for incorporating the Defence Creek when filled into the Thibet Road, it might be held that Lot 633 is bettered by the transaction. I am, however, directed to state that the fore-mentioned offer of the Council is, without prejudice, unaccompanied by any claim for reduction for betterment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

Shanghai, October 3, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are now in a position to reply to your letter of August 21.

The proposal of the Council is to purchase an area of Mow 0.122 from our client's property. A sale of this area would deprive the owner of one shop which it is proposed to build on the property and this would mean a loss of Tls. 100 per month.

Our client is not willing to sell this area unless he receives full compensation based upon the rental to be derived from one shop as follows:—

Rental Tls. 100 per month	Tls. 1,200
Less 25 per cent. for all expenses	300
Nett loss of rental	900
Capitalised at 6 per cent.	15,000
Less cost of erecting one shop	4,000
Nett amount of claim	Tls. 11,000

On the other hand if a smaller area was sold as shown in red on the plan annexed hereto our client would still be able to build a shop though not so large a one, on the remaining area and would not be put to so great a loss. Our client therefore offers to sell this reduced area to the Council at the assessed value plus ten per cent. and the offer will remain open for one week from the date hereof. Our client offers to accept the assessed value plus ten per cent. not because he admits this to be a correct valuation but in order to effect a settlement.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 16, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed to draw your attention to the fact that no reply has been sent to our letter of October 3 and that the offer contained therein was stated to hold good for one week.

As you are aware the owner has discontinued building operations pending these negotiations but he cannot defer them indefinitely and we are therefore instructed to ask you to state whether the Council agree to the arrangement suggested by our client or not. Kindly let us have an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 17, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 3, on the subject of the improvement of the corner of the Nanking and Thibet Roads ex Lot 633, I am directed to state that the Council attaches such importance to this part of the general improvement to be brought about by the filling in of the Defence Creek that it is considered impossible to comply with your suggestion that the area of land to be taken from the property be reduced.

I am to point out that the complete scheme arises out of the Resolution passed by the Ratepayers in June, and that although debarred by the provisions of Article VI of Land Regulations from taking formal action in the matter until the beginning of next year the Council is resolved to do what is necessary in this matter by the publication of a plan showing the line of road considered necessary at the earliest permissible date.

With regard to your claim for compensation I am to point out that, in stating that the surrender will deprive the owner of one shop, you do not take into account the fact that the area of the shop affected is Mow 0.266, or more than double the area required for the road widening. Moreover, you have capitalised the loss of rent at 6 per cent. instead of the more usual rate of 9 per cent. I am therefore directed to request that your claim for compensation may be revised in these respects.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

Shanghai, October 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of October 17 in the matter of the Thibet Road widening. Our client regrets that the Council are unable to meet him with regard to reducing the area required for road widening as requested in our letter of October 3.

Under these circumstances he is disposed to accept the suggestion verbally made by you to the effect that the question of compensation should be referred to arbitration subject to the following stipulations: First that the area to be surrendered should be reduced by about 2 feet at the extreme end of the curve as the curve as at present planned encroaches on the building of a third house (2) that the arbitration should take place at the earliest possible opportunity (3) that the expenses of the arbitration should be borne by the Council.

He proposes Mr. Ambrose as his arbitrator and would agree to Mr. Peebles as the Council's arbitrator, the arbitrators to have power to appoint an umpire if necessary. No doubt the Council can concede the first stipulation which is of great importance to our client and if desired Mr. Brandt can explain to the Municipal Engineer the exact position of the house affected by the present plan, but as the house wall is in course of erection the position can be viewed at once.

Yours faithfully,
WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 4, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of October 23, on the subject of the widening of the Nanking and Thibet Roads ex Lot 633, I am directed to state that the Council agrees to the small reduction in area which you propose, and has embodied the alteration in the enclosed plan. The arbitration of the amount of compensation to be made by Messrs. J. Ambrose and P. Peebles may accordingly proceed, and with a view to expediting settlement I am to-day forwarding to Mr. Peebles the file of correspondence which has taken place.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WHITE-COOPER & OPPE.

Shanghai, November 27, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in enclosing herewith the award arrived at by Mr. Ambrose and myself for the compensation payable to Père M. Bouvier in respect to the Nanking-Thibet Roads widening.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PEEBLES.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

ARBITRATION AWARD.

Whereas Père M. Bouvier, Procureur des Lazaristes, is the registered owner of that lot of land known and registered in the books kept for the registration of land at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai as Lot 327 (which is also known and described in the Shanghai Municipal Schedule for 1911 as Cadastral Lot 633 Central) And whereas the Shanghai Municipal Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) are desirous of acquiring a portion of the said lot which portion measures in area one fun two li one and one-half hao and is situate at the corner of the Nanking Road and the Thibet Road and whereas the said Père M. Bouvier has agreed to surrender the said portion of land to the Council upon payment and compensation being made therefor by the Council and whereas by letters dated October 23, 1914, and November 4, 1914, respectively the said Père M. Bouvier by his Legal Advisers, Messrs. White-Cooper and Oppe, and the Council have agreed that the amount of such payment and compensation shall be referred to us as joint Arbitrators. Now we James Ambrose and Philip Peebles having duly weighed and considered the several allegations of the said parties make and publish our award of the matters referred to us in manner following, that is to say, We award and adjudge that the Council do pay to the said Père M. Bouvier the sum of six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four taels (Tls. 6,764) in full payment and satisfaction for the said portion of B.C. Lot 327 so agreed to be surrendered to the Council as aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1914.

J. AMBROSE.
PHILIP PEEBLES.

Signed and Published by the above
named JAMES AMBROSE and PHILIP
PEEBLES in the presence of:—
P. THOMAS.

CANTON ROAD—

The following correspondence with Messrs. William Little and Co. refers to the terms of compensation arranged in respect of the scheduled widening ex Lot 111 :—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 16, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the lease which the Council is making with your firm of No. 15 Canton Road, Cadastral Lot 111, I am directed to state that it is found necessary to re-arrange the entrance gates, and, with your permission, this will be done at the Council's expense.

I am further to suggest that the present opportunity be taken to set the boundary wall back to the scheduled line, whereby the Canton Road will be widened opposite the lot to 40 feet. This will involve the expropriation of Mow 0.084 from the property, and the Council suggests that compensation for this strip be arranged now and paid at the termination of the period of the lease. The assessed value of the property is Tls. 38,000 per mow, and at this rate, with 10 per cent. added for compulsory surrender, and after deduction of one-third for betterment, the compensation would be Tls. 2,341.

The Council will be glad to learn that these proposed arrangements meet with your approval.

I enclose two copies of a plan illustrating the transaction.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Shanghai, February 26, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 16 on the subject of widening Canton Road by the expropriation of Mow 0.084 from Cadastral Lot 111.

We are quite willing to surrender the land but have no authority to accept the compensation you suggest, but would accept Tls. 3,511 being the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

Your suggestion that the compensation be paid at the end of your lease is approved.

In the event of your being unable to accept our terms we shall have to refer the whole matter to the Public Trustee who, being a Government official, will no doubt take legal advice on the matter and so to save time we shall be obliged if you will send us a copy of the Land Regulations and any other documents you may consider necessary to show him the Authority under which you can expropriate land and your reasons for deducting one-third betterment.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of February 26, on the subject of the widening of the Canton Road ex Lot 111, I am directed to state that the Council is under the necessity of pressing for the reduction of the claim by one-third for betterment, in accordance with the current practice in similar cases. Lots 55a, 101, 107, 108 and 112 are instances in which this deduction for betterment has been required and admitted; in the case of Lot 56 a deduction of two-thirds was made.

In accordance with your request I enclose a copy of the Land Regulations, Articles VI and VIA, of which contain the provisions under which the Council's demand is made.

With your permission the Public Works Department will proceed with the re-erection of the wall on this property, building to the scheduled line, and the question of the amount of compensation will remain for settlement in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Shanghai, April 7, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 3 on the subject of the widening of Canton Road and enclosing copy of the Land Regulations.

We note the Council is under the necessity of pressing for the reduction of the claim by one-third for betterment, but you do not state your reasons for this amount, as we requested.

As we have no authority to part with the land at the price you name, we are referring the whole matter to the Owners, meantime we regret that we are unable to grant you permission to in any way alter the boundary wall.

The lowest price at which we are authorised to sell is Tls. 35,000 per mow net, and that would be on condition that you rebuild the boundary wall and that the assessed value of the whole lot, for purposes of taxation, is reduced to that price.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 28, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 7, and to state that the Council's reason for desiring a reduction of your claim for the scheduled portion of Lot 111, Canton Road, by one-third for better-

ment, is based on Article VIA of the Land Regulations, which indicates that in assessing compensation in respect of such strips of land there shall be taken into account the increase or decrease in value of the remainder of the property. The Council is of opinion that for the full development of Lot 111 a road of not less a width than 40 feet is desirable, so that the buildings on the property may have adequate light, ventilation, footway and other advantages which follow from Municipal thoroughfares of this standard width.

The Council's present offer for the strip is Tls. 2,341 and your claim is Tls. 2,940; the difference is therefore not large, but the Council is unwilling, in justice to other owners, to treat the case in any exceptional manner, and has no authority to comply with your request for a reduced assessment. When therefore the reply of the Public Trustee is received, and in the event of his finding himself unable to accept the Council's offer, the case will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 15, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to your letter of April 7, on the subject of the widening of Canton Road ex Lot 111, I am directed to state that the terms which the Council has offered to you are identical with those upon which land in numerous cases during recent years has been expropriated from lots similarly circumstanced, and in accordance with principles of betterment which have been generally recognised and consistently upheld by the Land Commission.

The Commission, as you are doubtless aware, is appointed under Article VIA of the Land Regulations for the express purpose of effecting settlement of claims for land expropriated for public purposes, and should you be unable to accept the Council's offer, I am directed to suggest that the matter of the compensation payable in respect of the surrender from Lot 111 be the subject of formal reference to the Commissioners.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

Shanghai, May 18, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of April 28 and May 15, in the latter of which you suggest that the compensation payable in connexion with Cadastral Lot 111 be referred to the Land Commissioners.

We have referred the whole matter to the Owners and await their instructions before proceeding with the matter.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 30, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 16 on the subject of the sale of a portion of Cadastral Lot 111 to you for the purpose of widening Canton Road.

We have now received permission from the Owners to sell the portion required, as shown on your plan, amounting to Mow 0.084 at the price you offer Tls. 2,341, being on the basis of the assessed value Tls. 38,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender less one-third for betterment.

This is on condition that the boundary wall is set back at your expense and that payment is made as soon as the transfer is made.

You have our permission to re-arrange the entrance gates provided they are placed in similar position to those at present standing.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITTLE & Co.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

CANTON, PAKHOI AND THIBET ROADS.—

The corner of Lot 692 has been rounded to a 30-foot radius without cost, the transaction involving the surrender by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. of Mow 0.041 from the lot and inclusion of a like area on the Pakhoi roadside.

HANKOW AND HONAN ROADS.—

The following correspondence with Messrs. Brand Bros. and Co. contains the terms payable in respect of the scheduled area of Lot 258 :—

Shanghai, September 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the owners of the Lot 258 of land, we have concluded a lease of the property which necessitates pulling down the existing houses and the re-building of the block. We understand two strips of land are scheduled off the Lot for the widening of the Honan and Hankow Roads.

We shall feel obliged if you will forward us a plan showing the area of these two strips. The owners of the Lot are prepared to surrender the area involved upon the following conditions, viz.: payment at the rate of Tls. 38,000 per mow, being the assessed value, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, payment being made when the land surrendered is cleared for public use.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
BRAND BROS. & CO.

P.S.—Should the Council consider that this is a case where betterment may fairly be claimed, we should be obliged if you will bring to our notice parallel cases in which betterment has been admitted by the registered holders, or by the award of the Land Commissioners.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 19, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 2 to the Municipal Engineer I am directed to state that the Council accepts your proposal as to the strips of Lot 258 scheduled for inclusion in the Hankow and Honan Roads, viz. surrender at the assessed value, plus 10 per cent, provided the usual one-third for betterment is allowed in respect to the former road only. On this basis the compensation will be as follows:—

Hankow Road—	
Mow 0.168 at Tls. 38,000 per mow	Tls. 6,384
Less one-third	2,128
	4,256
Honan Road—	
Mow 0.159 at Tls. 38,000 per mow	6,042
	10,298
Plus 10 per cent.	1,029
	Tls. 11,327

The Hankow Road in this section is less than 22 feet wide and it is customary for the Council to claim reduction for betterment in Chinese streets up to a scheduled width of 30 feet. The Honan Road in the section concerned is over 33 feet wide, and although the section is immediately opposite the projected new Municipal Buildings yet the road is, as a whole, Chinese in character and its widening to 40 feet is not held to be an advantage to the properties fronting thereon.

In order to make this statement of the Council's practice complete, I am directed to add that 40 feet is considered to be the minimum width for streets developed with Foreign buildings, and reduction for betterment is adjusted accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. BRAND BROS. & CO.

Shanghai, September 21, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of September 19 and beg to advise you that we agree to the surrender of the scheduled strips of Cadastral Lot 258 on the terms therein set forth.

The compensation payable will therefore amount to Tls. 11,327.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
BRAND BROS. & CO.

SZECHUEN AND KIANGSE ROADS.—

Correspondence with Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., on the subject of the scheduled portion of Lots 77 and 77A. The acceptance by this firm of the terms offered conditional upon immediate payment for such of the land as is available for public use has obviated the necessity for reference of the case to the Land Commissioners:—

Shanghai, September 17, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—As agents of the property B.C. Lots 43 and 77, Cadastral Lot 77 Central, we are instructed by the owners to address you respecting the scheduled widenings of the Peking, Szechuen and Kiangse Roads.

In view of the property being shortly rebuilt, the owners are desirous of coming to a settlement regarding the land to be surrendered for the different road widenings.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 13, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 17 I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to pay for the scheduled strips of Lots 77 and 77A at the assessed value plus ten per cent. and less one-third for betterment. By this arrangement the compensation will be as follows :—

Lot 77A Mow 0.473 at Tls. 35,000 per mow=	Tls. 16,555
Lot 77 Mow 0.040 at Tls. 30,000 per mow=	1,200
	17,755
Plus 10 per cent.=	1,775
	19,530
Less one-third for betterment=	6,310
	Tls. 13,020

As regards the strip of Lot 77A required for the Peking Road, this has already been purchased by the Council and re-leased to the owner in terms of the arrangement contained in the Municipal Gazette of April 7, 1910.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

Shanghai, November 19, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 13th ultimo has been submitted to the owners of the property and we are instructed to state in reply that while they are willing to accept the Council's valuation of Tls. 19,530 for the strips of land required ex Cadastral Lots 77 and 77A they cannot agree to the reduction you ask for of Tls. 6,510 for betterment.

As this locality is developing into a Chinese quarter and, where the widening is to be effected the new buildings will be in Chinese occupation, we would ask the Council to kindly reconsider the matter.

After consideration the owners instruct us to make the following offer without prejudice, namely to accept Tls. 16,000 in settlement. If this offer is accepted the greater portion of the widening can be effected, immediately, otherwise the widening may be postponed indefinitely. The Council's revenue from the taxation on this property will be largely increased by the rebuilding of the property.

The owners note the arrangement regarding the strip of Cadastral Lot 77A required for the Peking Road which has already been purchased by the Council and re-leased.

We are, yours faithfully,
ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 14, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 19, on the subject of the land required from Lots 77 and 77A for the widening of the Szechuen and Kiangse Roads, I am directed to state that the Council is unable to appreciate your contention that betterment in this case is not applicable. I am directed therefore to re-affirm the offer contained in my letter of October 13, Tls. 13,020 for an area of Mow 0.513, and to suggest that in the event of non-acceptance, the case be referred for decision by the Land Commissioners.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. ATKINSON & DALLAS, LD.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Canton and Yunnan	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	692	0.004	Tls. 56.00 *
Fokien	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	514	0.115	3,162.00 †
"	" "	332	0.024	554.00 †
Fokien and Kiukiang	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd.	524	0.111	2,686.00 †
Kiukiang, Chekiang & Hoopoh	Davies & Brooke	521	0.007	104.00 §
Hoopoh and Pakhoi	" "	566	0.003	46.20 §
Ningpo	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	463	0.015	165.00 §
Ningpo, Kweilchow and Yunnan	" "	611	0.008	128.00 *
Swatow	Lester, Johnson & Morris	667	0.007	98.00 *

* At the assessed value.

† At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender.

§ At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.**BROADWAY.—**

The scheduled portion of Lot 1016, the property of the Astor House Hotel Company, Ltd., was surrendered at the assessed value, Tls. 30,000 per mow, plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one third for betterment, a sum of Tls. 8,822 for Mow 0.401.

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD.—

The whole of the road beyond the Settlement Boundary has been completed with kerb and channel at a cost of Tls. 5,117. In view of the exceedingly dense character of the traffic on this road, directions have been given, where possible now and hereafter, to increase the width to 60 feet.

TONGDONGKALOONG.—

Arrangements having been concluded for the surrender, in accordance with Article VI of the Land Regulations, of the scheduled strip of Lot 242, the Council required the owner of Lot 244 to terminate his lease of the scheduled strip of this latter property, in accordance with an undertaking given in January 1907, recorded on p. 175 of the Report for that year.

WOOSUNG ROAD.—

Arrangements were concluded with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., for surrender of the scheduled areas of Lots 1017 and 1017A on the basis of the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender, details as follows :—

Lot 1017	Mow 0.085	Tls. 2,244.
„ 1017A	„ 0.081	„ 2,138.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The following purchases of Chinese owned agricultural land have been made in this District, and plans and deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Native Land Office for record :—

For the East Yuhang Road between Chaoufoong Road and Chusan Road, Mow 6.5 at a cost of Tls. 1,625.

For the Kwemming Road between Alcock Road and Kinchow Road, Mow 8.755 at a cost of Tls. 1,938.

For the Madras Road, between Lay Road and Kandy Road, Mow 62.844 at a cost of Tls. 6,794.80.

For the widening of the Wuchow Road north of Lot 436, Mow 0.165 at a cost of Tls. 41.25.

ARTHUR ROAD.—

Arrangements were made for removal of two dilapidated Chinese houses on unregistered land east of Lot 137 which blocked through communication between Arthur and Tongshan Roads, and the claim of the Chinese owner for the land was accepted at the proclamation rate of Tls. 250 per mow with Tls. 150 added as the cost of removal of the houses, a total payment of Tls. 182 for Mow 0.128.

BAIKAL AND THORBURN ROADS.—

The question of the amount of compensation payable to Mr. Tam Wa for the land required from Lot 3431 was referred to the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence. The Award is appended.

Shanghai, November 6, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt with thanks your letter dated September 10, with copies of certain correspondence between the Council and Mr. Tam Wa in connexion with Baikal Road Extension and Thorburn Road widening, B.C. Lot 4002, Cadastral Lot 3431. Mr. Tam Wa states that he has never accepted the terms contained in the Secretary's letter dated December 11, 1909, nor did he give permission for the making up of the Baikal Road. Under the circumstances, however, he is prepared to make the following offer, without prejudice :—

The Council to pay the sum of Tls. 880, as offered in the Secretary's letter dated December 11, 1909, together with interest thereon for a period of four years at 8 per cent. per annum, and to refund him the land taxes for the last four years which he has paid on the area involved.

If this offer is accepted I am prepared to sign the necessary surrender deeds at once.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 18, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 6, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of the scheduled portion of Lot 3431 required for the Baikal and Thorburn Roads, I am directed to state that, while prepared to renew the offer contained in my letter of December 11, 1909, and to refund the Land Tax paid on the strip of land in question, the Council is unwilling to meet Mr. Tam Wa's claim for interest for the reason that the delay in concluding the matter was due to the fact that the letter to which I have referred remained without reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.,

Shanghai, December 22, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 18th instant on the subject of the compensation payable in respect of the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 3431 required for the Baikal and Thorburn Roads, and stating that while the Council is prepared to renew the offer contained in your letter of December 11, 1909, and to refund the land tax paid on the strip of land in question, the Council is unwilling to admit the owner's claim for interest for the reason that the delay in concluding the matter is due to the fact that the letter to which you refer remained without reply.

In reply I have been requested by Mr. Tam Wa to point out that while admitting no written reply was given to the letter in question, he informed the Municipal Engineer verbally that he could not accept the offer, and in spite of this, the Council took possession and made up the strip in question.

I am further directed to inform you that unless the Council can see its way to paying interest on the amount, in accordance with my letter dated November 6 addressed to the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Tam Wa, the owner of the lot, would prefer that the question be referred to the Land Commission.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 3, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 6, with further reference to the matter of the compensation payable for the scheduled strip of Lot 3431, I am directed to state that the Council is unwilling to pay compensation on terms other than those contained in its letter of December 18, i.e., the sum of Tls. 880 in full compensation for the land and a sum of Tls. 87.84 refund of land tax paid on the strip in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, January 9, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Acting Secretary's letter dated the 3rd instant and have now been directed by Mr. Tam Wa to reply to it.

If you will refer to my letter to you dated December 22, you will see that I stated therein "that unless the Council could see its way to paying interest on the amount in accordance with my letter dated November 6, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Tam Wa, the owner of the lot, would prefer that the question be referred to the Land Commission."

Mr. Tam Wa directs me to state that he adheres to this and now claims compensation at the then assessed value of the land, viz., Tls. 1,200 per mow, plus 10 per cent., for compulsory surrender. He refuses to admit betterment by reason of the fact that after the road had been opened the assessed value of the land was only raised from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 1,300 per mow.

I shall feel obliged if you will inform me when the matter will come before the Land Commission and Mr. Tam Wa will attend and represent his case.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 12, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 9, on the subject of the surrender from Lot 3431 of the land required for the Baikal and Thorburn Roads, I am directed to state that in accordance with your request the matter of the compensation payable will be referred for the consideration of the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you. I am to add that the Council's offer to refund the Land Tax payable on the strip is hereby withdrawn.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 92.

AWARD.

Mr. Halse appears on behalf of the registered and beneficial owner together with Mr. Tam Wa in person. The Secretary represents the Council and the Municipal Engineer is in attendance.

Mr. Halse states that in 1909 the registered owner of this Lot after interviews with the Municipal Engineer (Mr. Godfrey), in the hope of sale of the whole Lot to the Council for a public park, offered to surrender the strips scheduled for these roads on the basis of the assessed value less one half for betterment. Council replied by asking for free surrender of the area required, Mow 2,210, but ultimately offering Tls. 880 as compensation. Mr. Halse states that this offer was verbally refused and is now unconditionally withdrawn. Mr. Tam Wa also states that he was not aware that the road had been made until some time after its completion and further that the Council took possession of the land without his knowledge or consent.

Mr. Halse, continuing, puts in an amended claim based upon the area before the roads were completed valued on the basis of the 1907 assessment *less* the reduced areas after the roads were completed, valued according to the 1911 assessment. This works out as follows:—

1907 assessment:—Mow 14,925 at Tls 1,200 per mow	Tls. 17,910.00
1911 assessment:—Mow 12,049 at Tls 1,300 per mow	Tls. 15,663.70
	<u>Tls. 2,246.30</u>

In addition to this he claims 7 per cent. interest on above amount, all land taxes on scheduled area and 7 per cent. interest on same; interest and taxes to be refunded from date Council took possession. Alternatively he claims:—

Rent of Tls. 100 per month plus 7 per cent. interest during the period the scheduled area has been in the possession of the Council.

The Secretary of the Council replies that in the opinion of the Council the increased frontage given to the Lot by the extension of Baikal Road justified their claim for free surrender of this portion though they were prepared to pay Tls. 880 as compensation for splitting up the Lot and for the small portion at the corner of Thorburn Road. Further, he points out that the only question in dispute between the parties is the matter of interest and land taxes. As in his letter of November 6 last Mr. Algar agreed on behalf of Mr. Tam Wa to accept Tls. 880 as compensation. The Council were loth to pay interest on this sum under the circumstances as it might be held to form an undesirable precedent for future cases. As regards land taxes these were no longer chargeable once the land had been surrendered, in any case the amount was very small.

Both parties having withdrawn, the Commissioners decide as follows:—

That in the opinion of the Commissioners the registered owner of Lot No 3431 is entitled to Tls. 880 as compensation for surrender of the strips scheduled plus 6 per cent. interest on same for a period of four years and five months. The amount of the award is therefore:—

Compensation as agreed.	Tls. 880.00
Interest for four years and five months at 6 per cent. per annum	„ 223.20
	Tls. 1,103.20

In addition to the above said owner is also entitled to a return of land taxes on the area surrendered from the date the Council took possession.

H. L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, April 30, 1914.

G. UPTON ROBINS,
H. G. SIMMS,
C. M. G. BURNIE, } *Land Commissioners for 1914-15.*

MYSORE ROAD.—

The question of the compensation payable to Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., in respect of the land scheduled for the construction of this road will be referred to the Land Commissioners in terms of the appended correspondence:—

Council Room, Shanghai, September 1, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council desires to proceed with the construction of the projected Mysore Road, the land for which is scheduled from lots forming part of your newly acquired property in Yangtzepoo, Lots 6026, 6030, etc.

The Council is informed that in order to avoid a division of this property in such manner as adversely to affect its proposed development, you are desirous of a deviation whereby the road would be placed along the western boundary of the property.

While a line such as that suggested would not be as advantageous as that at present scheduled for compulsory acquisition, the Council, in view of the circumstances, is not unwilling to fall in with your wishes, provided that the requisite land for the road in the new position is surrendered without claim upon the public funds.

I am directed, therefore, in forwarding herewith a plan showing the road in its new position, to request that you will be so good as to confirm the terms under which this proposed deviation will be sanctioned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.,
General Manager,
Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, September 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter dated September 1 upon the subject of the projected Mysore Road.

It will be very much to our advantage to have no road at all on or near our property. We should be glad, therefore, if the Council could see their way to abandoning this road altogether.

Should the Council decline the above suggestion and confirm their intention to put through the road on the side of our property as outlined in the map sent me, we regret we cannot agree to surrender the land except for full market value plus the usual compensation for compulsory surrender.

Yours faithfully,
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,
ED. S. LITTLE,
General Manager for the Far East.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 18, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 5, on the subject of the Mysore Road, I am directed to point out that the line of this road was originally scheduled so as to lie evenly on the boundary between Lots 6026 and 6030, and was in this condition at the time your purchase of both Lots was effected. The Council is, as stated in my letter of September 1, quite ready to authorise the change in position now suggested, but only upon condition that you will raise no claim for compensation, in consideration of the fact that the change would be not in the public interest but in your own.

I am to add that, whereas the new road may not be of specific advantage to your property in view of the form of development which you contemplate, yet there can be little doubt that an additional 1,500 feet of road frontage will add to the market value of the lot.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., LD.

Shanghai, September 19, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Having reference to your letter dated September 18, I shall be glad if you will be good enough to give me information on the following two points :

1. What was the date upon which the Mysore Road was scheduled?
2. The authority upon which the Council can forcibly or arbitrarily expropriate British property?

There can be no doubt from our point of view that any road put through any part of this property does not enhance its value, but most distinctly depreciates it.

Yours faithfully,
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,
ED. S. LITTLE,
General Manager for the Far East.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 23, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 19, I am directed to inform you that the Mysore Road was scheduled on February 22, 1905.

In answer to your second enquiry I am to say that the Council has no authority to expropriate British property either forcibly or arbitrarily. There is, however, provision in Article VI and VIA of the Land Regulations for the surrender of land to public use under certain conditions, and such surrender is, in case of need, enforced by the Court having jurisdiction over the Foreign Landrester concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

E. S. LITTLE, Esq.,
General Manager,
Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, November 20, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Having reference to your letter dated September 23, British Title Deeds for our land were issued in 1902 or more than three years prior to the scheduling of the Mysore Road. We should be prepared to withdraw our objection to surrendering the land on the following conditions :—

1. That you pay full value for the same including filling.
2. That you pay us the usual 10 per cent. above market value for compulsory surrender.
3. That you shift the position of the road slightly so as to bring us more nearly opposite the continuation of the scheduled road on the other side of the Yangtzepoo.

Yours faithfully,
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,
ED. S. LITTLE,
General Manager for the Far East.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 14, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of November 20, on the subject of the surrender of land for the Mysore Road, I am directed to state that in the first place you are perhaps under a misapprehension as to the status of the property in relation to the Council's powers to acquire land for roads as laid down in the Land Regulations. If a road is scheduled before the property is registered, the land becomes subject to free surrender; if after, as in this case, the land is subject to compulsory surrender upon payment of the compensation, if any, which may properly be payable; which may be referred for settlement to the Land Commissioners, in the event of difference of opinion between the Council and the owner.

But this procedure applies only to the road as shown on the official plans, failing effective protest at the time it was first scheduled, any question of a deviation later, is a matter for settlement by the Council, of which the Land Commissioners, as such, can take no cognizance.

As previously stated, the Council considers that the alternative line of road which you have suggested is not as advantageous as that originally scheduled, but its willingness has been expressed to authorise a deviation to meet your wishes upon condition that you will raise no claim for compensation; in consideration of the fact that the change would not be in the public interest but in your own.

If you are unwilling to acquiesce in this proposal, I am directed to state that there remains no alternative but to adhere to the original scheduled line of the road and refer the matter of the compensation, if any, to be paid in respect of such land, to the Land Commissioners for decision.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.

Shanghai, December 16, 1914.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December 14.

We have endeavoured to meet the Council in reference to this road and have suggested various deviations which would meet the public requirements just as well as the Council's proposed location.

It is evident, however, from the correspondence that you make any deviation the basis of a claim for free surrender. We, therefore, now withdraw all tentative suggestions that have been made you as to deviation of the road and in future deal with the road in the position scheduled by the Council.

We again state that we do not wish to have any road at all across our property. Provided the Council have absolute powers, beyond which there is no appeal, to compel the surrender of land for this purpose and we are ourselves satisfied as to these powers we shall demand full payment for the land appropriated together with 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

Yours faithfully,
For BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.,
ED. S. LITTLE,
General Manager for the Far East.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 18, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of December 16 on the subject of the surrender of the requisite land for the construction of the Mysore Road, I am directed to state that in the circumstances this case will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LD.

SINGKEIPANG ROAD.—

Arrangements were concluded with the Chinese owner of a piece of unregistered land south of Lot 740, about to be registered as B.C. Lot 8296, for the surrender of the scheduled strip of the holding at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 295 for Mow 0.067.

WARD ROAD.—

Upon the application of the Asiatic Division Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, and of Messrs. Voelkel and Schroeder, Ltd., who together contributed Tls. 1,000 towards the cost of the work, the ballasting and metalling of the road was authorized from the bridge over the Yangtzepoo Creek as far as Lahore Road, at a cost of Tls. 3,000.

WUCHOW ROAD.—

The claim of the Chinese owner was accepted for a piece of unregistered land required for the Wuchow Road at its junction with the East Hanbury Road. The area is Mow 0.045 and the price \$300.

YANGTSZEPOO, WAYSIDE AND BAIKAL ROADS.—

The question of the compensation payable in respect of the land required from Lots 2340, 2356 and 2358 for the widening of these roads was referred for settlement to the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence. The Award is appended:—

Shanghai, May 16, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—Following our conversation to your representative a few days ago regarding your negotiations with the proprietor for the transfer of several portions of land forming part of Cadastral Lots 2356, 2358 and 2340, bordering on

Yangtzepoo and Wayside Roads, we desire to state that the said proprietor is quite agreeable to exchange same for the narrow strip of land (Cadastral Lot 2337), off Wayside Road forming the North-eastern and Eastern Boundary to the lots mentioned above, but under certain conditions to be discussed later.

Should this not meet with your approval, he leaves one more course open to you, and that is to purchase the area you desire at Tls. 5,000 per mow.

In any case, we should be much obliged to you to let us know whether it is your intention to construct a road on the strip of land referred to, which runs through Cadastral Lot 2337.

The SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Yours faithfully,
CHARREY & CONVERSY.

Shanghai, May 25, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We sent a letter to the Municipal Council on May 16, making some proposals about land to be surrendered from Cadastral Lots 2356, 2358 and 2340, bordering on Wayside and Yangtzepoo Roads. We find that this letter was sent by mistake to the Offices of the Building Surveyor and we beg to confirm you the proposals which are:

To exchange the strips required by the Council with Cadastral Lot 2337 (property of the Municipality), balance of the value of the properties being paid to the owner of the more valuable land.

In case of non-acceptance of this proposal by the Council, the owner is disposed to surrender the land as required on border of Wayside and Baikal Roads at Tls. 5,000 per mow.

An early answer will oblige.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
CHARREY & CONVERSY.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 22, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 16, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the strips of Lots 2340, 2356 and 2358, required for the widening of the Yangtzepoo, Wayside and Baikal Roads, I am directed to state that the compensation payable therefor at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. and less one-half for betterment would be Tls. 2,013. The property is an extensive one and road facilities are necessary for its development: the betterment is therefore raised by the Council from the usual one-third to one-half.

As regards Lot 2337, surplus land the property of the Council, I am directed to state that there is no present intention to construct a road on it, and that the Council is prepared to sell it for the sum of Tls. 4,084. If, therefore, the proprietor of the property adjoining desires to make an exchange the difference payable would amount to Tls. 2,071; but in the alternative, and in order that the transaction may take place without actual payment, the Council suggests that the line of the Yangtzepoo Road might be further improved by the surrender of a further strip of Lot 2356, calculated to the equivalent of the fore-mentioned difference at the assessed value, Tls. 4,000 per mow. I enclose a plan indicating the effect of this alternative suggestion, and shall be glad to learn your wishes in the matter.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHARREY & CONVERSY.

Translation of letter from Messrs. Charrey and Convery, dated June 23, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 22, and are surprised to see that the Council appears to wish to increase the rate of rebate generally made in consideration of betterment accruing to the property from the widening of adjacent streets. We consider, on the contrary, that no reduction should be made in this particular case.

We send you herewith copy of the general plan of the property showing how it is intended to develop it. You will note that we intend to construct thereon two well separated and distinct groups, one along the frontage of Wayside Road, consisting of semi-European houses; the other consisting partly of Chinese shops along the frontage of Yangtzepoo and Baikal Roads and partly of hongs upon the remainder of the property.

In view of this arrangement it seems to us to follow:

- 1.—That the proposed widening of the roads will bring about no advantage to this property.
- 2.—That, on the contrary, the widening would seem properly to involve an increase in the amount usually allowed for expropriation.

1. *The widening is not advantageous.*—As a matter of fact, the semi-European houses placed between "A" and "B" (see plan) face south, and the widening of the street gives them no advantage other than a somewhat more ready access, that is to say, precisely the same advantage as to the general public.

The houses situated between "B" and "C" will benefit from the widening in the same degree as the houses already existing situated opposite.

The Chinese shops likewise will not benefit from the widening; the open space in front is already too wide, although occupied partly by a square. A glance at the plan enables it clearly to be perceived that the new alignment has been drawn to avoid the existing European houses known as Wayside Terrace.

As to the hongs in the interior of the lot it is sufficient for them to have ready access and the entrances planned being situated at points where the roads are already very wide, it follows that these residences obtain no more advantage from the proposed widening than any other group in the vicinity.

In this connexion we wish to take this opportunity to refute the opinion expressed in your letter, *i.e.*, that the property being very large, wide roads are necessary for its development. Evidently the property is very large and wide roads are necessary but not in the sense understood by the Council. We consider that good roads are above all necessary to divide the property into several blocks and to connect these different blocks with the Municipal roads. Further we wish to remind you that already upon several occasions the "Land Commission" has declared that the widening of streets should not always be considered as a betterment to adjacent properties, when these properties are or ought to be developed with Chinese houses.

2.—*The intended widening would seem to involve an increase in the rates generally allowed for expropriation.*—As a matter of fact between points "A" and "B" the new widening is almost entirely obtained by expropriating from one side only, that is to say, from the property of our client, avoiding, as we have already observed, the houses called "Wayside Terrace." It seems to us that in such case, where one of the roadside proprietors is thus obliged to surrender almost the whole of the widening he should receive not 10 per cent. for the expropriation but 20 per cent. However, we agree on behalf of our client that the rate be fixed at 15 per cent.

Finally, in the valuation made by the Municipality, the value seems to have been calculated at Tls. 3,800 per mow while we estimate the value at Tls. 5,000 per mow. It is therefore unusual and strange to see that the Council values Lot 2337 at Tls. 4,084, that is to say, a value very little less than that of the expropriated land; Lot 2337 would be poor in value whilst the other lots have a large and advantageous frontage on Yangtzepoo Road.

Summarising the above we consider that settlement of this surrender should be made in the following manner:—

Mow 0.972 at Tls. 5,000	Tls. 4,860
15 per cent. additional for expropriation	729
	Tls. 5,589

No reduction should be made for betterment.

As to Cadastral Lot 2337, the property of the Council, we are prepared on behalf of our client to accept the Council's offer, the value being deducted from that of the land, the subject of the expropriation considered above.

We shall be happy to receive a prompt reply, and if the Council does not accept our proposed settlement we are willing to have the matter submitted to the Land Commission.

We are, etc.,
CHARREY & CONVERSY.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 15, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 23, on the subject of the surrender from Lots 2340, 2356 and 2358 of the land required for improving the Yangtzepoo, Wayside and Baikal Roads. In reply thereto I am directed to state that, in accordance with your suggestion, the matter of the compensation payable with respect to this surrender will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. CHARREY & CONVERSY.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 94.

AWARD.

The Registered Owners are represented by Mr. Oppe, the Council by the Secretary and the Deputy Engineer. The beneficial owners, Messrs. Charrey and Convery, are represented by M. Convery.

Mr. Oppe produces a plan of the property and is invited to explain the statement in the owners' letter of June 23, 1914, that the proposed widening of the roads will bring about no advantage to this property. He states that as the property is looked upon by the owners as Chinese property a 30-foot road is all that is required and the Council are therefore asking for more than is necessary. From this statement the Secretary of the Council dissents, stating that the houses are known officially as Foreign and as such call for a 40-foot road frontage.

Mr. Oppe then refers to the Council's request for a betterment reduction of one-half against the usual one-third and states that it was no doubt made with the object of eventually taking less. The Secretary again dissents.

Referring to value of the land required he suggests that Tls. 4,000 per mow is a fair value upon which compensation should be made as it closely approximates the purchase price of the whole property (25 mows). This value should therefore form the basis of the Commissioners' award.

The Secretary here points out that it is impossible to accept sale values as the actual value of land for obvious reasons and that assessed values fixed by experts afford the only reasonable standard. Mr. Oppe replies that the value of land is the market value.

The Secretary continues that this property has as yet contributed nothing to the construction of the new trunk thoroughfare, Wayside Road, which though of recent construction is benefiting and will continue to very largely benefit this and neighbouring properties.

Dealing with the question of betterment Mr. Oppe denies that the new trunk road will greatly improve the property which has at present all the road frontage necessary to Chinese shops. The owner has arranged for the development of the interior of his property by alleyways and consequently has no need of Wayside Road which road is only justified by the development it affords to neighbouring properties. Yangtzepoo Road already has a very wide frontage and the setting back of the road is merely a matter of improving the appearance of that thoroughfare for which they should not be penalised. On the Yangtzepoo Road frontage it was proposed to build shops and the present frontage was all that was required in that direction. Beyond that and facing Wayside Road only Chinese houses would be built and as was generally known, they required no particular consideration as to road frontage.

Mr. Oppe further points out that according to the plan the Council should have scheduled a portion of the road facing their property, viz., Wayside Terrace, for surrender if the proper configuration of the road were to be followed. Apparently to do so would have cost the Council too much and they were in consequence called upon to suffer. Finally his principals denied that the proposed widening could be of any benefit to their property and insist that the beneficial effects of the road were entirely general to that district and particular to none. To sum up, Mr. Oppe asks :—

1.—What is the proper valuation basis for compensation ; and

2.—What is the proper degree of betterment to this property and how much, if any, should be allowed in respect thereof.

The Secretary replies :—

That there appears to be a misunderstanding as to the width of the road. All trunk roads were required to be 50 feet wide and therefore they were fully justified in asking for the full area scheduled for surrender.

Mr. Oppe enquires why the island shown on plan was not removed.

The Secretary replies that this is a question of road widening which the removal of the island would not have affected. The Council always ask half for betterment in such cases. In reply to Mr. Oppe the Secretary admits that the rental of the shops facing the Yangtzepoo will not be affected, but insists that the property facing Wayside Road will be very much improved, to which Mr. Oppe remarks that the betterment is therefore differential.

The Commissioners being satisfied with the foregoing statements, both parties withdraw and the Commissioners decide as follows :—

That those areas out of Lot 2356 scheduled for surrender facing Yangtzepoo Road and covering Mow 0.325 receive no betterment by the proposed widening and the owners should therefore be compensated at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender; the portions facing Wayside Road, Mow 0.647, however, do receive such betterment and call for compensation at the assessed value less one-third for betterment plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

The amount payable is therefore :—

<i>Yangtzepoo Road Lot 2356.</i>		
Mow 0.325 at Tls. 4,000 per mow plus 10 %		Tls. 1,430.00
<i>Wayside Road—Lot 2350.</i>		
Mow 0.250 at Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,000.00	
<i>Lot 2358.</i>		
Mow 0.337 at Tls. 3,500	1,179.50	
<i>Lot 2340.</i>		
Mow 0.060 at Tls. 3,000	180.00	
	2,359.50	
<i>Less—1/3 for betterment</i>	786.50	
	1,573.00	
Plus 10 % for compulsory surrender	157.30	1,730.30
		<u>Tls. 3,160.30</u>

H. L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, October 26, 1914.

G. U. ROBINS,
H. G. SIMMS,
C. M. G. BURNIE,

} *Land Commissioners for 1914/15.*

YANGTSEPOO AND WETMORE ROADS.—

The offer of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., was accepted to improve the corner of these roads by the surrender without compensation of Mow 0.008 ex Lot 2500.

YUENFONG ROAD.

The claim of Messrs. Maitland and Co., Ltd., was accepted for the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 570, at the assessed value, Tls. 10,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, or a sum of Tls. 770 for an area of Mow 0.105.

WESTERN DISTRICT.**BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—**

An improvement opposite Lot 6 has been made to the line of this road under an arrangement with Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., whereby equal areas have been interchanged measuring Mow 0.024.

CONNAUGHT AND SINGAPORE ROADS.—

A like improvement was arranged with Mr. R. E. Stewardson in respect of B.C. Lot 7838 at the junction of these roads, the areas interchanged measuring Mow 0.047.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

The task of converting into a broad thoroughfare the Great Western Road and the Changpang, a tidal creek bordering the road for over two miles, was begun in 1908 with the co-operation of the French Council, the section between the Defence Creek and the Manila Road being culverted during that year. The further section between the Manila Road and the Chungking Road was completed in 1911, and the work has been continued as far as the Chengtu Road in terms of the following correspondence :—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—The Council is contemplating continuing the work of culverting the Changpang between the Chungking and Chengtu Roads, and, inasmuch as the eastern part of this section abuts on the Rue Ratard, I am directed to express the hope that the French Council will share in the cost of this portion. The contribution it is suggested that the French Council should make is Tls. 1,100, and I have only to add that the Municipal Engineer will be glad to discuss the details of the project with the French Engineer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council of April 30, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 17 which I have submitted to the members of Council at their meeting of the 28th instant.

Before coming to a decision with respect to the proposal therein contained, the French Council would be glad of an opportunity to examine into the question of cost which appears of considerable importance if it is the intention of the Municipal Council to proceed with the culverting of this creek beyond the Chengtu Road.

I shall be glad, therefore, if you will be good enough to furnish me with information on this subject, so that I may be able to acquaint the Council therewith at their next meeting.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 30, on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang, I am directed to state that the estimated cost of the culvert is Tls. 5 per foot. The Rue Ratard follows the bank of the creek for a distance of 440 feet, and the total cost of this section would, therefore, be about Tls. 2,200, of which it is suggested that your Council should pay one-half.

As regard the continuation of the culvert westward, the Council proposes to complete the work, in due time and as funds permit; but having regard to the limitations of the annual Municipal Budget, the Council is not in a position to undertake that the work be completed within any definite period.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 1, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence which took place in April last, on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang, and with particular reference to my letter of April 17, to request that you may be so good as to state whether the French Council is prepared to co-operate in defraying the cost of culverting the section of this creek adjacent to the Rue Ratard.

The Council would be glad of an expression of the French Council's willingness to co-operate in this matter, since the creek has become an insanitary nuisance and the Council desires to continue the work of culverting already effected as far as the Chungking Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council of September 4, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 1 on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang Creek along the Great Western Road beyond the Chungking Road.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that provision for this work not having been included in the Budget for this year, the Council prefers to postpone consideration of this question until next December, when the Budget for 1914 will be prepared, in order to be able to include therein the expenditure involved in the work suggested by the Municipal Council.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 15, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 4, I am directed to inform you that, with a view to completing the work of culverting the Changpang as far as the Seymour Road before the end of 1914, the Council has decided to proceed with the section next ensuing, *i.e.*, that between the Chungking and Chengtu Roads, forthwith.

The Council directs me to express the hope that the contribution of Tls. 1,100 which has been suggested will be made by the French Council when the exigencies of the French Municipal Budget will allow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council of January 19, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence exchanged with you on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang beyond Chungking Road. I have the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to include within the Budget for 1914 an appropriation of Tls. 1,100 representing its contribution towards the cost of the drain between this road and Chengtu Road.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 20, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 19, I am directed to state that the Council notes with satisfaction that provision has been made for the payment during this year of the sum of Tls. 1,100 towards the cost of culverting the Changpang between Chungking and Chengtu Roads.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Upon completion of the culverting, a strip of mud road remained upon the site of the former creek in the middle of the wide thoroughfare formed by the metalled roads of the two Settlements, and this was later metalled at a cost of Tls. 2,296 of which the French Council contributed Tls. 756.

On July 14, M. Gaston Kahn, Consul-General for France, formally notified the Council of the conclusion of negotiations with the Chinese Authorities for an extension of the French Settlement which, *inter alia*, altered the status of the Changpang which henceforward became included within the area of the

extended French Settlement. Arrangements were accordingly made with the French Council for continuing the work of filling in the creek and the following correspondence relates to the straightening and widening of the Great Western Road, to its status as the future inter-Settlement boundary, and to the administration of a small piece of land between the road and the creek.

Translation of letter from the French Council, October 24, 1914.

SIR,—As a result of the agreement with the Chinese Authorities giving the Great Western Road as the limit of the extension of the French Concession to the north, the Council has had under consideration the matter of constructing a road which would join on to the Great Western Road, and with it would form a common boundary to the two Concessions.

The plan prepared accordingly by the Municipal Engineer allows for this public roadway a total width of 60 feet, which would be obtained by culverting the Changpang Creek and carrying out certain expropriations to the south.

The Council expresses the wish that the Municipal Council will be so good as to approve this project in principle, which would then be carried out, as in the case of Boulevard Edouard VII, under an agreement upon the subject of all matters relating to the construction, maintenance, policing and lighting of the said road.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 4, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 24, on the subject of the Great Western Road.

In reply I am directed to state that the new line of the road proposed in collaboration by the Engineers to the two Councils has received the Council's formal approval. The road will thereby be widened to 70 (not 60) feet, but it must be understood that the Council is not prepared to make any change in the police administration of this district, nor to incur any expenditure on the widening of the road which is contemplated, pending conclusion of the negotiations for the extension of the Foreign Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council, November 26, 1914.

SIR,—In transmitting to the Council copy of the letter which has been addressed to them by the Municipal Council under date of June 23 last, Messrs. Denham and Rose, owners of B.C. Lot 6959 (Cadastral Lot 1767) have requested the Municipality to inform them of its intentions relative to the Changpang Creek, both from the standpoint of the proposed drainage arrangements and of the eventual continuation of Chengtu Road as far as Route Ratard.

The agreement of April 8 last, fixing the new limits of the French Concession, includes therein the whole of the creek; the French Municipality should therefore be a party to the arrangement made between the Municipal Council and Messrs. Denham and Rose.

With a view to arranging this matter in the manner already proposed, which is that desired by the petitioners, the Council directs me to submit the following proposals:—

- (a) The Municipal Council will instal the drain in the position agreed upon, that is to say, on the north of Cadastral Lot 1767, at the common cost to the two Municipalities.
- (b) In exchange for the piece 20 feet wide surrendered on the north of their property, Messrs. Denham and Rose will be authorised to take possession, after filling in, that portion of the creek adjoining their lot.
- (c) Since Cadastral Lot 1767 is situated on both sides of the Changpang Creek and the agreement of April 8 fixes the limits of the Concession on the north at Great Western Road, the question to be decided is as to whether this lot should be entirely included within the Extension; the taxes on the houses which it is proposed to construct at this place will be assessed and levied according to the decision arrived at.
- (d) As regards an eventual extension of Chengtu Road, the Council is in favour of its being carried out, thus involving that part of the Creek which the line of the road will include; for the additional width to be obtained it will be either for the Municipal Council or for the French Council to arrange with the concerned following upon the decision to be arrived at on the above points.

I am, etc.
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council, November 27, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 4 on the subject of the Great Western Road and I am directed to inform you that the Council has finally adopted the Municipal Council's proposal that the road be constructed 70 feet in width.

I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you that as regards Cadastral Lot 1767, on the subject of which I addressed you yesterday, the Great Western Road, according to the plan submitted by Messrs. Denham and Rose, will be 40 feet only, so that after the surrender agreed upon of a piece of land 20 feet wide on the north of the said lot, the width of the road will be only 60 feet. It is of course desirable that this matter be arranged between the two Councils and Messrs. Denham and Rose.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary,

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 28, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letters of November 26 and 27 on the subject of the arrangement with Messrs. Denham and Rose for a deviation of the Changpang north of Lot 1767, to follow the line of the Great Western Road, I am directed to state that the Council is in accord with the views therein expressed and is of opinion that for purposes of administration, the present Lot 1767 and the two small pieces of unregistered land thereto adjoining, should be within the area controlled by the French municipal authorities.

It is understood accordingly that the French Council will make the requisite arrangements with the owners of Lot 1767 and the adjacent unregistered land, with respect both to the additional widening of the Great Western Road at this point to 70 feet, and the extension, if considered desirable, of the Chengtu Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

HARDOON ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of Mr. S. A. Hardoon, who has acquired the whole of the land on each side of the Hardoon Road, the Council has sanctioned transfer of the road some 200 feet westward, upon condition that the road will be made up in the same manner as before, and the transfer will be effected without cost to the public funds. Under this arrangement the Hardoon Road in its new position will connect directly with the Annam Road on the north and with the private road of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., on the south side of the Great Western Road.

JESSFIELD ROAD.—

The offer of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., has been accepted to dedicate to public use a small triangular piece of land, part of B.C. Lot 2640, opposite the entrance to Kinnear (private) Road.

MACAO, ICHANG AND WEST SOOCHOW ROADS.—

Correspondence with the Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd. :—

Shanghai, January 16, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to metalling the Macao and Ichang Roads we understand that Macao Road (from Gordon to Tonquin Road) would cost Tls. 2,308 and Ichang Road (from the present metalling to West Soochow Road) Tls. 1,177. Upon enquiry we further gather that if the metalling of Ichang Road is extended to Tonquin Road a further sum of Tls. 1,029 would be required. This would involve an aggregate expenditure of Tls. 4,514. In order to improve the general condition of the roads in this district and thus give the general public a better passage, we are prepared to contribute Tls. 2,000 if the Council agrees to the following conditions :—

- (1st) that the work be undertaken forthwith,
- (2nd) that these road when completed be provided with electric street lamps,
- (3rd) that the drainage be done by the Council and the sidewalk be made,
- (4th) that 200 feet of West Soochow Road outside our godown be metalled to the full breadth of the road as was done in our No. 3 Mill.

We may here mention that when we had Ichang Road metalled previously from Gordon Road up to the gate of our No. 3 Mill we made a contribution of only Tls. 1,000, although it was much longer than either Macao or Ichang Roads now under contemplation, we therefore regard our present offer of Tls. 2,000 as quite reasonable. Moreover, we have filled up

West Soochow Road practically up to the coping of the bunding; therefore not much filling is now required. As in the case of our No. 3 Mill we wish to have the sides nearest the Mill's buildings metalled.

Yours obediently,
For NAIGAI WATA KAISHA, LD.,
K. KAWAMURA.
Manager.

The ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 26, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 16, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and to accept the proposal therein contained with regard to the metalling of certain sections of road in the Western District. The estimated cost of the whole of the work which your letter indicates is Tls. 5,130 towards which you agree to contribute Tls. 2,000.

As regards lighting, directions have been given for the erection of nine 60 c.p. metallic filament lamps.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.

MANDALAY ROAD.—

The question of the compensation payable to Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth in respect of the scheduled area of Lot 1505 was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners whose award is as follows :—

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 95.

AWARD.

Mr. Gore-Booth attends in person and the Council is represented by the Secretary and the Deputy Engineer.

Mr. Gore-Booth states that some 14 years ago he, acting as a broker on behalf of the late Captain Roope, offered his brother the sum of Tls. 14,500 for two pieces of property in the immediate neighbourhood of this lot, this being at the rate of Tls. 5,000 per mow. He further states that Mr. H. Lester had recently sold less accessible land in this neighbourhood at the rate of Tls. 6,000 per mow. The Council's offer of Tls. 3,500 per mow, i.e., the assessed value, was out of the question, particularly as he had himself refused Tls. 4,250 a mow for this lot in April last. He suggests Tls. 5,000 per mow as a reasonable valuation and states that in his opinion the land now held by him has been unnecessarily reduced in area by the amount required for surrender to the Council. He, however, admits that the land is no longer of the same area as it was when first scheduled for surrender owing to subsequent sale of part to an old servant.

The Secretary replies on behalf of the Council that the lot has been greatly improved by the making of the Mandalay Road which thoroughfare was formerly merely a Chinese path. The road was scheduled for surrender as far back as 1903 and any sale by the owner of part of the property was subject to the implied knowledge of such surrender becoming effective. In any case the district was now almost entirely Chinese and the general configuration of the lot was not detrimental to its development as Chinese property.

Both parties having withdrawn the Land Commissioners decide as follows :—

That the registered owner of Lot 1505 should receive, in respect of the compulsory surrender of Mow 0.272 required for purposes of the Mandalay Road, compensation rated at the assessed value of Tls. 3,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender less one-sixth for betterment, or Tls. 872.67 in all; the peculiar shape of the lot left to the owner after surrender, in the Commissioners' opinion, justifying the owner's claim for a modification of the deduction for betterment offered by the Council.

G. U. ROBINS,
H. G. SIMMS,
C. M. G. BURNIE. } Land Commissioners for 1914/15.

H. L. HUTCHINSON,

Secretary.

Shanghai, October 26, 1914.

MANILA ROAD.—

Correspondence relating to the scheduled line of Lot 1766 :—

Shanghai, January 21, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed we beg to hand you a plan shewing a proposed diversion of road (shewn blue on plan) through Cad. Lot 1766 Great Western Road, which we should be much obliged if you would place before the Council

if you approve of same. The road line as at present scheduled (shewn red on plan) cuts up the lot to such an extent that the portions remaining are of little value. If the Council approve of the new line we shall be pleased to sign the surrender deed at once.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & THOMAS.

CHAS. MAYNE, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Extract from the published minutes of the Meeting of the Council held on December 4, 1907.

"The strip of Calastral lot 1766, required for the Manila Road, which is liable to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations, is so laid out as to sever the lot into two portions; arrangements have therefore been made with the registered owners, Messrs. Davies and Thomas, to amend the scheduled line at the corner of this and the Great Western Roads, and the eastern portion of the lot measuring Mow 0.441 has been surrendered for road purposes."

Shanghai, April 3, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose an outline plan of Lot 1766, Great Western and Manila Roads, shewing a slight alteration of the frontage line of which I shall be much obliged if you will approve.

The proposed alteration is shewn by the red line. The boundary stone about the middle of the red line, which I request may be moved about two feet out forms a bay very detrimental to the buildings to be erected and of no advantage to the public but rather tends to form a nuisance recess. The road at this point, which is a kind of bay, is more than half as wide again as it is a little to the East.

I trust that in view of the very considerable area of this property which has been surrendered gratuitously you will approve of this alteration which concerns an almost infinitesimal area.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. DOWDALL.

The MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

Council Road, Shanghai, April 15, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 3, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and in reply thereto to state that rather than make the change in the scheduled line of the Manila Road which you suggest, the Council would prefer the amended line shown in the plan enclosed herewith; thereby an exchange of Mow 0.04 of land may be effected, and the continuity of the curve at the corner of the Great Western and Manila Roads will be maintained. Will you please be good enough to notify me if this alternative arrangement is acceptable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.

Shanghai, April 17, 1914.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 15 and accompanying plan respecting a change in the line of the Manila Road which has been submitted to the proprietor of the property.

I regret that he cannot see his way to agree to the proposed alteration of the scheduled line which would be very detrimental to the buildings in course of erection on the land. Moreover, it seems unnecessary to enlarge the Manila Road, which is now 76 feet from boundary stone to boundary stone at its junction with the Great Western Road, while it is only 40 feet wide about 50 feet East of this point.

The proprietor again asks me to beg that the very slight alteration he desires, by the removal out about 2 feet of the boundary stone at the apex of a re-entering angle where the road is upwards of 60 feet wide, may be sanctioned. This small re-entering angle does not contribute to the utility or appearance of the road but it seriously interferes with the arrangement of the buildings.

Yours obediently,
W. M. DOWDALL.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 23, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to recent correspondence between yourself and the Council on the subject of the building line of Lot 1766, at the corner of the Great Western and Manila Roads, I am directed to inform you that, upon more general scrutiny of the plan of this district, the Council has arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary for traffic purposes that the original line be restored.

It may be within your knowledge that in 1907, at the request of Messrs. Davies and Thomas, the Council permitted the line of the Manila Road to be deviated into its present position. The transaction at that time appeared to be of little importance, and was permitted merely because the road cut B. C. Lot 5234 in such a way as to render it almost useless.

The construction of the Avenue Edouard VII and the forthcoming culverting of the Yangkingpang, have given the Manila Road an importance which it formerly did not possess, and, as a consequence, the projection of Lot 1766 into the straight line of which the road otherwise is comprised, is from a public standpoint, very regrettable.

I enclose plan showing the effect upon the property, and am directed to convey to you the Council's earnest request that you will accommodate your new houses thereto, making such claim for the strip required, measuring Mow 0.35, as the circumstances justify.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. M. DOWDALL, Esq.,

Shanghai, July 10, 1914.

SIR,—I have had several interviews with the owner of Cadastral Lot 1766, handed him your letter of June 23, explained its contents to him and the purport of the several interviews I have had with the Municipal Engineer, but he declines to entertain the question of altering the arrangement of the buildings, which are now almost completed, or of surrendering the land required to straighten the road at this point.

Yours obediently,
W. M. DOWDALL.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 29, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We believe that you have previously had some correspondence with Mr. W. M. Dowdall on the subject of B.C. Lot 5284, Manila Road. As the registered owners of the lot, we have been instructed to reply to your request that a certain portion of this lot should be surrendered to the Municipal Council for the purpose of the widening of the Manila Road.

In accordance with a permit granted him by the Municipal Council on March 14, 1914, our client has erected several houses on this property, which houses are now barely completed. In the event of the strip of land which you require having to be surrendered, the whole of these houses will have to be demolished. Our client, as is natural is extremely reluctant to relinquish the land after the labour which he has expended upon his building scheme. He wishes us to point out to you that even if the Manila Road is straightened at this point on its north side, there are several bends in the road a little further to the west, so that a clear view down the road could never be obtained. Also on the south side of the road opposite this lot, the land is undeveloped, and by co-operation with the French authorities, the road could no doubt be easily widened on that side, so obtaining a more gradual curve. Our client, however, is unwilling to appear obstructive towards the Council, and although the strip desired has not yet been scheduled, he would surrender it in return for adequate compensation for the loss of the income which he expects to derive from the property. If the road is put through on the proposed line, it will be possible to erect only seven Chinese shops in place of the buildings which now stand on the ground. The rents receivable from the present buildings are at the rate of \$133 per moon; from the buildings which it would be possible to erect, only \$63 per moon could be expected. Also two of the existing hong's in the rear would be curtailed, and the rents would have to be reduced to correspond.

The compensation our client is entitled to is, therefore, the capitalized difference in net rents plus the cost of re-building and alterations necessary to produce the lesser rental and is made up as follows:—

Present gross rents=	\$133	per moon less 20% =	\$106.40 nett.
New gross rents=	\$63	per moon less 20% =	50.40 nett.
		difference ...	\$ 56.00 nett.
Reduced rent of 2 hong's in rear at \$2			4.00
		per moon	\$ 60.00
× 12½ =	\$740 per annum at Ex. 73 =	Tls. 540.20 per annum	
		This sum capitalized at 7% =	Tls. 7,717

The Council should also defray the cost of erecting 7 new houses, and other necessary charges as follows:—

Estimated cost of 7 Native houses including Architects' fees	3,240.00
Loss of rent for 4 moons during rebuilding at \$63 per moon =	\$252
at Ex. 73 = Tls. 183.96 gross, less 20% ₁₀	nett 147.17
Cost of alterations to two hong's	100.00
Loss of rent of 2 hong's for 1 moon during alterations = \$22 at Ex. 73	16.06
	3,503.23
	11,220.23
Add 10% ₁₀ for compulsory surrender	1,122.02
Total amount of claim Tls.	12,342.25

We are, yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 24, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29, containing a claim for compensation for the strip of Lot 1766, required for straightening the line of the Manila Road.

This claim amounting to Tls. 12,300 for an area of Mow 0.35 does not appear to the Council to be a genuine effort to arrive at a settlement of the case, and the Council is reluctantly compelled to postpone its further consideration until next year.

I am to call your attention to the fact that the present scheduled line of the road was a concession made in response to your firm's letter of January 21, 1907. At that time the property comprised little more than one mow, and your contention that the scheduled line "cut up the lot to such an extent that the portions remaining are of little value" appeared to the Council to be justified. The property is now greatly enlarged by the inclusion of about two mow of land on the north and the reason for the deviation of the line no longer exists.

I am also to record that the owner was advised as early as March last, before building operations were begun, that the Council desired to improve the road line. He declined to consider any proposal at the time, and awaited the completion of the buildings before submitting his claim, which includes Tls. 3,800 for buildings and loss of rent.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

MEDHURST AND TOKIO ROADS.—

The claim of Mr. T. Cock was accepted for that portion of Lot 3533 not subject to free surrender which is required for the projected Tokio Road, a sum of Tls. 114.40 for Mow 0.078. A strip of this lot measuring Mow 0.214 required for the Medhurst Road was surrendered under Article VI of the Land Regulations without compensation.

MOULMEIN ROAD.—

The refusal of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss to surrender without compensation the area scheduled from Lot 2290 necessitated reference of the matter to the Land Commissioners, with the result noted below :—

Shanghai, December 3, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request we herewith beg to submit our claim for compensation in respect of the Moulmein Road Extension for an area of Mow 0.755 instead of Mow 0.914.

Mow 0.755 at the assessed value of Tls. 2,500 per mow	Tls. 1,887
Less one-third for betterment	629
	<u>Tls. 1,258</u>

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 11, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 3, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the land scheduled from Lot 2290 for the Moulmein Road.

In reply thereto I am to state that, in the Council's opinion, the opening of this new road is so necessary for the development of the property in question, and that the benefit which will arise upon its construction will be so marked, that surrender of the road area Mow 0.755 should be without compensation.

I am accordingly directed to request that you will assent to sign surrender deeds therefor upon presentation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRISS.

Shanghai, January 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the correspondence which has passed between us relating to that part of the B.C. Lot No. 3194 scheduled by the Municipal Council for the formation of the Moulmein Road, we disagree with the Council's views that the land should be surrendered without compensation. The Council should bear in mind, that the owner has been paying taxes thereon for many years without deriving any benefit by so doing, and by the development of this road, the Council will be considerably benefited by the taxes upon the houses erected along it.

Our claim of Tls. 1,258 is based upon the assessed value of the land at the rate of Tls. 2,500 per mow, less one-third for betterment and omitting the 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender which it is customary to allow. But to avoid discussion, and to settle the matter, we are willing to divide the assessed value of the land surrendered, which is allowing one-half for betterment, and accept Tls. 954.50.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 23, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of January 13, on the subject of the land scheduled from Lot 2290 for the Moulmein Road, I am directed to state that after consideration of the arguments therein contained, the Council remains of opinion that in view of the benefit to be derived from the construction of this road, the strip of land in question should be surrendered without monetary compensation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

Shanghai, February 5, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Regarding the question of compensation in respect of that portion of B.C. Lot 3194 scheduled to be surrendered for Moulmein Road extension, after again carefully going into the whole matter we regret to say that we are unable to agree with the Council's views regarding free surrender, we are therefore compelled to withdraw our claim contained in our letter of the 13th ult. and request that the matter be referred to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 91.

AWARD.

Mr. Gordon Morris, of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morris, appears on behalf of the registered owner. The Secretary represents the Council and the Municipal Engineer is present.

Mr. Morris states that the land comprising this Lot was bought before the Council had scheduled a portion of it for the Moulmein Road, and that it had been generally held that land so bought should not be surrendered free for Municipal Roads which might be scheduled subsequently to the purchase. He fully admits betterment of the property following the construction of the road, but states that since it is possible to develop the Lot without the road, which in their opinion therefore becomes unnecessary, they are entitled to compensation. They further wish to amend their offer of January 13 by claiming the customary 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

The Secretary of the Council replies that the proposed road is the last of the cross roads to be constructed to feed the Western District trunk thoroughfares. Though scheduled twelve years ago the fact that the Moulmein Road has not yet been made is some evidence that it is not of great public importance. Further, having regard to the depth of Lot 2290 the area to be surrendered is not sufficiently large to seriously prejudice any building scheme proposed, while to properly develop such a lot, road access is an absolute essential. The owner's point re land taxes on the scheduled strip is referred to and it is pointed out that such land taxes would cease upon surrender—following registration—to the Council.

Both parties having withdrawn the Commissioners decide as follows :—

That in the opinion of the Commissioners the benefit accruing to the registered owner of Lot No. 2290 by the construction of the Moulmein Road will be such as to fully justify the Council's claim for free surrender of the strip scheduled, but the said owner is entitled to a return of the land taxes on the said strip since the Moulmein Road was scheduled.

G. UPTON ROBINS	} Land Commissioners for 1914/15.
H. G. SIMMS.	
C. M. G. BURNIE	

H. L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.
Shanghai, April 30, 1914.

SHANHAIKWAN ROAD.—

The request of Mr. Van King-sung, that this road be deviated at its junction with Chengtu Road for 6 feet southwards, so as to minimise damage to his property, was approved upon the condition that he would defray the cost involved.

SINZA ROAD.—

The question of the compensation payable in respect of the land required from Lot 3038 for the widening of this road was arranged by the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence and Award :—

Shanghai, July 10, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of plan shewing the strip required from Cadastral Lot 3038 for the Sinza Road widening, for which we thank you.

This lot was recently purchased at a price that works out at Tls. 5,300 per mow, exclusive of the premises existing on a portion of the land, and we are instructed to inform you that the land required will be surrendered at this rate of payment plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, making a total sum of say Tls. 658.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 20, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 10, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the strip of Lot 3038 required for widening the Sinza Road, I am directed to point out that it would be unusual for compensation to be based on any other value than that at which the property is assessed for taxation, viz.: Tls. 4,000 per mow. The Council is prepared to pay at this rate plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, i.e., Tls. 331 for the scheduled area, Mow 0.113.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

Shanghai, July 21, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date referring to our claim for land required by the Council ex Cadastral Lot 3038 for widening Sinza Road; in reply we must bring the following points to the notice of the Council :—

- (a) Every assessment is arbitrary.
- (b) The last assessment made was in 1911, since which time the value of land in Chinese dwelling quarters of the Settlement has increased.
- (c) The actual value obtained in the market over-rides all assessment- or other valuations.
- (d) The Sinza Road as it exists at the lot in question is from 32 feet 9 inches to 36 feet 2 inches wide, this width being more than necessary for Chinese Buildings erected on adjoining land; any further widening must therefore be for the benefit of the Public only and thus no question of betterment to the owner's property can be considered.

In conclusion we have to add that the conditions under which we are ready to surrender the land required are set forth in our letter of the 10th inst.; should the Municipal Council not agree to these conditions we must request you to place the case before the Land Commissioners at the earliest possible date.

Yours faithfully,
LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 25, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21, with further reference to the surrender of the area of Lot 3038 required for the widening of the Sinza Road. In reply thereto I am directed to state that, in accordance with your suggestion, the matter of the compensation payable with respect to this surrender will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be communicated to you in due course.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. LESTER, JOHNSON & MORRIS.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE 93.

AWARD.

The Registered Owner is represented by Mr. G. A. Johnson and the Council by the Secretary and the Deputy Engineer.

The Commissioners referring to the correspondence in this case request Mr. Johnson to furnish proof of the recently established purchase value of the land as Tls. 5,300 per mow, as set forth in Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris's letter of July 10, 1914. A discussion takes place between the Council's representatives and Mr. Johnson as to the existence, or otherwise, of the buildings on the Lot in question at the time the purchase referred to took place and it is ultimately decided that Messrs. Lester, Johnson & Morris shall furnish the Commissioners with plan and full details of the purchase in order to enable them to check the value of Tls. 5,300 per mow upon which they have based their claim.

The Registered Owners having furnished the figures and plan required a copy is handed to the Council for checking purposes. The Council offer no criticism of these figures but merely re-state the present assessed value of the land in dispute as Tls. 4,000 per mow, on the authority of Messrs. Algar & Peebles who carried out the 1911 assessment.

In view of the fact that this land was scheduled for surrender as far back as March 7, 1906, and further, the fact that such schedule of surrender was, or should have been known to both parties to the recent sale, the Commissioners decide that the Council's offer of compensation rated at the assessed value of Tls. 4,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender was reasonable and fair.

As regards betterment, the Commissioners cannot consider the Sinza Road as a purely Chinese neighbourhood and therefore find for the Council, but for the reduced proportion of one-sixth, the peculiar situation of this property near the corner of Sinza and Carter Roads being, in their opinion, only improved by the road widening to that extent.

The amount payable is therefore Tls. 414.34.

G. U. ROBINS,
C. M. G. BURNIE, } *Land Commissioners for 1914/15.*
H. G. SIMMS,

H. L. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

December 14, 1914.

SINZA AND MYBURGH ROADS.—

The claim of Messrs. Platt, Macleod and Wilson was accepted in respect of an adjustment in the boundary of Lot 644, whereby Mow 0.058 of land on the north frontage of the lot has been used to widen the Sinza Road, and Mow 0.012 on the west side has been included in the property. The sum of Tls. 430 was paid for the balance of area surrendered, being at the assessed value plus 10 per cent.

TAMSUI ROAD.—

Negotiations were concluded with the Chinese owners for the acquisition of the whole of the unregistered land required for this road, at the rates fixed by proclamation, viz., Tls. 300 per mow or Tls. 453 for an area of Mow 1.51. The plan of the road and relative deed of surrender have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Joint Measurement Office for record.

WEST SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The claim of the native owner was accepted for a piece of unregistered land required for the West Sookhow Road at its junction with the Macao Road, at the rate payable under proclamation for land for road purposes, Tls. 100 per mow, or Tls. 85.10 for Mow 0.851.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Bubbling Well and Hart	China Land and Building Co., Ltd.	2755	0.218	Tls. 1,129.10
Great Western and Yates	Lester, Johnson & Morris	2324	0.173	" 666.00†
Markham	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	3548	0.099	" 700.00
Do.	Moorhead & Halse	4325	0.460	" 1,771.00†
Markham and Sinza	Davies & Brooke	895	0.058	" 319.00†
Park	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	15	0.245	" 4,492.00
Tamsui	A. E. Algar	1720	0.260	nil.

†At the assessed value plus ten per cent. for compulsory surrender.

LAND COMMISSION.

The membership of the Commission for the year 1914-15 has been as follows :—

Mr. A. M. Marshall was re-elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve.

Mr. H. G. Simms, being the only nominee proposed by registered land owners, was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, proposed by Mr. P. Peebles and seconded by Mr. C. E. Anton, was elected a Commissioner.

Mr. A. M. Marshall resigned his seat in March and the vacancy was filled by the nomination of Mr. G. U. Robins as the Council's representative.

In December, Mr. Robins resigned owing to his departure from Shanghai, and Mr. H. E. Campbell consented to take his place for the remainder of the Municipal Year.

The following letters relate to the appointment of a Secretary to the Commission :—

Shanghai, April 28, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—The present appears to be a favourable opportunity to introduce some reforms in the system of recording the work done by the Commission, and with the concurrence of my colleagues, I would suggest the appointment of a Secretary to the Commission who would keep the minutes and write up the Reports. Mr. H. L. Hutchinson who is Secretary to the Marine Underwriters' Association is willing to undertake the duties if this is agreeable to you.

The basis of his remuneration as in the case of the Commissioners would be the work done at each sitting.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

H. G. SIMMS.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 30, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 28, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council entirely approves your suggestion with regard to the appointment of a secretary to the Land Commission. By this step the Council assumes that the work of the Commissioners will be facilitated, the members of the Commission will be spared clerical labour, and the minutes of their meetings will be regularly kept.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
for the Land Commission.

Meetings of the Commission were held on April 30 and October 26 at which five cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. The awards in each case are recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings" in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of April 30, 1914.

Case 91	H. Morris	Moulmein Road.
Case 92	Tam Wa	Baikal and Thorburn Roads.

Meeting of October 26, 1914.

Case 93	H. Lester	Sinza Road.
Case 94	White-Cooper & Oppe	Yangtszepoo, Wayside and Baikal Roads.
Case 95	R. H. Gore-Booth	Mandalay Road.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee at the end of 1913 consisted of :—

Messrs. J. H. TEESDALE (*Chairman.*)

J. AMBROSE.

P. PEEBLES.

Messrs. Teesdale and Ambrose resigned in April and the Reverend Brother Faust and Mr. E. Jenner Hogg accepted the Council's nomination to the resultant vacancies, and at a meeting of Committee held on May 8 Mr. E. Jenner Hogg was elected to be Chairman.

The Committee has met six times in the course of the year for the discussion of questions connected with the various Parks and Open Spaces.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1914 is as follows :—

Dr. N. MACLEOD, *Chairman.*

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON, *Steward of the Race Club.*

H. C. GULLAND, *Member of Council.*

C. W. WRIGHTSON, *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

P. PEEBLES, *Honorary Secretary.*

HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND.

In connexion with arrangements made for the holding of the Olympic Games in Shanghai, a running track will be constructed in the Ground which is intended to be maintained as a permanent feature.

JESSFIELD PARK.

Correspondence on the subject of the provision of an area for experimental horticulture :—

Shanghai, April 15, 1914.

SIR,—I have been requested by the Horticultural Society of Shanghai to approach the Municipal Council in the following circumstances.

The object of the Society as stated in its rules is to encourage horticultural pursuits in Shanghai and the introduction to Shanghai of garden shrubs and plants which are not indigenous to the neighbourhood. We have long felt that the two annual exhibitions held by the Society, which at present are our main effort, do not do all that such a Society can do for Shanghai.

As most Foreigners who become interested in gardening know little about it when first they take it up here, and even less of local difficulties attending the cultivation of European fruits, flowers and vegetables, we have long thought that we should like to undertake something in the nature of an experimental garden which would also serve an educational purpose. But, unfortunately, the means have been wanting.

The Society now wish to address the Council on the occasion of the acquisition of a public park at Jessfield; and to ask whether considering the public objects we have in view they would be prepared to set aside a portion of ground in the projected park which we would develop for experimental and instructional purposes, and to make us an annual grant in aid.

If the Council are prepared to consider the matter favourably we should be glad to know what conditions would be attached to their assistance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 18, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 15, on the subject of the desire of the Horticultural Society that a portion of the ground in the Jessfield Park be set aside for experimental and instructional purposes, and that an annual grant be made for its maintenance.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that until the scheme of the Park is more fully developed no such special reservation is practicable. It is, however, the Council's intention that hereafter an area shall be set aside for the purposes which the Society has in view, and the Council will, at its own expense, organise the work under the supervision of the Parks Committee, who will be glad to consult and co-operate with the Committee of the Horticultural Society.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Assistant Secretary.

Sir H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ.

The following provisional regulations were laid down for public observance :—

JESSFIELD PARK.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS.

- 1.—The general management of the Park is in the hands of the Parks Committee.
- 2.—Motor-cars, carriages and rickshas are not admitted.
- 3.—Birds' nesting, plucking flowers or otherwise damaging the shrubs, plants or grass is strictly prohibited. Parents and other persons in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
- 4.—Dogs are not admitted unless properly muzzled and led on leash.

By order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 1, 1914.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(To the Municipal Engineer)

The purchase of a portion of the Unkaza estate as the nucleus of a decorative park and botanic garden will be recognised as marking a most important step in the history of Parks in Shanghai. The year 1914 marks the development from the provision of playing grounds, decorative or otherwise, to the embellishment of an area with all the essential features which distinguish a park in the correct sense.

Only minor alterations have been effected in this Park since the property was acquired. Some unnecessary buildings were removed, an old green-house was taken down in sections and the materials thus obtained were utilized in the erection of a small growing house which is found very useful in providing additional flowering plants for the conservatories in the Reserve Garden. The old kitchen garden was graded, turfed, surrounded with a shrub border, and laid out like an old fashioned croquet lawn. To throw into greater prominence an excellent Plane tree a few trees which masked it from various points were transplanted, whilst the estate generally was cleaned and brought into a more desirable condition. Until the future boundaries of this park are defined it is not proposed that the present section should be materially altered, thereby avoiding any interference with the final development. The somewhat densely planted woods require thinning but this will have to be done gradually and spread over a few years.

Public Garden.—Surplus soil obtained from the excavations necessary for the erection of a Ladies' toilet room was utilized in the formation of a terrace around the bandstand, which had the effect of rendering the bandstand more prominent.

The remainder of this surplus soil was employed in the formation of a small water garden near the Garden bridge. This water garden materially improved the appearance of the gardens at this point and was much appreciated.

Public Recreation Ground.—The triangular section at the rear of the swimming bath, formerly employed as a nursery garden, was converted into a flower garden, and at the request of the Recreation Fund Trustees one of the Shanghai Bowling Club's greens was increased in size so as to render it possible to play in two directions.

Carriage Turns.—On the removal of a dense shrubbery at Bubbling Well Carriage Turn the plot was slightly modified so as to practically form one central plot instead of three distinct ones, then levelled and turfed. Railings will be placed around it in due time. The plot at Hart Road was also slightly altered. In addition three new minor spaces were laid out. One at the junction of Bubbling Well and Yuyuen

Roads of fully a mow. This lot had growing on it a few good trees which were retained, the ground was graded and turfed and a few additional flowering trees planted, whilst a number of Wistaria plants were planted against a high bamboo boundary fence to partially mask the fence and serve as a background. At the junction of Yuyuen Road with Brenan Road a small triangular section was turfed and enclosed with a wire fence forming a useful turn at the present chief entrance to Jessfield Park. Warren Piece by its natural conformation will when properly developed be the most artistic of our minor spaces. So far, it has been merely graded in a manner to further accentuate its undulations and partially turfed. It forms a useful sized space of about 7 mow at the junction of Warren and Brenan Roads, ideally situated as a resting place and from which various nice views can be obtained.

Municipal Buildings.—With the exception of slight alterations at the Victoria Nursing Home the only new work in connexion with buildings was the laying out of the grounds around the Public School for Boys. The playground is in three parts—a tennis section, a ball field surrounded by a running track and a section partially masked by shrubs which will form a suitable open air gymnasium. A large semi-circular lawn is laid down in front of the building with a wide flower border at the foot of the boundary wall.

Future Requirements.—The most necessary Park addition at present called for is one or more children's playgrounds in the Western District. To traverse the Bubbling Well and adjacent roads and see dozens and dozens of foreign children squatting on the pavements, surrounded by crowds of poorly dressed Chinese and exposed to the dust and danger from rapid moving vehicles, is sufficient to convince those interested in providing plenty of safe, healthy retreats for the Foreign community that a good deal more has to be done before that ideal is accomplished.

The number of residences erected during the year in the Western District would seem to indicate that this district is developing more into the residential section of the Settlement, therefore now, whilst land is comparatively cheap, is the time to acquire Open Spaces at intervals over this district and thereby assure that there will be ample breathing spaces for the future residents. If this work is deferred until the greater portion of this area is built on, the acquisition of the requisite areas will become difficult and costly.

In dealing with the desirability of providing ample breathing centres, it may be noted in passing the very marked influence purer air has on plant life which may or may not be more influenced by impurities in the atmosphere than human life. This influence has been clearly demonstrated since acquisition of Jessfield Park, the plants grown there being very markedly stronger and better than plants of the same kind and age grown in the Reserve Garden.

The large increase in the numbers who now play in Hongkew Recreation Ground makes the provision of a pavilion with proper toilet room accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen almost an imperative necessity. A simple rustic structure providing toilet room accommodation in Wayside Park is also required. Additional park requirements at present in abeyance but for which provision should be made in future are :—

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—Paving the paths. Erecting boundary walls and gates. Park-keeper's residence, and completing the installation of light.

Wayside Park.—Acquisition of an enclosed strip of land. Completing the laying out. Figures and vases for the lily pond. Drinking fountain. Paving paths. Erecting boundary walls.

Scientific and Cultural.—The increased supervision necessary to ensure the proper maintenance of new areas prevents the possibility of much attention being given to scientific or cultural methods. Further experiments were conducted with manures and the knowledge thus obtained appears fairly complete. Radium refuse was experimented with as a manure with moderate results. This experiment will be continued when the water given will be from a Radium Emanation Generator.

Communication has been made with the chief experimental stations in Great Britain on the application of Electricity to plant production. Recent practical demonstrations of electrified areas prove that electricity has sufficient influence in accelerating plant growth to warrant its employment and it is hoped that it will be found possible during 1915 to carry out a few experiments here. Simultaneous with the large increase of plants grown in the Settlement is the equal increase of insect pests preying on them. A number of patent insecticides were experimented with of which, for insects that eat the leaves, Arsenate of Lead was found most effective whilst, for insects which suck the juice out of the leaves, probably the most effective was McDougall's "Katakilla," but this has not had a sufficient test.



VIEW IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

A collection of local wild flowers was made which will in time be named and may prove of use to those interested.

Attendance.—The marked increase in visitors to the various parks was probably partially due to the exceptionally long hot and dry summer. Calculations made at various times during the summer showed that three out of every four of the foreign inhabitants visited one or other of the parks daily: a record in park attendance that would be difficult to beat. The attendance at the band concerts has not materially increased in the Public Garden during the past three years. But there is a decided increase in the attendance at concerts in Hongkew Recreation Ground.

The numerous applications for advice on matters pertaining to gardens is the best indication of how markedly is the increased interest taken therein. At certain seasons three or four applications daily is an average.

MAINTENANCE.

Public Garden.—The principal features herein were the display of tulips and other spring flowering plants in the spring, and the display of tropical flowering plants in the summer months. The fact that the summer display was in advance of previous years was due to years of work introducing acclimatizing and selecting the plants which are found suitable for this purpose before they could be propagated in bulk and planted out. The larger number of visitors who frequented this small area, from 3,000 to 4,000 daily in the summer, not only gave it a congested appearance, but created a difficulty in the supply of an adequate number of seats. This difficulty was surmounted by moving the chairs from park to park according to the requirements. From 300 to 600 chairs were daily moved from place to place as required. Whilst the regulations forbid Chinese amahs sitting on the chairs during a band concert, it is not found that this order is always obeyed. One of the chief objections is that mothers of young babies desire to keep the amahs and babies beside them which they could only do by sitting on a bench with the amahs. This objection was got over by supplying Chinese stools for the use of the amahs. Small as this area is for the crowds that congregate therein, yet as a breathing space it is and has been an inestimable boon to Shanghai. It is not too much to say of it, that during heat spells it has saved many lives. To realise its value one has only to frequent it on summer evenings when there is a spell of great heat, to note the vivifying effect of a few hours in the open air. To those especially, whose houses are small and crowded together, a few hours in the garden on a summer's evening tends to make life a little pleasanter.

There were no special features worthy of note in connexion with the conservatories. The palms and other plants set out in the beds two years ago have made splendid growth, and give a finished effect.

Hongkew Recreation Ground.—The popularity of this ground increases annually, both as a park and as a playing ground. Though the number of players is small compared with the number who visit it, still no doubt a number of men players come there to witness the sports but it is as a park for passive recreation that it is most appreciated. Tennis is the most popular game. To witness play being enjoyed on about forty courts at the one time, as occurred frequently during the summer, is an excellent indication of how much this ground is appreciated. At the present rate of increase the question of providing playing space for all will have to be considered in the immediate future. The principle on which the playing areas are allotted of "First come first served" ensures that the utmost use can be made of the space available and prevents any one having any claim to a section. Permission was granted for the Far Eastern Athletic Games to be held here. The games, however, were postponed but it is anticipated that they will be held during May 1915. The growth of trees and shrubs is satisfactory and the lawns are getting into first class condition. Two Tennis Courts were reserved solely for tennis tournaments, and they were very favourably commented on by the players.

Total number of Visitors	178,169
" " " Players	32,976
" " " Tennis Courts played on	2,943

Public Recreation Ground.—The grounds here were maintained in good order and practically every inch was in use daily for games of one kind or another. The popularity of lawn bowls was very marked and, as this is a game which enables a large number to play on a small area, its encouragement is specially desirable.

Wayside Park.—Daffodils naturalized under the trees formed the most attractive feature in the spring, whilst the bulbs in the Dutch garden, by reason of its design, gave the appearance of being in an ideal setting. Various complaints as to the scarcity of seating accommodation indicates the increasing popularity of this park.

Quinsan Square.—This is now to all intents and purposes a children's play-ground and as such it is a great success. On a summer's evening when hundreds of children are playing there, it is an object lesson of the value of small spaces set apart as playgrounds. Popular as all our parks are, it can be freely asserted, that considering its area none is so extensively used as this one. Daily in the summer 800 children enter the gates and the majority of them spend hours in the square. It is scarcely imaginable where those hundreds of children could have found accommodation were it not for this square. Its popularity as a playground reduces its decorative effect, as the turf though frequently renewed is trodden out early in the year. To give more privacy, and at the same time to reduce the amount of dust which enters, a boundary hedge was planted. Additional light being found necessary an electric light standard was placed in the centre.

Nurseries.—These may be considered as the headquarters of the horticultural features of the parks, without which, no matter how perfectly designed the parks might be, yet without the appropriate furnishing of trees, shrubs and herbs they would be meaningless. The major portion of the work carried out in these nurseries is not noticeable and will not attain fruition for many years. Herein thousands of seedling bedding plants are raised annually and thousands of new bedding plants are tested to ascertain the best season for sowing their seeds, their adaptability to the climate and their flowering period. Newly introduced plants for the first few years flower somewhat erratically and cannot be depended on until they have been grown locally to flower at a given period. On account of the short flowering seasons of many plants this feature is important as in planting beds with an assortment of plants it is of the first importance that their flowering period is known and permanent, otherwise one kind will be past before the other blooms, and the charming combination the planter had in view will be lost. Of new plants there is the selection of the forms which give most satisfaction, the selection of the colours desired and then the cultivation of the same so as to give a supply of seeds sufficient for the requirements. Though a quantity of seed is annually imported it is rarely utilized for planting in the flower gardens as it is for the most part introduced to improve local strains. The thousands of plants bedded out annually are raised from seed harvested here. Still more important is the raising of shrubs and trees, which remain in the nurseries from five to fifteen years before they are in fit condition for planting in the parks. Thus it will be understood that the interesting and varied collection of beautiful shrubs and spreading trees, which will embellish the parks and delight the future generations, is not solely the result of good designing and planting in correct association, but the result of selection, introducing and cultivation in the nurseries years before the planter could utilize them. In other words the more work effected in the nurseries the richer will be the collection of plants in the parks in future. Whilst this work is carried out to the utmost extent possible, the fact remains that to get the best results out of the nurseries it would require the entire time of a foreigner devoted exclusively to nursery work. The following is a list of trees and shrubs grown in bulk in the Siccawei Nursery. *Acuba Japonica*, *Acuba Japonica variegata*, *Azalea*, *Aralia Japonica*, *Acalypha*, *Bay tree*, *Buddleia variabilis*, *Buddleia Lindleyana*, *Berberis fortunei*, *Berberis mahonia*, *Buxus sempervirens*, *Cunninghamia sinensis*, *Canadian Maple*, *Creeping Juniper*, *Carpinus*, *Cypress*, *Ceaselpinia Japonica*, *Cercis sinensis*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Calycanthus floridus*, *Callicarpa*, *Camphor tree*, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, *Catalpa Kaempfer*, *Catalpa speciosa*, *Cornus stolonifera*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Corylus avellana*, *Crataegus pinnatifida*, *Crataegus pyracantha*, *Crataegus cuneata*, *Christ's Thorn*, *Cytisus*, *Dalbergia*, *Deutzia gracilis*, *Deutzia scabra*, *Deutzia gracilis rosea*, *Dimorphanthus*, *Euonymus white*, *Euonymus Europaeus*, *Euonymus yellow variegated*, *Fig tree*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Gardenia Fortunei*, *Halesia tetraptera*, *Hibiscus coccinea*, *Hibiscus multabilis*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Holly*, *Honeysuckle*, *Hydrangea paniculata*, *Hypericum chinensis*, *Hypericum moserianum*, *Jasminum primulinum*, *Jasminum Mutiflorum*, *Juniperus*, *Jerusalem sage*, *Kerria Japonica flore pleno*, *Kuling Tulip tree*, *Kuling sps. 1 to 10*, *Laburnum*, *Lepedeza sp.*, *Leycesteria formosa*, *Lilac Standards*, *Lilac white*, *Lilac dark*—four introduced varieties, *Lonicera shrubby*, *Magnolia conspicua*, *Melia Mock Orange*, *Mimosa*, *Mulberry*, *Nandian domestica*, *Oleander*, *Osage Orange*, *Plumcot*, *Philadelphus Photinia serrulata*, *Peach common*, *Pieris*, *Persimmon*, *Pomgranate*, *Podocarpus*, *Privet coreacium*, *Privet golden*, *Privet white*

variegata, *Pyrus spectabilis*, *Pyrus acuparia*, *Rhodotypus kerriodes*, *Rosa multiflora*, *Rosa* in variety, *Styrax* sp., *Spiraea Cantonensis*, *Spiraea Japonica*, *Spiraea sorbifolia*, *Spiraea prunifolia*, *Spiraea Thunbergu*, *Sassafras*, *Tamariix chinensis*, *Tecoma* 2 sp., Tulip tree American, Tulip Chinese, *Viburnum macrocephalum*, *Viburnum odoratissima*, *Viburnum rugosa*, *Vitis negundo*, *Weigelia floribunda*, *Weigelia grandiflora*, Willow tree 6 sp., *Sterculia*, *Ulmus* sp., *Yucca*, *Veronica*.

Trees on Roads.—More densely populated areas, more industrial concerns and improved road surfaces all tend to produce as far as the growth of trees are concerned artificial conditions inimical to the growth of trees. These conditions tend to the reduction of variety of the trees which can exist in the more central parts. Oaks, Elms and other hard wooded trees are dying out rapidly in the central quarters and have to be replaced with soft wooded trees which are able to exist. The stem borer which a few years ago threatened to make it nearly impossible to grow soft wooded trees have now been overcome and whilst they cannot be entirely eradicated, with care they need never in future become the plague they were a few years ago.

Now that the trees planted from eight to ten years ago are attaining fair proportions it is very noticeable how by their growth they indicate the height above the water level of certain roads. Where the land on which they are planted is high, the growth is much superior to where the land is low. Edinburgh Road probably shows this more markedly than any other part; as within a few yards there are sections raised much higher than others.

Buildings.—The gardens attached to the following buildings were regularly planted, mown and otherwise maintained. Municipal Isolation Hospital, Victoria Nursing Home, Municipal Reformatory, Public School for Boys, Public School for Chinese, Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Sinza, Louza, Bubbling Well, Wayside, Yangtsepoo, Hongkew, Gordon, Harbin and North Szechuen Roads Police Stations.

Total number of trees transplanted on roads	52
" " " planted	3,191
" " " staked	1,253
" " " fastened	12,610
" " " pruned	21,543
" " " removed	1,167
" " tree-borers destroyed	8,809
<i>Nurseries.</i>	
Total number of trees transplanted	14,545
" " shrubs	19,273
" " seedlings	77,499
" " young trees pruned	40,048
" " " fastened	1,955
" " cuttings inserted	37,722
Land dug 2,406 fong	
" hoed 16,539 fong	
" weeded 12,039 fong	
Flowering plants were bedded out during the year.	
Reserve Garden	6,599
Public Garden	15,071
Public Recreation Ground	9,468
Hongkew	7,160
Wayside Park	4,636
Jessfield Park	3,872
Soochow Road Foreshore	586
Quinsan Square	1,122
Council Compound	808
Victoria Nursing Home	3,071
Municipal Isolation Hospital	1,125
" General	540

Nurseries—cont.

Public School for Chinese	2,819
" " Boys	3,087
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	436
Overseers' Quarters	300
Sinza Police Station	460
Wayside "	50
Hongkew "	600
Bubbling Well "	1,217
Harbin Road "	300
Gordon " "	512
Yangtszepoo "	695
Carter Road "	121
North Szechuen Road Station	80
Thomas Hanbury School	193
	64,928

Turf laid	<i>Fong</i>
Reserve Garden	2
Public "	238
Public Recreation Ground	115
Hongkew "	235.38
Jessfield Park	439
Bund Foreshore	199.50
Soochow Road Foreshore	253.36
Quinsan Square	355
Bubbling Well Carriage Turn	174
Gaol	102
Gaol Reformatory	15
Public School for Boys	932
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	19.50
Bubbling Well Cemetery	505.50
Soldiers' Cemetery	37.50
Isolation Hospital	39.97
Police Hospital	282
Yangtszepoo Police Station	19.80
North Szechuen Road Police Station	5
Sinza "	14.50
Gordon Road "	3.50
Hongkew "	21
	4,008.51
Total of trees planted in parks	488
" shrubs "	3,409
" " transplanted	243
" hedge plants transplanted	573
" " " planted	263

D. MACGREGOR,

Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

RULES WITH RESPECT TO NEW BUILDINGS.

For some years past the two codes of Rules with respect to New Foreign and Chinese Buildings have been found to be inadequate to deal with many of the problems arising from modern developments and new methods of building construction, and it was intended at an early date to proceed with arrangements for their revision. In March when the Shanghai Fire Insurance Association addressed the Council upon the subject of the existing Rules, it was accordingly forthwith decided to appoint a Commission to be charged with the duty of revising the rules as set forth in the subjoined correspondence and reports:—

Shanghai, March 12, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at the Annual General Meeting of Members of this Association the question of the abnormal fire waste in Shanghai was considered and it was an instruction to the incoming Committee that the Council should be approached with regard to the existing Building Bye-laws.

The Council have no doubt received from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade reports on the difficulties he and his men have to contend with at fires owing to the fact that the Building Bye-laws with respect to the erection of Foreign Buildings contain practically no regulations as to the erection of Fire walls and/or the sub-division of buildings and this it is considered is a serious danger which ought and could be to a great extent safeguarded by a revision of the Building Bye-laws.

While considering the subject of fire waste, it seemed also in the opinion of the Committee desirable that the question of the water supply of the Settlement should be brought to the special notice of the Council, as from reports which have come before the Committee it would appear that the supply of water available for dealing with fires is at times insufficient especially as regards high buildings in the Settlement, and buildings generally in the outlying parts, owing partly to lack of pressure from the mains, and in a lesser degree to the want of more hydrants.

In view of the increasing number of high buildings and the growth of the Settlement generally the Committee consider that an adequate water supply is of such paramount importance as to fully warrant an enquiry into the reported deficiencies which we have ventured to lay before you.

In approaching the Council on these subjects and asking for their co-operation I am to express the opinion of my colleagues of the Committee that they consider the best results would be attained if opportunity were taken of the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers to mention these points with a view to the possible appointment of a commission of say representatives of Landowners, Architects and Insurance Experts, together with the Municipal Engineer and the Fire Chief who would make a report to the Council. In this way the interest of all parties would be safeguarded.

Asking the careful consideration of the Council to this important question.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,

Chairman,

SHANGHAI FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Fire Brigade, Shanghai, March 27, 1914.

Report on the letter from the Fire Insurance Association of March 12.

I certainly consider that the Building Bye-laws with respect to the erection of foreign buildings require revision so that proper fire walls, the sub-division of buildings and other improvements, from a fire protection point of view, may be enforced; furthermore, I am of the opinion that the Building Bye-laws for new Chinese buildings also require revision.

The two largest foreign building fires within the past twelve months, namely the Ewo Cotton Mill, and Hall and Holtz, are very good illustrations of the difficulties the Brigade has to contend with. Both these buildings were doomed, on account of their large floor areas, there being no divisional fire walls, consequently the fire burnt without restraint and everything within the four main walls was destroyed. Both these buildings contained highly combustible or inflammable materials and, when constructed, should most certainly have been divided with good fire walls. To the best of my recollection the Ewo building had a floor area of considerably over 10,000 square feet and Hall & Holtz 9,000 square feet, whereas the reasonable maximum is 4,000 square feet. As a contrast to these two fires, I would mention a Godown fire off the corner of Kiangse and Canton Roads where only a quarter of the building was destroyed, owing to it having four divisional fire walls. Experience also shows that some of the so-called fire walls, both in Foreign and Chinese property buildings, have little or no effect in checking a fire; so much so that the Brigade has little confidence in such.

The present Bye-laws for Foreign Buildings allow unrestricted floor areas, and in reference to Chinese buildings, the word fire wall is quite a misnomer, as not only are the wood supports of floors and roofs built into this so-called fire wall, but it is allowed to be hollow above the level of the 1st floor, and such walls are generally receptacles for a quantity of rubbish, and therefore add to a fire rather than act as a check to it.

Large horizontal floor areas in buildings should be sub-divided by means of fire resisting walls or partitions into units of moderate size for three principal reasons:—

1st, To localise or confine the internal fire, so that it need not spread beyond the unit of area in which it originates, thus effectually limiting the fire damage and consequent financial loss.

2ndly, To minimise the damage resulting from severe exposure or conflagration conditions by breaking up large undivided floor areas into efficiently surrounded units.

3rdly, To aid the Fire Brigade in extinction of fire.

If thoroughly fire resisting, such division walls or partitions not only confine the fire damage to a small area, but they serve as well to augment the fire resisting qualities of the whole structure, owing to their great value in breaking up strong draughts and providing barriers behind which the Fire Brigade is able to work.

I am aware that in retail and wholesale stores, warehouses and factory buildings, large undivided areas are apt to be considered indispensable—in store buildings to give an impression of vastness and business magnitude, and in warehouses and factory buildings, because the arrangement of machinery and the handling of goods are considered of more importance than dividing fire walls, but where one is dealing with fire such reasons should not be taken into consideration, otherwise conflagration hazards with severe fire losses are bound to be the result.

There are a large number of other regulations required, especially as regards staircases, roofs, partitions, protection of windows and skylights, and party walls, etc.

Special regulations are required for reinforced concrete buildings as, in my opinion, some of the so-called fireproof buildings now being erected in Shanghai are unsatisfactory from a fire protection point of view; steelwork being improperly protected against heat. In many cases I have noticed that steelwork in reinforced buildings is almost bare and the column protection especially is meagre and useless in case of fire.

Strange to say both in Foreign and Chinese buildings great difficulty is experienced in extinguishing roof fires. In Foreign buildings the majority of the roofs are of galvanised iron laid on planking with an intermediary of common tarred felt; this, in my opinion, is the main cause of the rapid spread of fires in Foreign buildings, as fire obtains a grip of a small portion of the underside of the roof, and the felt and planking rapidly convey the fire to the rest of the roof and then to the floors below; this class of roof fire is the most difficult to tackle, owing to the suffocating smoke given off by the felt and the sheets of galvanised iron having to be ripped off so that the fire may be checked and is, moreover, generally the cause of considerable water damage. Again in Chinese buildings with ceilings, fire makes rapid headway below the roof and is difficult to deal with, owing to the ceiling having to be removed before the fire can be checked and extinguished. In my opinion, ceilings in Chinese buildings are an abomination from a fire point of view.

In reference to the second point, i.e., water supply at fires, I must say such is unsatisfactory, mainly through the hydrants being insufficient in number, obsolete in type, and not regularly inspected. The mains are also in many cases too small, and there is also insufficient pressure to give an effective supply, especially for the high Foreign buildings. Nearly all the present hydrants are of the single outlet type with a maximum discharge of 300 gallons per minute, open bore, whereas they should have at least two outlets capable of passing 600 gallons per minute. The hydrants are also too far apart, necessitating long lines of hose with consequent loss of pressure at the nozzle. There are a number of roads without hydrants and quite recently the Brigade was badly handicapped at a fire near the junction of Harbin and Mukden Roads, by there not being a hydrant in Mukden or Harbin Roads, the nearest being in Kashing Road 600 feet distant, and at another fire near the junction of Sawgin and Wuchow Roads, the nearest hydrant was at a distance of 700-ft.

On inspection of the plan of the Eastern District, it will be seen that along Yangtzeppoo Road from the junction of Baikal Road to the Police Station (a very important manufacturing district), there are only 12 hydrants at an average distance of 625 feet apart. Then again in the Central, a bad fire district, there are blocks of very congested property, 800 feet $\times$ 600 feet (Lots 425-436), 800 feet $\times$ 400 feet (Lots 226-242), 600 feet $\times$ 400 feet (Lots 142-147) with 9, 6 and 3 hydrants respectively in roads around, and even amongst the foreign buildings the conditions are not much better as there is one block 400 feet $\times$ 575 feet (Lots 56-61) with 5 hydrants in roads around, one block 500 feet $\times$ 450 feet (Lots 53-55) with 7 hydrants in roads around, one block 450 feet $\times$ 450 feet (Lots 45-50) with 7 hydrants in roads around, one block 575 feet $\times$ 375 feet (Lots 32-40) with 6 hydrants in roads around, one block 400 feet $\times$ 300 feet (Lots 20, 21-27) with 4 hydrants in roads around, one block 550 feet $\times$ 475 feet (Lots 100-107) with 5 hydrants in roads around.

I am of course only including public fire hydrants in roads, and have not taken private hydrants into consideration, as the latter are generally of little use to the Brigade for a large fire.

I note from the Engineer's Report (page 22b) that 4,435 buildings were erected last year, whilst the number of new hydrants was only 17; approximately one hydrant per 260 houses erected.

The total number of fire hydrants on Municipal roads in Shanghai is 202, whilst Singapore has over 1,220.

There is a little doubt that the number of hydrants could be doubled and then the Settlement would not be so well protected as some other towns in the Far East.

I must agree that the Building Regulations, the water supply for fires and the general fire protection of the Settlement are far from satisfactory, and as the fire loss is very high and the insurance rates are on the increase, I certainly think an enquiry, such as mentioned by the Chairman of the Association, is fully warranted and that a Commission, as suggested, would be beneficial inasmuch as the fire protection of the Settlement would, I trust, thereby be made much more effective with a consequent gain to the community.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 13, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 12 on the subject of fire waste in the Settlement, and desirability of amending the existing rules with respect to new buildings.

The Council is quite ready to appoint such a commission as you suggest if the step is found necessary or desirable, but has, in the first place, called for certain reports from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal Engineer, so that the condition of affairs may be made clear before the work is undertaken.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Esq.,
Chairman,
Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

Public Works Department, May 14, 1914.

The request contained in the letter from the Fire Insurance Association of March 12 that the Building Rules be revised so as to prevent, as far as possible, the fire waste in Shanghai, is reasonable. At present there is no byelaw in the Building Rules to limit the area or cubical extent of a building, or provide for the proper construction of a party or fire wall. The Byelaws relating to fire escapes and stand pipes are out of date and inadequate. The limit of floor area as suggested by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade although, no doubt, ideal from a purely fire prevention point of view, is not practical and would meet with considerable opposition from both Architects and Merchants if the suggested limit of 4,000 square feet of unobstructed floor space were enforced; it would mean that any one floor of a godown or business premises could not measure more than about 60 feet by 70 feet or 100 feet by 40 feet which is too small for modern requirements. The Byelaw in force relating to the limit of buildings in London fixes the extent of a building situate within 2 miles of St. Paul's Cathedral at 250,000 cubic feet (say three stories each 12 feet high, with a floor area about 100 feet by 70 feet) and 540,000 cubic feet (say three stories each 12 feet high with a floor area 125 feet X 100 feet), if beyond that distance. It is a better prevention of fire to limit the cubical extent of a building than to lay down a maximum unobstructed floor area, as by so doing the size of a building between party or division walls is definitely settled, whereas if the floor area only is fixed, say at 4,000 superficial feet, a building may be 85 feet high, under the Building Rules, which would give a cubical extent of 340,000 feet, which is too great for a building situate in a business centre of thickly populated district.

There is absolutely no relation between the Chinese Building Rules and fire prevention, Chinese houses being constructed almost entirely of wood. The fire walls called for under the Chinese Building Rules divide a row of houses into sections of 96 feet, or 8 houses, and as the wooden beams and upright posts carrying the floor and roof are built entirely into the fire wall (which is of hollow construction from a height of 12 inches above the first floor) it is of very little use in preventing the spread of fire, although it frequently acts as a temporary check. Fire walls should be carried up in solid brickwork from the ground level to 18 inches above the roof, all constructional posts and beams being outside the wall.

While on the subject of the revision of the Building Rules, Foreign and Chinese, I would suggest that both need completely remodelling, as at present the powers granted to the Council under the Building Rules allow far too much latitude to the "jerry builder" and self-styled architect. A complete set of Rules is also urgently needed for the construction of theatres, common lodging houses and reinforced concrete structures.

WATER PRESSURE.

Clause IV of the Waterworks Agreement stipulates that "water shall be supplied at a pressure when it leaves the Company's water towers equal to a minimum head of water of 85 feet."

This is equivalent to a pressure of 36.85 lbs. per square inch.

A series of tests was made at different hydrants and with six exceptions the tests proved satisfactory. In these six cases subsequent tests were made which proved satisfactory, so that the low pressures obtained at the first reading were evidently due to local influences such as an unusual temporary consumption at the hydrant under test.

The tests were made on the 14th, 16th and 30th April at times varying from 6.15 a.m. to 10.15 p.m. and the pressures registered varied from 40 lbs. per square inch to 61 lbs. per square inch, the average being 45.5 lbs. per square inch.

The readings at the first tests of the six hydrants above mentioned averaged 33 lbs. per square inch.

Another point to be borne in mind is that although the requisite pressure may be obtainable at the water towers, the loss of pressure due to friction in the pipes would have to be taken into consideration and would be a considerable and variable factor.

Generally speaking, I consider that the pressure as found by the tests can be considered as complying with the terms of the agreement. The question as to whether the present supply in certain areas should be supplemented by a high pressure system is one of considerable magnitude and might reasonably receive the consideration of a Special Committee.

C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 5, 1914.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of April 13, on the subject of the proposed revision of the Rules with respect to New Buildings, I am directed to state that the Council is in receipt of report from the Municipal Engineer, which document will be published at an early date, and, as a result, has decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the adequacy of the two existing codes and to suggest amendment where necessary.

I am to convey the Council's request that the Chairman of the Association, Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, and one other member of the Committee may be so good as to serve on the Commission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

Shanghai, June 10, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant. My committee note with pleasure that the Council has decided to appoint a Commission to enquire into the Rules with respect to New Buildings, etc.

In accordance with the Council's request, I am directed to inform you that the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, will be pleased to serve on this Commission, and also the Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. C. Emmett.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary,

Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The Commission consists of the following members, and during the year nine sittings have been held :

Messrs. H. C. Gulland (*Chairman*)
F. H. Crossley
W. H. Trenchard Davis
E. C. Emmett
C. H. Godfrey (*Municipal Engineer*)
S. J. Halse
P. Peebles
M. W. Pett (*Chief Officer, Fire Brigade*)
G. H. Wright (*Legal Adviser*)

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

Messrs. C. R. Burkill, (*Chairman*).

F. A. Fairchild.

G. Wuilleumier.

In March, Mr. A. W. Burkill replaced Mr. C. R. Burkill upon his leaving Shanghai : the latter resumed his seat in July, but vacated it again in the following November, and Mr. A. W. Burkill was again invited to join the Committee.

In April, Mr. Wuilleumier left for Europe and, upon the recommendation of the remaining members, the Council decided that the membership should be increased from three to five, one of whom should be a Member of Council. Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper and C. M. Bain were accordingly nominated and consented to serve. At the end of the year the constitution of the Committee is as follows :—

Messrs. A. W. Burkill (*Chairman*).

C. M. Bain.

F. A. Fairchild.

A. S. P. White-Cooper.

G. Wuilleumier.

The Committee has met twelve times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

REPORT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The past year shews a continued expansion of the Department's activities. The demand for electricity in Shanghai continues to grow at a rapid pace and there seems to be every indication that each year will bring about a larger increase in this respect ; the War does not appear to have had any appreciable effect upon the rate of increase.

The generating plant during the year was operated satisfactorily and maintained in good order. At Fearon Road Station the machinery was overhauled mostly during the first half of the year. The plant at Riverside, however, could not be overhauled because the demands on that Station were such as to prevent overhauling. As a matter of fact the turbines had only been running since April 1913 and therefore in the ordinary way should not require any repair, although it would have been good practice to have opened out the machines for examination in order to detect any signs of trouble. With regard to the boiler house plant, the boilers were running almost continuously since the Station was opened in April 1913, consequently, it was impossible to pay as much attention to their upkeep as might be desired. Very few opportunities occurred for shutting the boilers down for a sufficient time to repair the brickwork arches of the furnaces, the result was that for several months these boilers were working without arches. It must be pointed out, however, that this state of affairs could not be avoided, there being no opportunity for effecting these ordinary maintenance repairs until the new boilers installed during the year were ready to take their share in steam raising. It is satisfactory to note that although the conditions in the boiler house at Riverside were not ideal, yet nevertheless a further large reduction in the generating costs at Riverside was effected, notwithstanding that a much higher price was being paid for coal than during the preceding year. In 1913 the combined coal costs of the Fearon Road and Riverside Stations worked out at 1.06 tael cents per unit sold and accounted for, which has been reduced to .91 cent in 1914 shewing a reduction of .15 cent. The works costs per unit sold and accounted for (see table below) has been reduced from 2.65 in 1913 to 2.02 cents last year, a reduction of .63 cent. These figures may be regarded with satisfaction, particularly when compared with the works costs of former years ; thus from 3.77 in 1911 to 2.02 in 1914, there is a reduction of 1.75. Principally this reduction is due to the more economical plant at Riverside. Finality has, however, by no means been reached and much lower operating costs are confidently anticipated from year to year, although a point may be reached below

which it may be difficult to still further reduce. To illustrate the difference between the two Stations the coal per unit generated at Fearon Road Station taken over the 12 months averaged 4.57 lbs., whereas at Riverside it was only 2.29 lbs.

With reference to the tables set out below (A) and (B), (A) is drawn up on the same lines as in former years in which the units sold and accounted for are all taken in together. This method was considered sufficiently accurate when the units accounted for in the process of generation at Fearon Road did not amount to very much, but now that Riverside produces several million units a year more than Fearon Road, and the auxiliary plant at Riverside absorbs about 4 million units per annum for operating the auxiliary plant, these units ought to be included as part of the units of generation. If instead of electrical auxiliaries steam auxiliaries were used, the number of units generated would appear considerably less, although, owing to the inferior efficiency of steam auxiliaries, the total amount of coal used would be higher and the nett cost of production greater. Thus the use of electricity for driving the auxiliaries, possessing as it does greater flexibility and convenience over steam, is at the same time more economical. From now (1914) the station units formerly included as being accounted for with the units sold are excluded in the units accounted for and only appear as units generated. This arrangement, therefore, as a reference to table (B) shews, makes the reductions in works costs as compared with the previous method of compiling these analyses look less favourable. It is considered, however, a good opportunity to make the change in the compilation of these works costs, and they may now be regarded as shewing more accurately the actual results. Future years will therefore be compared with the costs for 1914 as shewn in table (B).

ANALYSIS OF WORKS COSTS (A).

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR 37,092,044.							
Account.	1912. Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1913 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1914 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	Increase or decrease over previous year.
Coal	137,367	1.13	231,985	1.06	336,186	.91	— .15
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	15,298	.13	22,283	.10	26,128	.07	— .03
Wages	34,093	.28	52,964	.24	59,972	.16	— .08
Repairs and Maintenance	97,095	.80	151,902	.69	168,538	.45	— .24
Rent, Rates and Taxes	11,262	.09	14,277	.07	20,780	.06	— .01
Management Expenses	86,198	.71	107,604	.49	137,999	.37	— .12
Total	381,313	3.14	581,015	2.65	749,603	2.02	— .63

Amended figures (omitting units used for station motors, etc.)

ANALYSIS OF WORKS COSTS (B).

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR 32,885,822.		
Account.	1914. Tls.	Per Unit Cand.
Coal	336,186	1.02
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	26,128	.08
Wages	59,972	.18
Repairs and Maintenance	168,538	.51
Rents, Rates and Taxes	20,780	.07
Management Expenses	137,999	.42
Total	749,603	2.28

The War has been unfortunately responsible for very great delays in the delivery of some sections of the new plant, all of which was scheduled to be installed and in operation towards the latter part of last year. The erection of the four new Babcock and Wilcox boilers and the pipework was completed before the end of the year and put into commission. One of the 5,000 K.W. turbo-generators, built by the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, was delivered in good time, erected and put into use on December 11. This machine would have been in commission earlier but for an unfortunate delay in the delivery of the main pipework for the boiler house. The makers of the pipework, Messrs. Aiton and Co., of Derby, were late in delivery, but the greater delay arose through congestion of shipping after the outbreak of war, so that the pipework was considerably late in arriving at Shanghai. But for this, the new 5,000 K.W. set would have been in earlier operation and there is little doubt that had this machine been working for a longer period a still greater reduction in the works costs would have resulted. With regard to the second 5,000 K.W. set, the greater portion of this shipment, comprising the various parts of the machine, had to be brought up after considerable delay from Manila as the ship in which it was being carried took refuge in that port. The whole of the material had to be transhipped to other vessels and complete delivery was only effected recently. There are two more cases, one containing the field-magnet rotor of the set, which are still held up at Alexandria. Endeavours have been made to obtain release of these two cases, but so far without success. It is hoped that delivery may be effected during the next few months, because without the particular parts of the machine referred to the new set cannot be assembled.

Then again delay has taken place with both the new switchgear for the underground feeders, from the British Westinghouse Co., and also in connexion with the 5,000 K.W. generator switchgear which has been constructed by Messrs. Reyrolle of Hebburn-on-Tyne. This particular section of the plant has not even yet arrived; nevertheless temporary re-arrangement of the existing switchgear and the use of temporary switches enabled the new machine to be used, and also two out of the three new feeders. This materially assisted in meeting the very heavy increase of load which occurred in the last month of the year.

PLANT CAPACITY.

The plant capacity of the two stations is 14,900 K.W., but for the non-delivery of the second 5,000 K.W. machine the total would be 19,900 K.W.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load delivered to the feeders for light, heat, power and traction was 11,190 K.W. Including the load at Riverside for operating auxiliaries, the maximum station load was 11,590 K.W. or, 290 K.W. more than estimated. There was no appreciable increase in the maximum load for traction purposes.

LOAD FACTOR.

So much has been written in previous reports regarding the important bearing of the load factor on an electricity supply undertaking that it is not proposed to further dilate upon it in this Report. It is though with a certain amount of pride that a further improvement of the load factor may be announced. Last year the load factor was 30.8 per cent. whereas this year, taken on the old basis of including all the units accounted for, the figure reaches 37 per cent. Correcting this by eliminating the 4,000,000 units accounted for at Riverside for generating purposes, the load factor is still higher than last year's, having reached the figure of 33.6 per cent.

It has been customary for many years to give a list of a number of the municipal supply undertakings in Great Britain for the purposes of comparing the output in units and also the load factors with this undertaking. Shanghai has been rapidly climbing up to the top as regards its output of electricity, and in 1913 actually headed the list with the highest load factor. Looking through the list of municipal undertakings in Great Britain for the year ending 1914 there were found only four other municipal undertakings having a larger output than Shanghai, viz., Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and Liverpool, Shanghai coming fifth; but it is gratifying to note that the load factor here is considerably higher than any, being 33.6% compared with 26.98%, 22.77%, 25.38% and 23.66% of the four other cities mentioned respectively.

DISTRIBUTION.

Considerable activity continued throughout the year in the Mains Department. A total length of 187.83 miles of various kinds of cable was used as against 178.18 miles in 1913.

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141.22 miles of cable have been erected for enlarging and extending the overhead mains, and 27.18 miles of E.H.T., 1.36 miles of L.T. and 15.68 miles of L.T. pilot underground cable laid. The various purposes for which the above was used are set out below :—

Extra High Tension Underground	27.18 miles.
" " Overhead	7.49 "
High Tension Overhead Extended	5.18 "
" " Enlarged	3.56 "
Low Tension Underground	1.36 "
" " Pilot Cable	15.68 "
" " Overhead	1.89 "
" " Feeders	10.83 "
" " Distributors Extended	42.30 "
" " " Enlarged	17.63 "
" " Alleyway " Extended	35.21 "
" " " Enlarged	1.37 "
Public Lighting Mains Extended	15.43 "
Private Alleyway Lighting Mains Extended	1.99 "
Direct Current Mains Extended	0.23 "
	187.83 miles.

POLES.

1,288 new poles were erected during the year.

1,061 poles were renewed during the year.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

The four large Central District sub-stations, each designed to accommodate 2,000 K.W. of transforming plant, extra high tension and low pressure switchgear, were completed and put into service. The areas of the Central District served by these four sub-stations were converted from single-phase to three-phase distribution with results which may be regarded as very satisfactory. The Winchester Road sub-station building was added to by placing a third floor on to the existing structure. Various other sub-stations, on consumers' property, for power purposes were also erected. A large one was built on Messrs. Liddell's property in Foochow Road for giving a supply to the large motor used by this firm for driving their hydraulic press packing plant. By mutual arrangement the cost of this sub-station was borne equally between Messrs. Liddell and the Electricity Department, the privilege being given to this Department to use the sub-station for supplying the surrounding district distributing mains in addition to Messrs. Liddell's own motors.

A new type of galvanised iron sub-station has been designed, some of which were constructed at Riverside for use in places where the cost of a brick or concrete sub-station would not be justified. Several of these have already been employed at various mills and have so far proved serviceable, although cheap in first cost. They are large enough to accommodate 1,000 K.W. of transforming plant; they possess the advantage of being portable, so if at any time the demand from the sub-station should increase beyond the 1,000 K.W. for which it is designed, then its place can be taken by a permanent brick or concrete structure and the galvanised iron one transferred for use elsewhere. These sub-stations have been found extremely useful in outlying districts where the supply is given to flour mills or other industrial concerns served by overhead extra high tension mains.

The following is a detailed list of the transformer capacity added during the year and also a list of the sub-stations built and equipped.

The nett increase in transformer capacity during the year was 3,579 K.W. Of this two 10 K.W. constant current transformers were installed for street lighting purposes in Chekiang Road Sub-station, and 250 K.W. was installed at Fearon Road generating station to supply part of Fearon Road Station auxiliaries, and the district in the immediate vicinity, including the Shanghai Ice Works. New sub-stations were built and equipped at the following places :—

North Honan Road Extension (Commercial Press), supplying Chapei District and an independent low tension supply for the Commercial Press. Kiosk erected at Lahore Road, sub-stations at Chekiang, Ningpo, Shanse, Kwangse, Stonebridge and Ferry Roads were completed, Yik Shing Flour Mill, Wha Foong Flour Mill, Markham Road, China Import and Export Co., Point Yard, Foh Shing Flour Mill, Mokanshan Road, Shanghai Tannery across the Soochow Creek at Ichang Road, Tai Foong Canned Goods Co., Ferry Road.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following additional street lamps were connected during the year.

62 60 c.p. Metal Lamps.

37 100 " " "

6 200 " " "

28 400 " " "

2 Enclosed arcs were disconnected.

15 flame arcs " "

At the end of the year there were :—

108 Arc lamps.

1,231 Metal lamps.

made up as follows :—

52 enclosed arcs.

56 flame arcs.

734 60 c.p. metal lamps.

176 100 " " "

100 200 " " "

221 400 " " "

Experiments were made during the year with a number of the new half-watt or nitrogen incandescent lamps, and as far as these trials go, an extended use of this type of lamp may be expected. Only a comparatively few were obtainable so that experiments on a large scale were not possible. There are some special high candle power lamps of this kind for street lighting purposes on order at the present time. This lamp possesses many features which may later on make it desirable to use it in place of the existing flame arc lamps in Shanghai. The light from these nitrogen lamps is very steady, and whiter than from the flame lamp; moreover, no daily trimming or cleaning is necessary such as is required with flame arcs. The latter type are a constant source of trouble owing to the great difficulty in getting native lamp trimmers to carefully carbon, clean and generally attend to the lamps; the cost of maintenance is, as far as experience goes here, unduly high. There is good reason, from the data already obtainable with regard to nitrogen lamps, to expect that more general satisfaction will be obtained and economies result from their adoption.

METERS.

The number of meters issued during the year was 2,833 net, which represents the increase after allowing for meters brought in and disconnexions. 686 current limiters were also issued, this figure also representing the net increase after allowing for disconnexions.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

There was a net increase of 3,968 service connexions to the mains during the 12 months, which brings the total number connected up to 14,955.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30-WATT LAMPS.

The equivalent of 99,626 30-watt lamps were added during the year as far as the records shew, although doubtless a great number, of which the Department has no cognisance, have been added, so that it is reasonable to assume the actual increase is greater than this figure, but no notice for the purposes of record is taken of the unauthorised additions to existing installations. The total recorded increase in lamps connected now reaches the figure of 528,747. The increase in 1913 was 91,962 which indicates that although not quite so many service connexions were made last year the increase in the number of lamps connected is greater. It must be pointed out that whereas these equivalent 30 watt lamp connexions include the equivalent of heating and cooking they do not include either public lighting or motors, as is customary, in the figures given by some electricity undertakings.

HEATING AND COOKING.

The demand for electric heating continues satisfactorily. At the end of the year there were 871 electric radiators connected which represent about 1700 K.W. 52 electric cookers were also in use, and although the development of electric cooking is not proceeding as rapidly as electric heating there are convincing reasons for believing that eventually this form of cooking will supersede all others.

MOTORS.

An extremely encouraging feature is the very large increase in the number of motors connected in the last 12 months, there being a net increase of 6,917.35 horse power, bringing the total connected to 12,181 h.p. It should be noted in connexion with this large increase that it includes the motors connected in large mills like the Naigai Wata Kaisha and other consumers taking a large bulk supply. It is not always easy to keep accurate records of the actual motors installed in these bulk supply consumers' mills, therefore, what is done is to reckon the horse power capacity of the transformers installed on these consumers' premises after deducting losses, etc., and basing the horse power connected for purposes of "Total horse power installed" on this figure.

Out of the total horse power of 6,917.35 the Naigai Wata Kaisha No. 3 and 4 Mills account for 580 and the No. 5 Mill for 3,620, making a total of 4,200 H.P. There remains therefore an increase of 2,717.35 horse power made up by other power users both large and small. The prospects for 1915 as regards new power connexions are good. Over 3,000 additional horse power is expected.

Annual totals over the past 11 years were :—

Year	Horse power
1904	60
1905	130
1906	220
1907	360
1908	520
1909	788
1910	1,070
1911	1,775
1912	3,029
1913	5,263
1914	12,181

In the report for 1913 the statement was made that at the end of 1914 there would be at least 10,000 horse power connected to the Council's mains, that estimate has been exceeded by 2,181 horse power. For the year 1915 there are already a number of orders booked for power work, which together with an average increase in small motors should bring the connected motors up to over 15,000 horse power. Two more cotton mills—one an old and the other a new one—are adopting the electric drive; these two mills should account for 1,100 horse power.

There is no longer any doubt that Shanghai is now known throughout China and the East generally as a cheap power centre, a fact which, if indications are read aright, points to enormous industrial possibilities for the place. A site has already been prepared adjoining the Riverside Power Station upon

which a very large cotton mill may within the next year or so be built which is likely to require supply for some 3,000 horse power. It is not only in cotton spinning that electric power is being so extensively employed, but also in flour mills, rice mills, timber yards, ship yards, engineering works and numerous other local industries.

UNITS SOLD.

32,885,822 units were sold and accounted for and 4,206,222 used at Works. Excluding the units used at Works the increase over the previous year is 63.75%. Power units show the largest increase, but at the same time the lighting units have also gone up very considerably, thus proving that the demand for electric lighting has not only been well maintained but has actually grown by 3,717,701 units. The increased number of units sold for heating and cooking is also satisfactory, in fact it may be regarded as most encouraging.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Private Lighting	3,164,996	3,634,623	5,455,885	8,607,546	12,325,247
Public Lighting	801,613	913,679	938,784	987,517	1,055,272
Heating and Cooking	19,918	58,580	118,585	271,655	395,675
Power	433,908	761,724	2,307,482	6,934,051	15,230,639
Traction	2,110,208	2,551,235	2,859,334	3,127,677	3,626,838
Total	6,530,643	7,919,841	11,680,070	19,928,446	32,633,671

Units used at Works and Accounted for.

1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
303,507	380,596	450,469	1,959,784	4,458,373

STAFF.

At the end of the year there were 79 Foreigners and 801 Chinese employed in the Department. Eleven members left for England for active service.

FINANCIAL.

To close the year with a nett profit of only Tls. 88,720 instead of Tls. 138,800 estimated is disappointing and may possibly cause some misgivings as to the probable accuracy of the estimated profit for the year 1915. One of the main reasons influencing the smaller profit is traceable to the power units sold not coming up to the estimated number by some 6,000,000. This is a very big amount not to realise in a year's working, but about 4,000,000 units shortage can be directly traced to two large power consumers not taking their supply until, in one case seven and in the other three months, later than expected. Such incidents, unfortunate as they undoubtedly are, should not be viewed too seriously because, although the anticipated sale of power was affected last year, the amount will be made up in future years. Risks have to be taken in all businesses, and in one such as electricity supply on a large scale these risks cannot altogether be eliminated. The business is not speculative but it may nevertheless be affected by the ups and downs of local industries, and the capacity of the population to consume more or less electricity for other purposes from year to year.

The result of the revision of traction rates to the Tramway Company, concluded after the 1914 estimates had been made up, necessitated a further allowance of Tls. 6,600 to the Company on the rates of the year March 1913-14.

To make room for new extra high tension switchgear at Fearon Road Generating Station—provided for under the scheme of extensions approved some years ago—certain old machines had to be removed. The price realised on this old plant was Tls. 15,700 less than its book value. It must not, however, be assumed that the plant was worn out; in any case it had to be removed to make room for new apparatus, and was allowed for under the scheme agreed upon two years ago, to write off the Fearon Road generating plant in seven years.

Had it not been for these three influences it may be shewn that the actual profit would have practically come up to the estimate. The actual generating costs over the year were very much less than

estimated, due of course largely to the lesser number of power units sold. Although the lighting units exceeded the estimated quantity by 325,247, the actual price obtained per unit was less than anticipated owing to the more extended adoption of the contract fixed rate system of charging by the use of current limiters instead of by meter. It is calculated that the sale of 6,000,000 less power units is responsible for the shortage of Tls. 20,000, this figure being arrived at after due allowance is made for the extra quantity of coal which would have been used to generate those extra units.

Estimated profit	Tls. 138,800
Actual nett profit	Tls. 88,720
Traction rebate	6,600
Loss on sale of old plant	15,700
Shortage on power units not sold	20,000
	131,020
Difference Tls.	7,780

The Treasurer calculates the profit for the past four years as follow :—

1911	9.90%
1912	7.99%
1913	7.09%
1914	8.28%

With reference to the above percentage profits it must be remembered that the year 1911 did not have to provide for special depreciation to write down the Fearon Road plant. These amounts in the subsequent years have been :—

	Special Depreciation.
1912	Tls. 50,000
1913	" 27,563
1914	" 37,171
Estimated 1915 say	" 37,000

It must be further borne in mind that interest has, for the past two years, been charged against revenue on unproductive plant during the course of its shipment and erection, whereas it is common practice in most undertakings of a similar nature to charge interest to capital account until the plant is actually put into service. These, and the other charges referred to, ought to be given due consideration when examining the financial status of the Department.

The 1915 estimates of Working Expenditure and Revenue have been drawn up on conservative lines, and unless the war should exercise influences at present unforeseen, the result of the year's business should closely resemble the estimates.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.
Electrical Engineer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following figures compare the Sale of Electricity and Profit for the year under review with the corresponding figures for 1913.

	1913. Tls.	1914. Tls.	Increase. Tls.	Decrease. Tls.
Sale of Electricity—				
Lighting, Power, etc.	926,147	1,264,660	338,513	
Traction, etc.	84,511	73,030		11,481
Revenue Account	258,587	373,682	115,095	
Net Revenue Account	69,381	88,725	19,344	

Although the balance of Net Revenue account is Tls. 50,075 below the Electrical Engineer's published estimate for the year, and Tls. 23,298 less than the revised estimate contained in his report dated September 1, yet there is evidence that satisfactory financial progress has been made during the year as compared with 1913. This evidence is to be found in the following approximate figures giving percentages of profit earned on capital invested during the past four years :—

1911	9.90%
1912	7.99%
1913	7.09%
1914	8.28%

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Sale of Electricity—Traction. It will be noted that this account is charged with Tls. 6,607, being the balance of the reserve against revised traction rates over the period March 5, 1913, to March 4, 1914.

BALANCE SHEET.

Stores in hand and in Transit. Details of the amount appearing under this heading are given below :—

	Tls.	Tls.
Coal		
Fearon Road	3,021.59	
Riverside	12,335.16	
		15,356.75
Cable		
Fearon Road	94,424.30	
Riverside	14.04	
		94,438.34
Lamps		
Fearon Road	5,932.90	
Riverside	169.24	
Show Room, Nanking Road	4,268.63	
" " Broadway	261.05	
		10,631.82
Sundries		
Fearon Road	266,571.58	
Riverside	3,795.03	
Show Room, Nanking Road	9,855.17	
		280,221.78
		400,648.69

No re-valuation of stores has taken place since the end of 1913. I understand that pressure of work is the reason why this important matter has not received attention during the year. There is a reserve of Tls. 3,000 against loss on a re-valuation of stores.

Sundry Debtors and Payments in Advance. Details of these figures are as under :—

Debit Notes Outstanding.	Tls.	Tls.
Prior to 1914		318.32
1914		
January	22.91	
February	152.49	
March	903.21	
April	155.49	
May	944.70	
June	369.78	
July	656.36	
August	3,045.06	
September	13,084.80	
October	35,166.09	
November	81,297.22	
December	154,331.00	
		290,129.11
		290,447.43
Miscellaneous		555.10
Payments in Advance		5,918.06
		Tls. 296,920.59

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

During the period under review additions to Plant, etc., have amounted to Tls. 1,207,343.41, the details making up this figure being appended :

	Tls.	Tls.
Land		6,502.87
Buildings		
Fearon Road	76.64	
Riverside	36,952.68	
Sub-stations	33,982.42	
		71,011.74
Plant Generation		
Fearon Road	4,541.62	
Riverside	324,770.95	
		329,312.57
Plant Distribution		
Mains	124,498.15	
,, Underground	316,564.90	
House Service	41,864.07	
Meters	39,320.13	
Transformers and Gear	125,654.90	
Public Lighting	15,495.28	
Workshop	1,391.82	
		664,789.25
Sundry Instruments and Tools		3,122.73
Motor Cars, etc.		2,650.00
Plant on Hire		47,371.53
Furniture		6,390.98
Stores		76,191.74
	Tls.	1,207,343.41

The following statement shows how the funds to meet this capital outlay have been provided :—

	Tls.
Loans	700,000.00
Temporary Loan from General Funds	200,000.00
Deposit Accounts	48,448.01
Profit for the year	88,725.11
Depreciation	233,715.05
Reserve Account—Fearon Road Station	37,171.34
Suspense " "	23,051.81
	Tls. 1,331,111.32
Less—Decrease in Floating Liabilities	123,767.91
	Tls. 1,207,343.41

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.

Treasurer.

March 3, 1915.

ELECTRICITY

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

Dr.

<i>To Generation of Electricity.—</i>	Tls.	Tls.
Charges	1,638.27	
Fuel	386,185.97	
Maintenance	26,127.96	
Repairs	13,915.65	
Wages	59,972.40	
" Distribution of Electricity.—		437,838.25
Charges	19,589.00	
Maintenance and Repairs	48,638.37	
Passages	1,625.92	
Wages	83,132.34	
" Rent and Taxes		152,985.63
" Insurance		16,944.17
" Management Expenses.—		10,755.24
Fees to Members of Committee		
Salaries and Wages	3,750.00	
Charges	83,533.64	
Passages	19,594.60	
Advertising	2,249.00	
... .. .	5,534.85	
Show Rooms		
Salaries	9,414.33	
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	4,120.99	
Charges	2,882.02	
	16,417.34	
" Depreciation,—		181,079.43
On Buildings,—Fearon Road Station	4,968.80	
" " Riverside Station	6,809.52	
Sub-Stations	616.33	
Plant Generation Fearon Road Station	68,597.52	11,894.65
Riverside Station	29,844.50	
Plant Distribution		98,442.02
Mains	22,951.17	
(Underground)	10,814.19	
House Service	15,181.86	
Meters	21,219.68	
Transformers and Gear	23,919.55	
Public Lighting	7,761.32	
Workshop Plant	326.97	
Plant on hire	102,174.74	
Furniture	18,968.18	
Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage	1,426.45	
	819.01	
		233,715.05
" Balance carried to Net Revenue Account		983,317.77
		373,681.70
	TOTALS	1,356,999.47

Dr.

NET REVENUE

																Tls.
To Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198,289.04
" Special Charges Account, Plant Extension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867.82
" Expenses in connexion with change of voltage on Distributing Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147.89
" Penalties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550.00
" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,008.76
" Fearon Road Station—Loss on sale of old Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,742.07
" Reserve Account,— Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,171.34
" Contribution to General Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,255.00
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,725.11
TOTALS																378,757.03

DEPARTMENT.**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1914.***Cr.*

											Tls.
By Sale of Electricity.											
	Lighting, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264,659.92	
	Traction, etc. (Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,637.33	
	Less—Balance of reserve against revised traction rates 5/3/13 to 4/3/14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,607.32	
										<u>73,030.01</u>	
"	Rent of Motors and Arc Lamps on Hire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,337,689.93
"	Sale of Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,009.69
	Less—Issued from Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,866.89
										<u>6,567.04</u>	1,299.85

ELECTRICITY

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

	LIABILITIES.	Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account—			
Loans at 5 %		75,000.00	
" 5½ "		700,000.00	
" 6 "		2,644,000.00	3,419,000.00
" Temporary Loan from General Municipal Funds			200,000.00
" Deposit Accounts			173,342.98
" Sundry Creditors			100,071.70
" Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank... ..			176,183.41
" Overdraft with Compradore		6,498.80	
Less—Cash in hand		442.10	6,056.70
" Reserve for depreciation of Stores			3,000.00
" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.—			
Balance at December 31, 1913		1,042.75	
Add—Amount reserved during the year		6,008.76	
Less—Bad debts written off... ..		7,051.51	
		4,221.69	2,829.82
" Reserve Account.—			
Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant.—			
Balance at December 31, 1913		77,563.00	
Add—Amount reserved during the year		37,171.34	114,734.34
" Net Revenue Account.—			
Balance at December 31, 1913		573,643.93	
Add—Balance for the year, transferred		88,725.11	662,369.04

Note.—There are Contingent Liabilities under contracts for the supply of Plant, Lamps, etc. amounting to approximately Tls. 490,000.

TABLES ... 4,887,587.

Note.—There are Contingent Liabilities under contracts for the supply of Plant, Lamps, etc. amounting to approximately Tls. 490,000.

I have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith, subject to the fact that no verification or revaluation of Stock took place during the year.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Cr.

Interest on Capital Outlay, not yet revenue-producing, has been charged to Net Revenue Account.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer.

ESTIMATE FOR 1915.

	Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.		
<i>Light, Heat, Power and Traction</i>		1,761,457
<i>Rent of Motors, Heating Apparatus, etc.</i>		33,000
	TALS	1,794,457
EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Generation of Electricity</i>		558,865
<i>Distribution of Electricity</i>		153,330
<i>Rent and Taxes</i>		24,608
<i>Management Charges</i>		145,461
<i>Insurance</i>		15,000
<i>Interest</i>		250,750
<i>Depreciation (including Special depreciation)</i>		335,429
<i>Passages</i>		4,574
<i>Contribution to Rates</i>		34,419
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i>		20,000
		1,542,436
	Balance	252,021
	TALS	1,794,457

N.B.—The above estimate is shown in a form comparable with the foregoing Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>	
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 13,200
Deputy Electrical Engineer	8,400
Chief Electrical Assistant	5,460
Chief Mechanical Assistant	5,640
Consumer's Engineer	4,500
Station Superintendent (Fearon Rd.)	4,620
Power Engineer	6,420
Assistant Power Engineer	7,620
2 Mains Engineers	5,700
2 House Service Mains Assistants	12,720
5 Mains Foremen	3,600
Draughtsman	22,239
9 Shift Engineers	7,800
2 Foreman Mechanics	2,400
Foreman Electrician	3,000
Chief Meter Tester	8,504
4 Assistant Meter Testers	5,100
Chief Clerk	26,179
10 Clerical Assistants	4,800
4 Stenographers and Typists	6,155
3 Meter Readers	5,680
3 Collectors	5,915
3 Storekeepers	7,012
3 Show Room Assistants	8,100
3 Installation Inspectors	2,100
Assistant Installation Inspector	576
Language Bonus	19,049
Superannuation	6,384
Ricsha Allowances	111,175
Chinese Staff	
	Tls. 330,108

ESTIMATE FOR 1915—continued.

	£	T's.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Balance payable in connexion with the following contracts :—		
Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft	7,510 10 0	
Babcock & Wilcox	4,653 16 0	
W. H. Allen, Son & Co.	294 9 0	
Aiton & Co., Ltd.	528 13 0	
British Thomson-Houston Co.	525 15 0	
A. Reyrolle & Co.	311 5 6	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works	2,812 13 8	
Siemens Brothers	1,990 6 9	
	@ Ex. 2/3 £ 18,627 8 11	= 165,577
Chamberlain & Hookham.		
Meters	684 4 0	
Ferranti, Ltd.		
Meters	1,268 8 9	
Switches	30 10 0	
British Westinghouse Co.		
Meters	618 0 0	
Ammeters and Transformers	149 3 4	
International Time Recording Co.		
Time Recorders	55 15 0	
British Thomson-Houston Co.		
Switchgear for Tonquin Road Sub-Station and Naigai Wata Kaisha	1,053 0 0	
A. Reyrolle & Co.		
E. H. T. Ironclad Oil Switches	288 0 0	
L. T. Ironclad Switch Panels	810 0 0	
Fuse Boxes	750 0 0	
Dryers, Ltd.		
Simpson Coil Tester	17 0 0	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd.		
Insulating Tape, etc.	129 10 0	
Geo. Ellison & Co.		
Switches	949 5 6	
Bullers Limited		
Insulators	71 11 0	
Connolly Bros.		
Insulating Tape	67 2 0	
David Moseley & Sons, Ltd.		
Insulating Tape	26 10 0	
Furukawa & Co.		
Vulcanised Cable	1,000 5 1	
Shropshire Iron Co.		
Bare Copper Cable	4,528 0 0	
W. T. Glover & Co.		
Weatherproof Cable	2,469 5 0	
Extra High Tension Cable	435 2 6	
Matheson & Co.		
Angle Flat & Channel Iron	713 17 6	
General Electric Co.		
Switches	233 0 0	
Fuse Wire	19 14 2	
Kartret Engineering Co.		
Switches	22 10 0	
Callender's Cable and Construction Co.		
Lead covered and armoured cable	812 4 0	
Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd.		
Solder	179 8 9	
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd.		
Bolts & Nuts	265 0 0	
Richard Johnson & Nephew.		
Stay Wire	78 0 0	
General Electric Co. of New York.		
Reactances for sub-stations	50 0 0	
Electric Construction Co.		
Electric Motors	2,027 0 0	
British Westinghouse Co.		
Electric Motors	1,512 0 0	
One Engine Room Telegraph	50 0 0	
Electric Cookers	240 0 0	
Lead Sheathed and armoured cable	4,472 0 0	
Recording Instruments	29 12 0	
Recording Power Factor meter	20 0 0	
Step-down transformers and switchgear for Tonquin Road sub-station	2,800 0 0	
6-62.5 K.V.A. Transformers	550 0 0	
Freight, insurance, commission and duty 20%.	5,894 19 8	
	@ Ex. 2/3 £35,369 18 3	= 314,399
Andersen, Meyer & Co., 6-625 K.V.A. transformers	G. \$10,550	= 17,583
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Electric Motors		
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Cable	Tls. 9,142	
Construction of 5 sub-stations (1915)	4,463	
Oregon Pine Poles	25,000	
Cast Iron Sleeves for Pole Bases	20,000	
Sundries	5,000	
	100,000	
		= 163,605
	Total Tls.	661,164

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 20 Watt lamps connected.	% Increase.	Road House Ser- vice connections during the Year	Units				Sold.			Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W.	% Increase.	% Load Factor
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating	Traction.	Accounted for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.	% Increase.					
1901	21,812	27%	53						568,669	8%	4,850	19.10	320	9%	
1902	31,841	46%	139						754,342	32%	4,570	13.57	444	38%	
1903	42,500	34%	270						996,021	32%	6,072	13.65	580	26%	
1904	66,840	57%	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22%	8,679	16.00	858	48%	16.2
1905	88,201	31%	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45%	10,629	13.40	1,090	27%	18.6
1906	108,525	23%	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30%	12,681	12.30	1,411	29%	18.6
1907	140,846	30%	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19%	13,489	11.01	1,630	15%	19.2
1908	171,918	22%	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68%	14,099	6.82	2,500	53%	21.1
1909	190,634	11%	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29%	16,137	6.04	3,100	24%	22.05
1910	215,405	12%	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14%	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5%	24.06
1911	267,476	24%	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,696	8,300,437	21%	20,456	5.52	4,007	24%	23.65
1912	337,159	26%	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46%	27,267	5.04	6,060	50%	23.52
1913	428,755	27%	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80%	46,181	4.73	8,100	35%	30.8
1914	528,747	23%	3,968	12,325,247	1,055,272	15,626,314	3,626,838	252,151	32,885,822	50%	55,616	3.79	11,190	38%	33.6

NOTE—The total units sold and accounted for under the previous method of computation included those units used at Works and otherwise accounted for, whereas such units are omitted in the 1914 returns and will not in future appear as units accounted for, but be shown separately in the Annual Report on the lines adopted this year.

POUNDS COAL PER UNIT SOLD

LBS COAL

20

0

0

1901

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

09

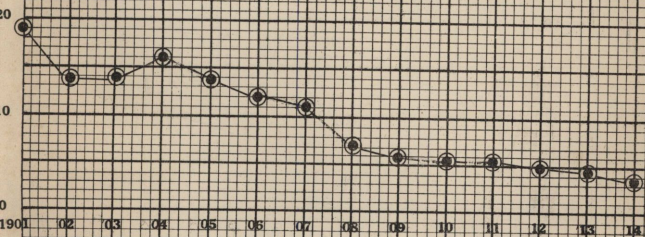
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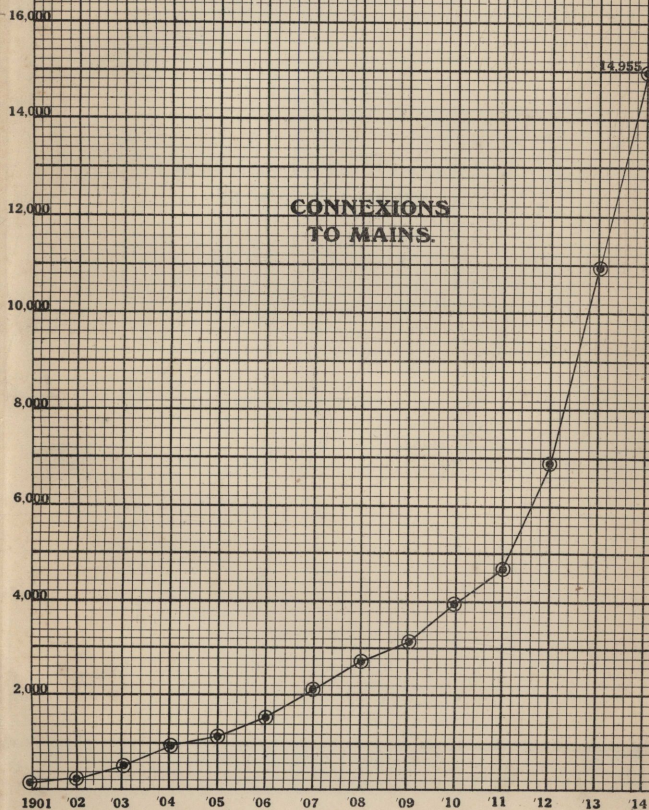
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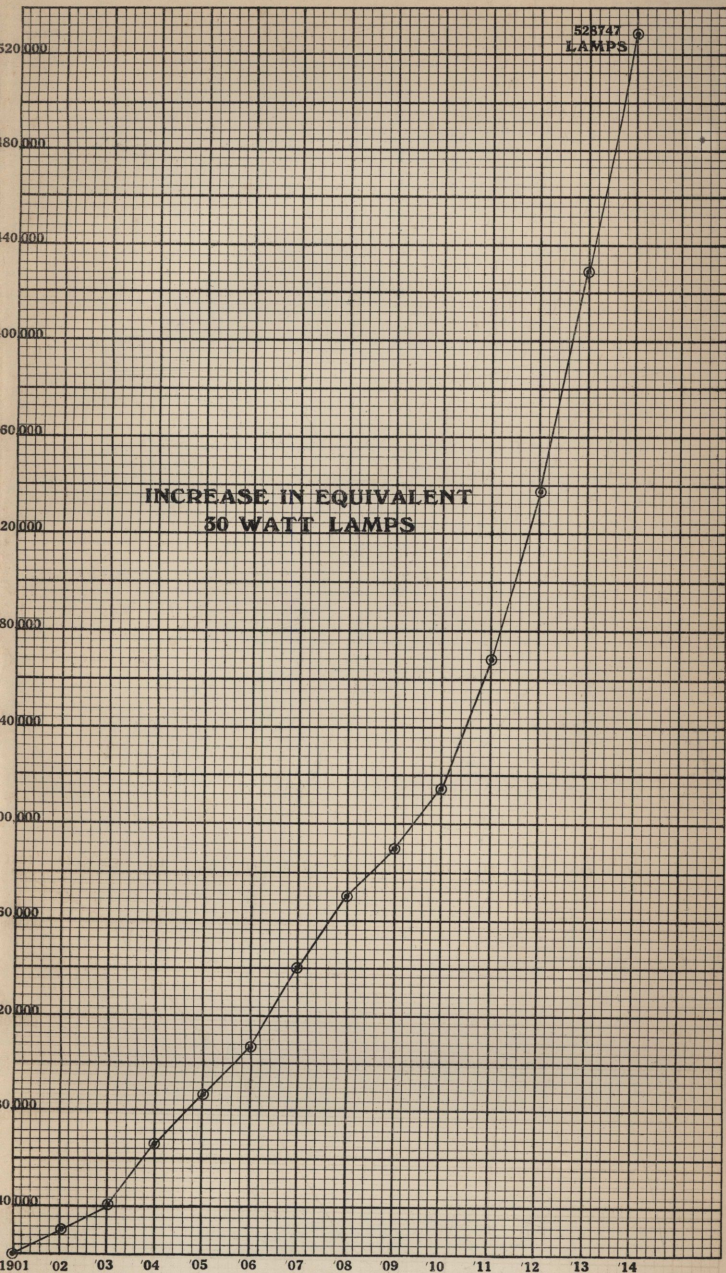
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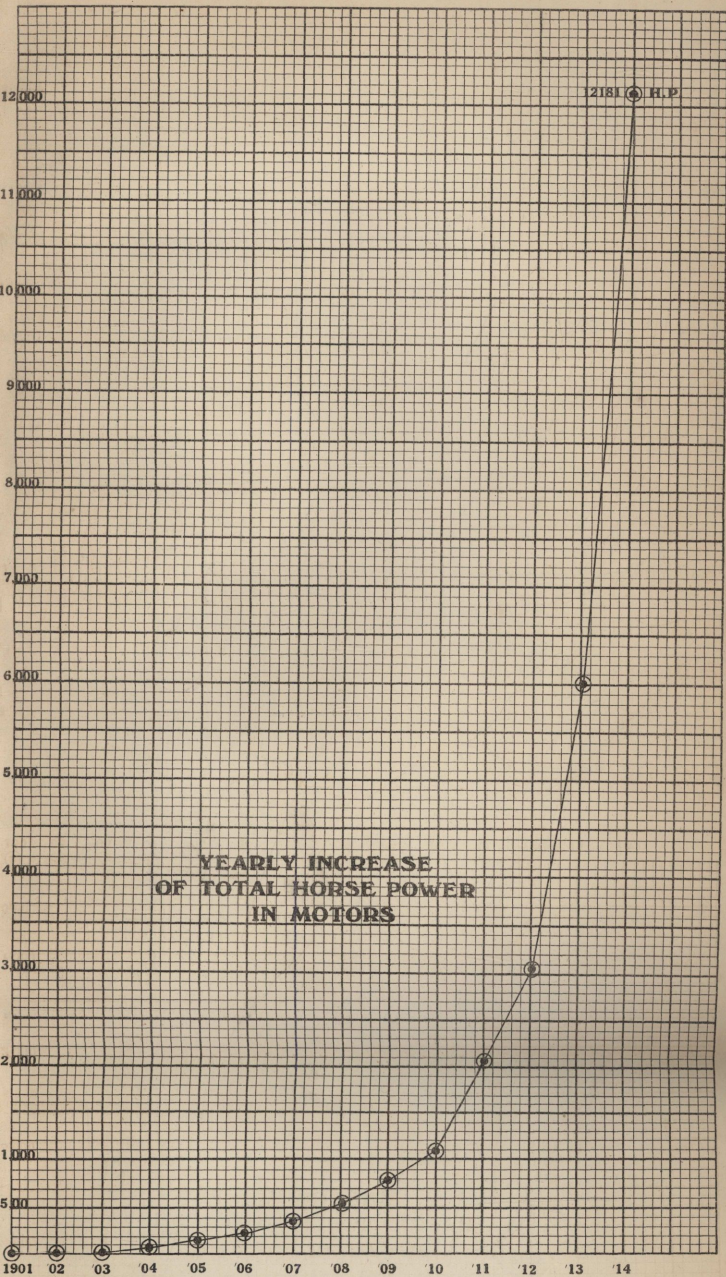
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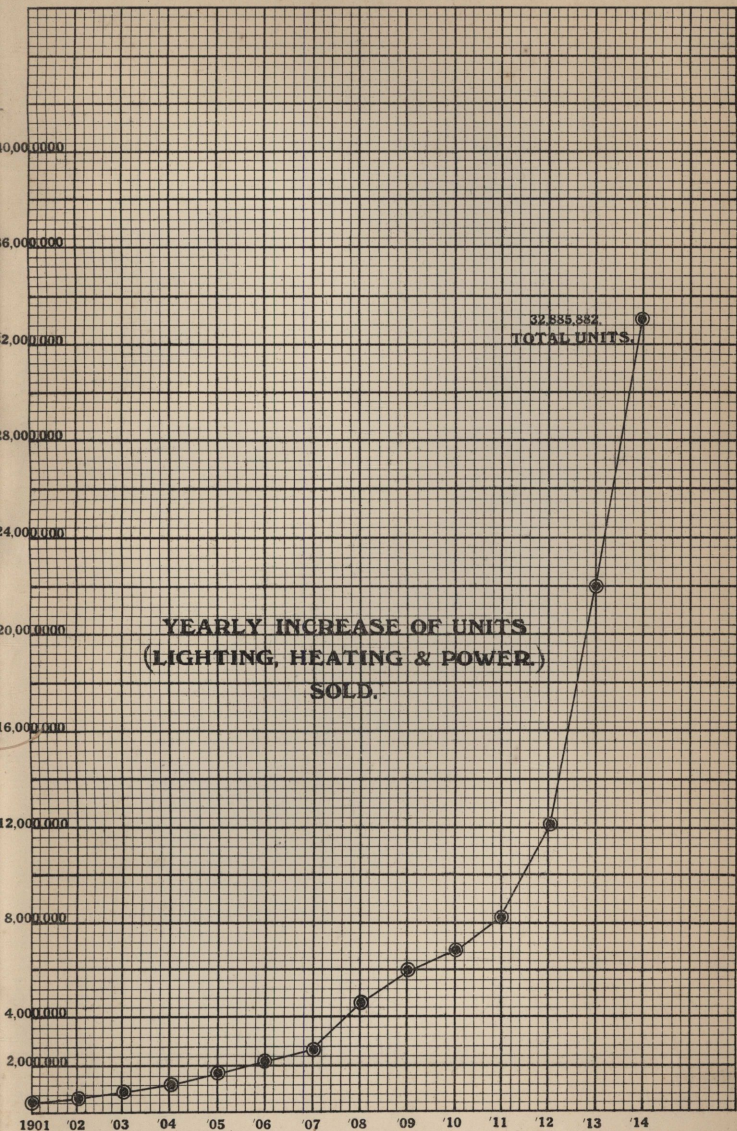


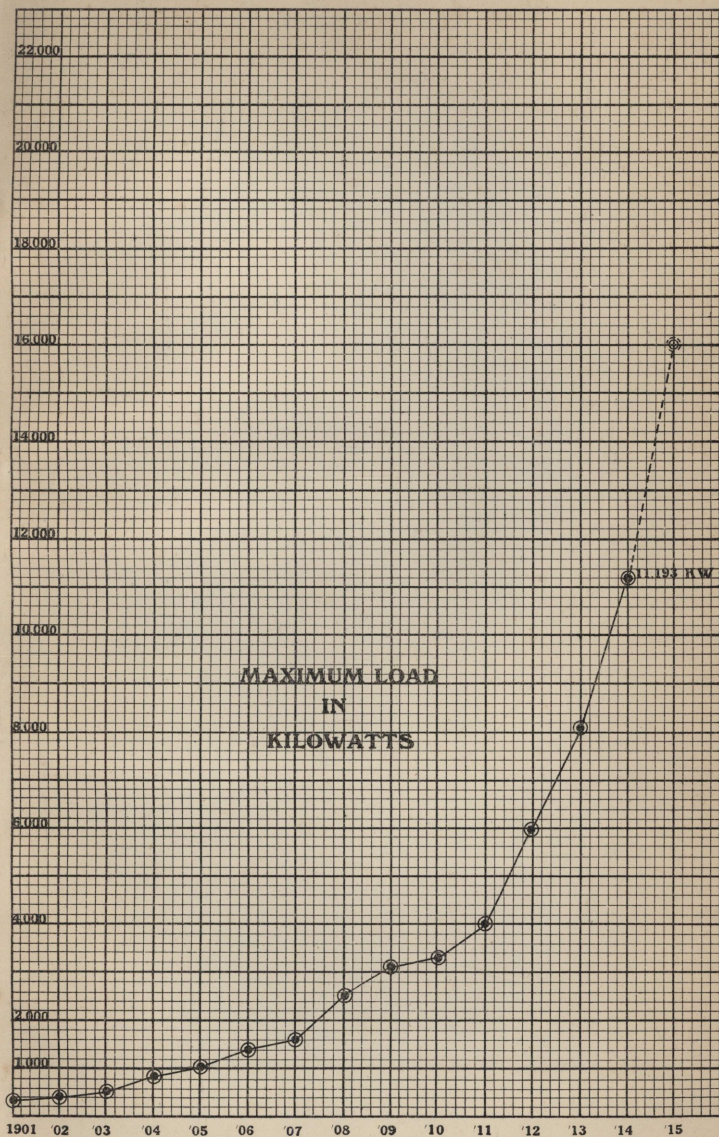
**CONNEXIONS
TO MAINS.**











GENERAL.

OPIUM.

In correspondence with H.M. Consul-General, and in response to ensuing representations by the Shanghai Missionary Association, the Council intimated its intention to cease the issue of new licences for opium shops, and to close the existing shops by periodical drawings in accordance with the procedure applied to the divans in the year 1908.

Shanghai, July 17, 1914.

SIR,—I am instructed by His Majesty's Minister to do what I can to encourage the reduction of opium selling licences in the Settlement which, His Majesty's Secretary of State regrets to learn from a question in the House of Commons, have greatly increased in number at a time when the consumption of opium in China generally is being extinguished.

I have the honour to request to be favoured with a statement of the position of your Council in this matter for the information of Sir John Jordan.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. H. FRASER.

H.M. Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 25, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR EVERARD FRASER,—In reply to your letter of July 17, I have only to say that the position of the Council as regards the retail sale of opium in the Settlement was fully described in the Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul of November 28, 1910, which is set out on page 270 of the Report for that year.

We feel that as long as China and the Powers allow opium to be brought into the Settlement its retail sale must be supervised under licence. To reduce the number of licences issued would have no effect upon the amount sold nor upon the amount consumed, the only result which I apprehend would be to confine the retail trade in the hands of fewer favoured dealers.

The stocks of Foreign opium in Hongkong and Shanghai are timed to exhaust themselves in rather less than two years, the calculation being based on the average consumption during recent months. If success attends the Chinese Government's suppression measures during this period the question will settle itself; but you have only to turn to the Kiangsu section of the Minister's despatch of May 26, 1913, to see how improbable it is that this will be the case. Let me quote one or two sentences to illustrate what I mean :—

"The recrudescence of cultivation on a very considerable scale is indicated by nearly all the reports received from this province." "Within a radius of 60 miles from Shanghai, two districts were found to be full of poppy." "In the unfrequented districts round Nanking many miles of poppy fields were to be seen, and in one prefecture the area under cultivation was estimated at 30 square miles."

With these reliable statements before us, and with the evidence of our own eyes that the poppy is being grown without check on the very borders of the Settlement, we are justly sceptical as to any immediate prospect of abolition.

Critics of the Council's action should grasp the fact that the blame for the failure of the abolition movement rests with the utterly untrustworthy local Chinese officials, and with the Chinese Central Government for its failure to enforce its own conventions and decrees.

Yours very truly,

E. C. PEARCE.

I return herewith the extract from the Parliamentary Debates.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, August 27, 1914.

DEAR MR. PEARCE,—I sent Sir John Jordan a copy of your letter of July 25 regarding opium shops in the Settlement, and have to-day received his reply, copy of which is forwarded for your and your Council's consideration.

I shall be glad to discuss the question with you at any time and to forward any rejoinder you may wish made to H.M. Minister.

I am, yours very truly,

E. D. H. FRASER.

British Legation, Peking, August 17, 1914.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 94 of July 27 and I regret to observe that the Chairman of the International Municipal Council does not at present see his way to assist the suggestion of a reduction of the number of opium-selling licences within the Settlement.

I cannot fail to note that the increased facilities of public access to retailed opium, granted by the increase of the number of licences issued by the Municipal Council, appear to be in direct contradiction to the expressed desires and intentions of the Council itself. The Council's letter to the Senior Consul of November 28, 1910, stated clearly the Council's desire to co-operate in a policy of suppression, following a scheme of gradual limitation and annual reduction of licences; and intimated that the Council was prepared to apply to opium shops the same procedure as was applied to divans.

These protestations and intentions of "gradual limitation" and "annual reduction" have scarcely been justified by the Council's action; the monthly average of opium-selling licences granted by the Council within the Settlement was: in 1910, 317; in 1911, 329; in 1912, 374; and in 1913, 465.

I do not think that the Chinese Government's measures of suppression, or the question of their effectiveness, on which there may be room for difference of opinion, need affect the question of what action is most fitting to be taken by the Council within the Settlement limits.

I would point out that two of the quotations given by Mr. Pearce from my despatch of May 26, 1913, are, as that despatch distinctly states, from a "report compiled by the representatives of a Shanghai opium firm."

Furthermore, in his comments on the present condition of opium poppy cultivation in Kiangsu, Mr. Pearce apparently loses sight of the speedy effect of Chinese suppression when brought to bear on a particular province, as illustrated in the cases of the recently closed provinces of Fukien and Chekiang.

I shall be obliged if you will bring these further considerations to the notice of Mr. Pearce, and impress upon him, apart from any arguments as to the practical effect of a reduction of the number of licences on the amount of sales, the expediency of giving effect to the Council's undertakings, and the wishes of His Majesty's Government in the matter.

I am, etc.,
J. N. JORDAN.

Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General, Shanghai.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 21, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR EVERARD FRASER,—With reference to your note of August 27, to the Minister's despatch of August 17, and to the various conversations which we have had on the subject of the Opium Shop Licences, I must state at the outset that the Council is unable to admit any failure to carry out consistently the programme which was foretold in the Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul of November 28, 1910.

The Council was then, and is now, of opinion that the licences for the retail sale of the drug should be issued only so long as the wholesale importation was permitted by the Governments concerned. The Council has watched the successive phases of the opium question, which have culminated in the cessation of imports with permission for existing stocks in China to be consumed. These stocks at present amount to 9,300 chests, and it is anticipated that they will last for about 2½ years. It will therefore be proposed at the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers that the licences be treated in the same way as those for divans in 1908, *viz.*, cessation of issue of new licences, closing of existing shops by periodical drawings by lot for each district, and eventually complete discontinuance of licences concurrently with the disappearance of the stocks.

In considering this matter as one upon which the British Government is expressing strong opinions I cannot refrain from pointing out that the revenue from the Opium Farm obtained by the Government of Hongkong during 1913 was \$1,183,200, compared with which the revenue from the Shanghai licences is fractional.

The opium question is, as you are aware, being agitated locally in a pamphlet by the Rev. Arnold Foster, with whom, however, the Council is not prepared to enter into a discussion until next March when the Ratepayers' Meeting will be held. The Council is unable to take any action without the approval of the Ratepayers, but I have little doubt that its proposals will receive public assent. To convene a Special Meeting at present would be impracticable, for the subject is not of sufficient importance to justify the anticipation that the necessary quorum of one-third of the electors would assemble.

Yours very truly,
E. C. PEARCE.

Shanghai, December 1, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee appointed by the Shanghai Missionary Association to investigate the question of licences for the sale of opium in this Settlement, after receiving the report of their deputation concerning the interview which you and Mr. Ezra granted to them, and after carefully considering the facts that they have elicited by many enquiries, decided to report to the Association that they could not agree to the Council's position in the matter. They recommend that the members of the Association should use any influence that they may have in helping forward the agitation against the continuance of the licences, and should support a resolution with this end in view, which will no doubt be brought before the ratepayers in due time. The Committee's report has been adopted by the Association at a meeting held this evening.

There is no need for me to trouble you in this letter with any detailed expression of the views of the Association, they will appear in the public press shortly.

The Committee desire me to express to you their thanks for the courtesy extended to their deputation by you and the Council and their appreciation of the efforts made to enlighten them on this many sided subject.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. N. HAYWARD.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 7, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 1 on the subject of licences for opium shops in the Settlement.

In reply I am directed to draw your attention to a report which recently appeared in the public press on December 2 to the effect that you informed your association that at your recent interview with members of the Council, no specific date could be given for the cessation of the licences.

I am directed to point out that this statement in the press, in which your remarks have doubtless been incorrectly or incompletely reported, tends to spread an erroneous impression as to the Council's attitude. An assurance was given at that interview that the licences will cease at latest by the end of 1917, but possibly earlier. This assurance is now definitely communicated to you, in order that if you have entertained any doubt on the point, it may be finally dispelled.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

J. N. HAYWARD, Esq.

Shanghai, December 8, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant. The short paragraph that appeared in the press on December 2 was very incomplete and thereby gave an erroneous impression on the point you mention. The Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association had no doubt on the matter as the following extract from the Report presented to the Association will show.

Referring to the interview with the Chairman, Mr. Ezra and yourself, the Report stated "The Council . . . were prepared at the next Ratepayers' meeting to propose a resolution . . . namely that the licences be periodically reduced and cease altogether at a date to be given at the Annual Meeting. They could not now specifically mention the date but they had in mind two, two and a half or three years, thus enabling them to carry out their policy of giving time for the present stocks to be exhausted."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. N. HAYWARD.

The ACTING SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 15, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association, on Friday the 11th instant, approved for publication the enclosed statement which embodies the main features of reports adopted recently at a General Meeting of the Association. Before forwarding it to the public press I was instructed to furnish you with a copy.

It would, I think, be advantageous if the Council could now state more clearly the plan they propose to submit to the Ratepayers, especially as to the dates and rate at which the number of licences should be reduced.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J. N. HAYWARD.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Statement on the Licensing of Opium Shops in Shanghai by a Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association.

The Committee appointed by the Shanghai Missionary Association to act in the matter of the Opium Shop Licences, greatly regrets the necessity of taking a position antagonistic to the Council, and only does so under a strict sense of duty.

In publishing its views on what is doubtless a very complex question, it only attempts to deal with two or three of the most important features. There is no need at this date to discuss the measure of evil attached to the Opium habit, or to dwell on the action or lack of it that has led to the existing conditions. Both the Council and those who oppose their policy are open to blame for not taking the matter in hand long ago.

The Missionary Association is specially interested in the moral aspects of the question, but at the same time its Committee has sought carefully to weigh the commercial arguments.

It may be well briefly to recall the magnitude of the traffic that has to be dealt with. The existing Stock of Indian Opium in Shanghai, about 6,000 chests, at present wholesale prices is valued at roughly Tls. 40,000,000, to which sum has to be added the expenses, shop rents, license fees, wages, etc., and the profit of the retail sellers so that probably twice the sum mentioned will have to be spent before the present stock is exhausted, even if no more is shipped here from other China ports. Is nothing to be done but regretfully to wait till those tens of millions of taels are spent in what is at the best a

selfish and harmful waste, and in many cases a degrading vice? If the Council's present policy is carried out the stock must be smoked in the Settlement, or the Settlement made a centre for smuggling into the interior.

We join issue with the Council on the following points:

1.—The Council has declared itself in favour of a policy of suppression. If the declaration of that policy made in 1908 referred only to Divans it must on November 28, 1910, when they wrote to the Senior Consul on the subject have referred to Shops since all the Divans were already closed. There is not a jot or tittle of suppression in their present policy for they propose to issue licenses for the retail sale in the Settlement until the last available ounce of the drug is disposed of. To our minds that is the practical result of "periodical reductions (of licenses) concurrently with the disappearance of the Stocks."

2.—We do not deny that the "trade," though discredited and doomed, may be a legal one but we cannot admit that the 1911 agreement even if it provided that the "Port of Shanghai" should be the last place closed to the importation of Opium makes it incumbent on the Council to provide for the local consumption of the whole stock or for the Settlement becoming a centre of smuggling. The truth most probably is that the agreement of 1911 contemplated the "Port of Shanghai" as being a wholesale distributing centre. We are told that Chinese officials in order to protect their people from the vice are illegally excluding Opium from some of the markets which are available under the Convention, but we cannot see that that is a valid reason for the Settlement being made the dumping ground of the whole stock. If the parties to the Convention are withholding from the Opium merchants their rights it is from them that redress should be sought.

3.—The Council appears to think that it has a responsibility for the financial results that would accrue to those who have invested their money in Opium, if they cease issuing licenses for its retail sale. Our reply is that it is not the duty of the Council to provide means for the financial protection and relief of merchants who, because the trade promised large profits, invested their money in what they know to be, if legal, a risky trade. Others have had to bear losses when they made miscalculations in connexion with trade, which was not only legal, but was in merchandise that was beyond reproach.

In conclusion we feel that it is our duty to take all rightful steps to help forward the present agitation against the continuance of the licenses, unless the Council can see its way to greatly modify its present policy.

The good name of the Settlement is being discredited in various ways. Articles in foreign papers published in other parts of China hold the Settlement up to ridicule and blame it for its participation in the trade. The great number of Opium signs to be seen on the streets, in some places 50 or more in a single block, must convey a very undesirable impression to many Chinese visiting the place.

It can hardly be doubted that the smuggling trade and the unrestricted access to the drug, leads many bad characters to the Settlement, thus directly adding to the amount of crime in our midst.

Besides this we are the means of bringing great injury to some of the army of our Chinese labourers. Opium smoking is not confined to the well-to-do. Enough Opium for a smoke can be obtained for 16 cents. One afternoon recently 90 persons of the coolie class were seen to purchase the drug in one hour and a half at a single shop. What is likely to be the condition of the families of this class when the bread winner spends 16 cents for a smoke even if he is content with one smoke a day?

We hope that the ratepayers will carefully weigh the question and if called upon to do so make it clear by their votes that they have the best interests of the Community at heart, and that they are on the side of the great Chinese nation, in the splendid fight she has made and is making against the ravages of Opium.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 21, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 15 referring again to the question of opium shops and enclosing for the Council's information a copy of a memorandum by the Shanghai Missionary Association prepared for publication in the press.

In reply I am directed to convey to you an expression of the Council's appreciation of your action in communicating this memorandum for the members' information in the first place; and with regard to your suggestion that a more definite statement on the subject might now be made, I am directed to inform you that the Council at the present juncture is not prepared to give additional particulars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

J. N. HAYWARD, Esq.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

Noteworthy progress in the negotiations on this subject has resulted from the change of opinion among responsible Chinese residents and officials to which reference was made on page 107B in the last Report : and the conclusion between the Consul-General for France and the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs of a convention as to the extension of the French Settlement, ratified and published in July, provided the Council with a suitable opportunity of formally engaging the Consular Body's consideration of a draft agreement comprising the terms upon which an understanding with the Chinese Authorities might be expected. The draft was the subject of various amendments and modifications and, at the close of the year, has not reached a sufficiently advanced stage for publication, but the prospects of a satisfactory conclusion are nearer than ever heretofore.

The text of the convention relating to the extension of the French Settlement, the Council's approval of the reconstruction of the Sinza Stone Bridge, and the abolition of the Chapei Works and Tax Bureau, formerly known as the Chapei Constabulary and Works Office, are matters worthy of record in this connexion.

Translation of letter from the French Consul-General, July 14, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that by virtue of an agreement signed at Shanghai by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and by me, ratified at Peking by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by the French Minister and due for publication and effect on July 14, the French and the Chinese Governments have arrived at an understanding with a view to regularising administrative conditions in the locality described as the outside roads of the French Settlement, bounded on the north by the Great Western Road, on the west by the Siccawei Road, on the south by the Siccawei Creek, and on the east, from St. Catherine's Bridge to the Rue Millot, by the centre of the Route de Tchao Tchou ; in order thus to prevent any dispute on the subject of the administration and the policing of the locality in question, which were, in fact, managed by the French Municipality, and are henceforward recognised as pertaining thereto, as of right.

Transfers of property may be effected at the choice of the interested parties by the chancelleries of their respective Consulates or by the chancellery of the French Consulate General : in the first event, notice of the transfers will be supplied in accordance with the existing procedure, to the French Consul-General, and through this channel to the French Municipality, or directly to the French Municipality.

The Chinese Government has delegated to the French Municipality the right henceforward of collecting the annual exclusive ground-rent due to the Chinese Government.

The Great Western Road and the Siccawei Road are the property of the Municipal Council which has maintained them up to the present. They henceforward become the boundary between the Foreign Settlement and the French Settlement.

In the agreement which has taken place between the French and the Chinese Governments, it has been specified that it will pertain to the Council of the French Settlement to arrive at an understanding with the Municipal Council as to the arrangements to be made for the division, if the Municipal Council so desires, of the expenses of road maintenance for the aforementioned roads, which it has borne up to the present alone.

Pray accept an assurance of my highest consideration.

I am, etc.,
GASTON KAHN,
Consul-General for France.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 20, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 14, and to convey to you the Council's cordial congratulations upon the termination of your negotiations with regard to the control of the districts on the west of the French Settlement which have virtually been a part of the French Municipality for some years.

The Council takes note of the fact that the Great Western and Siccawei Roads are henceforward to form the boundary between the two Settlements ; there are, however, a number of estates on the south side of these roads which are at present served as regards water, light, sanitation, etc., from this Settlement ; moreover, the Council collects Rates from these properties in return for policing and other municipal privileges.

The position which has thus arisen appears to me to be capable of adjustment in due course, but, for the present, the Council would prefer to make no change in the mode of administration ; in particular it is regarded as undesirable that there be any dual authority on the two roads themselves.

The recent understanding which has been reached as regards the Yangkingpang and the Avenue Edouard VII, together with the good relations prevailing between the various Municipal Departments of both Settlements, warrant the belief that a satisfactory arrangement may be reached as regards the whole of the prolonged boundary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

GASTON KAHN, Esq.,
Consul-General for France.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

Translation of the Convention approved by the Board of Foreign Affairs and the French Minister at Peking on the subject of the Extension of the French Settlement, published in the Bulletin Municipal of July 31, 1914

In conformity with the instructions of the Board of Foreign Affairs and His Excellency the French Minister at Peking desirous both on the one side and on the other, of drawing Franco-Chinese good relations closer, by the regularisation of the policing in the districts situated on the West of the French Settlement at Shanghai, between the Great Western Road on the North, the English Sicaawei Road on the West, the Sicaawei Creek from the Sicaawei Bridge to the St. Catherine Bridge on the South, and the centre of the Rue Millot, and the centre of the Route de Tchaotchéou on the St. Catherine Bridge on the East: and in view of the fact that in the said district where numerous foreigners of all nationalities reside, the roads have been bought and constructed entirely by the French Municipality which has a private right of property therein, which provides the upkeep, lighting and police thereof, which has had tramway lines established thereon, and which has caused the work of laying lighting, water, gas and electricity therein to be executed: it has been agreed between Mr. Yang Tchong, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and Kuan Cha Shih at Shanghai, and Mr. Gaston Kahn, Consul-General for France, Shanghai, as follows:—

The zone above indicated by these limits shall henceforward be placed under the administration of the French Municipality on the conditions appended:—

1. Policing will be conducted in common in the Rue Millot and the Rue de Tchaotchéou in conformity with the procedure followed in the Avenue des Deux Republiques, the road being divided by its centre line, the Chinese Police functioning on the one side, and the French Police on the other.

2. The French Municipality will refund to the Chinese Authorities the half of the sums which have been expended on laying out the road called the Tchaotchéoulou, between the point where this road joins the Rue Millot, and the Saint Catherine Bridge. The Sicaawei Road from the Rue Millot to Saint Catherine Bridge will be returned to Chinese administration which will maintain it in such a manner as normally to assure the passage of tramways.

3. The French Sicaawei Road, and in a general way the outside roads common to both in the French Settlement, shall be accessible to Chinese troops, to marriage processions, and to funerals, etc., on condition of previous notification of their passage being given to the head of the French Municipal Police who is charged with the supervision of traffic.

4. Two Chinese notables shall be designated by common accord by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs (Kuan Cha Shih) and the Consul-General for France for arranging questions touching Chinese residents in the French Settlement with the French Municipal Council.

5. The French Municipality undertakes to collect for the Chinese Government, both upon foreigners and upon natives within the limits of the Settlement, including the said district of outside roads, the ground rent due to the said Chinese Government and to pay the amount to the said Government.

If in the future the rate of ground rent collected upon native land-owners shall be raised outside the Settlement, the same increase shall be applied to native properties situated in the French Settlement, including the said district of outside roads.

6. Cultivated land and dwellings belonging to Chinese farmers, or to Chinese of moderate circumstances, shall be exempt from ground rent and house tax collected by the French Municipality and from any tax of the same kind especially Poll Tax.

7. Chinese properties of which the tenants avail of the services of the Water, Gas and Electric Light Companies shall be subjected to the Municipal land and house taxes. Properties owned by virtue of foreign deeds (Taochi) are not considered as Chinese properties.

8. In any case Chinese graves situated in the area of the French Settlement and including the said district of outside roads cannot be displaced without the express authority of the families to which they belong, and the families shall retain the right of visiting and maintaining the said graves. Nevertheless for reasons of health, after the signature of the present convention, no Chinese coffins may be placed on the ground, and no new cemeteries may be formed, without a previous understanding with the French Municipality.

9. Questions relating to the administrative delimitation of properties on the boundary of the French Settlement and the Foreign Settlement along the international roads called the Great Western and Sicaawei Roads shall be treated directly between the French Municipal Council and the Municipal Council of the Foreign Settlement.

10. The Chinese judge appointed by the Chinese Government to sit in the Mixed Court of the French Settlement of Shanghai shall be competent for purely Chinese civil and criminal cases in the district of the outside roads. He will sit to this end in premises situated in this district.

11. The present Convention will come into force three months after ratification by the Board of Foreign Affairs and by His Excellency the French Minister at Peking.

Made in quadruplicate between the undersigned at Shanghai dated April 8, 1914.

(Signed) YANG TCHENG (seal).
GASTON KAHN (seal).

Shanghai, September 24, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a translation of a letter received from the Envoy for Foreign Affairs about the Sinza Road bridge for the Council's information and reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, September 21, 1914.

This is to inform you that a report has been received from the Chapei Works, Police and Tax Office, as follows :—

"It is to be observed that the Sinza Bridge, at the north of which there is the Tatung Road, in the Chinese Settlement, and which on the south adjoins the Sinza Road, in the Settlement, is a most important point of inter-communication. The proposal that the construction of the bridge should pertain to the Chinese was long since mutually agreed upon, and the former Chapei Municipal Office despatched a plan of the work of re-constructing the bridge, which, the British Municipal Council signed and admitted: a report of the expense of construction was also submitted to the Provincial Governor, and the approval of the Board was received for the appropriation of the actual funds. This is on record. As the Waterworks Company of the Settlement suddenly opposed the work and as the receipt of the funds appropriated was awaited, the work could not be actually performed. But after the amended organisation of this Sub-Office, it was observed that as this bridge affects intercommunication, the work is of importance, and directions having been given to take action as quickly as possible, an arrangement as to the issue of funds was settled with the Kow Kee Construction Office, the contractors for the construction of the bridge: they were pressed to make the reinforced concrete piles at an early date, and to telegraph, hastening the construction and transport as soon as possible of the materials for the superstructure of the bridge as arranged by purchase from the American Steel Works; and at the same time the Waterworks Company in the Settlement was urged quickly to take down the waterpipes, for convenience in conducting the work. This is all on record.

It is now noted that the Waterworks Company has already on the first of this month removed and cleared away the pipes, and that in accordance with the report by the Kow Kee Construction Office as to the action which they have taken in compliance, the work was begun on the fifteenth of last month, the foundation of the northern pier of the bridge being first dug out. The funds appropriated have been received from the Shanghai and Paoshan District Magistrates, each \$10,000 and \$20,000 expenditure for the bridge works which the Shanghai Custom House has received permission to appropriate, has also been transmitted to the Provincial Authorities, and the issue of \$5,000 in the first place has been received from the Provincial Treasury, with authority for further payment from time to time. Thus there is already a basis for performing the bridge work. But the southern pier of the Sinza Bridge adjoins the Settlement, and as it is suggested that the foundation of this pier of the bridge shall be successively dug out, it is necessary to request with regard to the houses which affect the work and which are to be surrendered and demolished, that your office shall forthwith address a letter to the Senior Consul asking him quickly to direct the Municipal Council to issue a notification in the first place to the effect that the several householders in question, shall proceed to the Works Department of this Branch Office in order to agree upon the action to be taken. This letter is therefore prepared reporting, and requesting, that upon its receipt you will be good enough to give it consideration, and to take action accordingly."

On receipt of this, it is to be observed that the Sinza Bridge and the Markham Road Bridge are two separate matters. The Municipal Council has already given its signature for the bridge work at this point; and therefore, the Senior Consul is requested to give directions to the Municipal Council, to notify the several householders to the south of the Sinza Bridge, to proceed to the Works Department of the Works and Police office to arrive at an agreement. This will greatly oblige. With an expression of distinguished consideration.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 20, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 24, forwarding a communication from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Sinza Stone Bridge.

In reply thereto I have the honour to state that this bridge will, upon the completion of the negotiations for Settlement extension, lie entirely within the Settlement limits. For this reason the Council is of opinion that its reconstruction should most fittingly be undertaken by the Public Works Department, and its cost charged in the first place to the public funds of the Settlement, and that the more especially so because the responsibility for the stability of the structure will in any case fall upon the Municipal Engineer.

It is presumed that this bridge will be among the public works which, under Clause 10 of the draft agreement enclosed in your letter to Mr. Yang Tchong of August 11, the Council is to take over at a price to be agreed upon. If therefore, the Council defrays the actual cost of the bridge in the first place, further discussion or arbitration as to the amount to be paid will be obviated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 26, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of October 20, on the subject of the Sinza Stone Bridge, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the now improved prospects of the completion of the draft agreement to which I therein referred and, as a result of the conversations which I have recently held with you in this connexion, the Council has arrived at the conclusion that its approval of the re-construction of this bridge may now be given on condition, as already understood, that the constructional work shall be executed to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer: that the contingent works upon the south side of the creek, with the exception of the abutment, shall be executed by the Council upon the completion of the bridge works; and that facilities shall be granted to the Shanghai Waterworks Company to maintain and repair the main over the bridge. Upon its completion the bridge is to be maintained in a safe condition and in the event of its being certified by the Municipal Engineer to be at any time unsafe, the Council will, if necessary, close the south end to traffic.

With this understanding, I have the honour to inform you that the Council will offer no further objection to the work proceeding forthwith.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

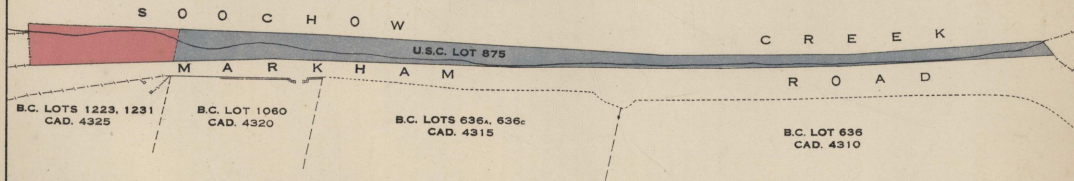
Translation of letter from the Head Office of Works, Constabulary and Taxation, to the Council, November 25, 1914.

This is to state that the Branch previously established by this Office for whom an official was appointed to deal with public works, sanitation and the relative matters of tax collection in Chapei, has, for the purpose of uniformity and with a view to retrenching expenses, been the subject of a report to the Military Governor of Shanghai, the Civil Governor of the Province, and the local Taoyin, and their rescript has been received in approval of its abolition and the substitution of a sub-agency in lieu thereof.

It is now proposed to put this abolition into effect from December 1; and thereafter all matters concerning outside questions affected by this sub-agency will be transacted by the Head Bureau at Nantao direct, whereby uniformity will result. In addition to the several reports and despatches of instructions which have been issued, this letter is now duly despatched for the Council's information; and begging that note be taken accordingly.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
MARKHAM ROAD FORESHORE
U.S.C. LOT 875



THE AREA CLAIMED BY THE REGISTERED OWNER OF U.S.C. LOT 875 IS SHOWN COLOURED RED AND BLUE. THE AREA AWARDED TO HIM BY THE COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS IS THE PORTION COLOURED RED.

SCALE 100 FEET TO AN INCH.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1914 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium.

As a result of the departure from Shanghai of Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium, and of Mr. L. von Zeppelin Obermuller, Consul-General for the Netherlands, the Court was re-constituted in June by the election of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia and Denmark.

Three petitions have been filed during the course of the year, the first of these known as the Markham Road Foreshore Case was by Mr. C. R. Holcomb, the Registered owner of U.S.C. Lot 875 and Mr. Chow King-cheng, the beneficial owner. The whole of the documents in this case and the proceedings of the Court are in course of compilation for issue in pamphlet form.

The second petition was by the Hsin Von Hsiang Gold Shop and related to a claim, commonly advanced by Chinese Gold and Silversmiths and Pawnbrokers that, upon restoration of stolen property to the proper owner, they are entitled to a refund of the purchase price or advance, provided that their transaction was *bona fide*. The Court found for the plaintiffs with costs on the ground that the conditions upon which the articles were to be surrendered were entirely dependent upon the Mixed Court of the Foreign Settlement within whose jurisdiction the gold shop is situated, and that therefore before they were surrendered, the Police should have obtained an order from the Court in this sense. The preliminary correspondence and the pleadings in this case with the judgment, are appended.

The petition of Mrs. Saki Baba, a Japanese, relating to a claim for compensation for damage suffered as a result of an accident caused by a disinfection hand-cart was withdrawn upon payment by the Council of \$5,000 and her legal expenses.

Shanghai, April 17, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by a duly authorised representative of the Chinese Gold and Silversmiths Guild to write to you with reference to the confiscation of two pairs of Gold Bangles and one Gold Chain purchased by one of the members of the above-named Guild, the Hsin Von Hsiang Hong of Nanking Road.

The facts as related to me are as follows:—

On March 10 the Gold Shop purchased the above property *bona fide* at the fair market price (\$441.20) over the counter of their shop, and on March 11, 1914, at the request of Inspector Eek, who was accompanied by a detective of the French Municipal Council, handed over the property to your Inspector against his receipt, it being alleged by Inspector Eek that the property are parts of the proceeds of burglaries, the accused having been arrested in the French Settlement.

Under the Regulations entitled "Regulations concerning the Gold and Silvermiths Guild dated February 1904" it is provided *inter alia* by Article 3:—"If a stolen article has been purchased *bona fide* and at the fair market price then upon conviction of the thief or proof of the theft the Gold Shop which has purchased the same shall restore it to its proper owner upon payment of the money actually paid for the same without interest."

The property, I am instructed, has been confiscated by the French Authorities and my clients' Guild member has received no compensation whatsoever.

In these circumstances, I have been instructed by my clients to request you to let me know whether the Shanghai Municipal Council are prepared to make the compensation provided for under the Article above quoted, or to take steps to have the property restored to the above-named hong by the parties responsible.

Believe me, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. P. WILKINSON.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 27, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 17, on the subject of a recent stolen property case conducted by the French Police.

In reply I am directed to draw your attention to the terms of the Judgment of Mixed Court, published in the "North China Daily News" on October 23, 1912, wherefrom you will note that, in a similar case, commenting upon Article 3 of the Regulations to which you refer, the Court described its provisions as extraordinary doctrine, and stated that the Court was unaware of any system of law which lent countenance to such a claim.

Under these circumstances the Council is neither willing to entertain the application which you have made, nor prepared to intervene in the manner which you suggest.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. P. WILKINSON, Esq.

IN RE THE HSIN VON HSIANG HONG.

PETITION.

1. The Plaintiffs are a Chinese Hong, members of the Chinese Gold and Silver Smiths' Guild and carry on business as Gold and Silver Smiths at No. 237 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

2. On or about May 18, 1903, the Chinese Gold and Silver Smiths' Guild proposed to the Defendants that certain rules should be agreed to, defining the responsibility of the gold shops in Shanghai in regard to stolen property offered for sale to or purchased by them and to facilitate the detection of theft and the said rules as amended by the Defendants were on or about June 27, 1903, agreed to as Regulations binding upon the Gold and Silver Smiths' Guild, its members, their employers and servants and upon the Defendants, their Police Force, agents and servants. Copies of the said Regulations so agreed to are hereto attached marked "A."

3. The said Regulations were, with the approval and consent of the Defendants, submitted to the Consular Body at Shanghai and, as approved of by that Body, submitted to the local Chinese Authorities and approved by them.

3. The approval of the Chinese Native Authorities was made known by a Proclamation issued by the Shanghai City Magistrate on March 5, 1905, wherein the said Regulations were set out and were declared to be binding upon Chinese Gold and Silversmiths and their employes, and penalty enforceable in the Mixed Court.

4. Except as next hereinafter referred to the said Regulations have been observed and carried out by the Defendants and the other parties therein referred to.

5. Through the neglect and refusal of the Defendants' Police Force to observe the provisions of the said Regulations as to the compensation to be paid to an innocent purchaser of stolen property in accordance with Article 3 of the said Regulations, an application was made in certain proceedings in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on behalf of the Tung Fang Yuen Gold Shop in the month of October 1912. On the hearing of such application the Court held that the said Regulations were not binding as law as to the matters therein provided for.

7. On March 10, 1914, the Plaintiffs purchased over the counter at their place of business, No. 237 Nanking Road aforesaid, two pairs of Gold Bangles and one gold Chain of Chinese manufacture, paying therefore the sum of \$441.20, being the fair market price of the said goods.

8. On March 11, 1914, Inspector Eek of the Defendants' Police Force informed the Plaintiffs that the said goods were alleged to be stolen property and the Plaintiffs, in accordance with the practice observed in carrying out the said Regulations, handed over to Inspector Eek the said goods upon obtaining from him a receipt in the words and figures following:—

March 11, 1914.

"Received from the Sung Voong Siang Gold shop, No. 237 Nanking Road, two pair of Gold Bangles, One Gold Chain (8 ounces 65) sold to this shop for \$441.20.

(Signed) A. Eek,
Central Station.

9. By the course of conduct pursued by the Defendants, their agents and servants, towards the members of the said Guild, including the Plaintiffs for the past ten years an implied contract exists between the Defendants and the Plaintiffs that, upon the innocent purchase by the Plaintiffs *bona fide* and that the fair market price of articles in fact stolen, then upon conviction of the thief, or proof of the theft the Plaintiffs shall restore them to their proper owner upon payment of the money actually paid for the same, but without interest, and it was in accordance with the said contract, and on reliance upon its due performance by the Defendants that the Plaintiffs so delivered the goods as aforesaid to Inspector Eek in exchange for his receipt as aforesaid.

10. The French Mixed Court, into whose custody, Inspector Eek gave the goods and before whom the matter of the theft of the goods referred to came up for decision, convicted the thief and retained the goods.

11. The Defendants upon application being made to them by the Plaintiffs for repayment of the sum paid by them for the said goods in accordance with Article 3 of the said contract, have refused and neglected to do so under cover of the said Judgment of the Mixed Court above referred to.

The Plaintiffs therefore pray this Honourable Court for:

1. That an order directing the Defendants to pay to them the sum of \$441.20.
 - (a) In accordance with Article 3 of the said Regulations, or,
 - (b) In accordance with the terms of the said contract.
2. Their Costs.
3. Such further and other relief as to this Honourable Court may seem meet.

H. F. WILKINSON,
Counsel for the Plaintiffs.

ANSWER.

1.—The Defendants deny that the Plaintiffs ever acquired a good title to the stolen property which is referred to in their Petition.

2.—The Defendants deny that in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations attached to the Petition of the Plaintiffs, or with the terms of any implied contract they are liable to the Plaintiffs in the sum of \$441.20 or any other sum.

3.—The Defendants at all material times referred to in the petition and to the knowledge of the Plaintiffs acted as the Agents of the French Municipal Council.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
Counsel for the Defendants.

Shanghai, November 18, 1914.

JUDGMENT.

The Set of Articles styled "Regulations concerning the Gold and Silversmiths' Guild" referred to in this case were made known by a Proclamation by the Shanghai City Magistrate on March 15, 1905. The Proclamation declares them to be binding upon the Chinese Gold and Silversmiths' and their employes in the Settlement and to be enforceable in the Mixed Court. They were sanctioned by the then Taotai and by the Consular Body. The first draft had also been submitted by the solicitors of the guild for the consideration of the defendants' Watch Committee; and certain alterations were suggested by them and agreed to by the Guild.

When the rules, after certain alterations, had been agreed to by the Consular Body and the Taotai, the Senior Consul communicated their sanction to the defendants, who thereafter wrote to the solicitors of the guild asking for a certain number of copies of the rules for filing at the police stations and further reminded them that a list of the members and their employes was required to be filed with the Council.

Nothing in this can be interpreted as an undertaking or agreement on behalf of the defendants to guarantee the fulfilment of the clauses therein, especially of Article 3. The rules were made binding on the Chinese under the authority of the Taotai, and their enforcement in the Settlement was sanctioned by the Consular Body. That the defendants were consulted had its obvious reason in the fact that one of the main objects of the regulations was to facilitate the detection of thefts and that the rules also in other directions, as in Article 1, assumed the collaboration of the plaintiffs.

It is agreed by both parties to this suit that they considered the rules reasonable and useful; and, although the cases have not been very numerous, a kind of practice has developed that the members of the guild hand over to the Municipal Police articles, which are believed to be stolen, sometimes against a receipt and sometimes without, and when the Mixed Court has sentenced the thief, the police informs the owner that he can have his stolen property back against payment in accordance with Article III of the regulations. In most cases the owner has paid the amount and the money has been handed by the police to the gold shop concerned, while in the few cases, in which the owner has refused, the police has referred the matter to the Mixed Court of the International Settlement. In one of the cases thus referred to that Court came to the conclusion that compensation could not be demanded of the owner, but the police and the guild have continued to act as before.

On this practice in connexion with the negotiations, which took place before the issue of the regulations, the counsel for the plaintiff has tried to establish that an implied contract exists between the defendants and the plaintiffs essentially to the effect that the police by receiving the suspected articles make themselves responsible for the payment to the shop and guarantee that the articles shall only be handed to the owner on payment of the amount paid for them by the shop.

There is also no doubt that the members of the Guild of the plaintiffs expect and are accustomed to find that the police secure for them either the return of the things or the amount, for which they have bought the articles. An implied contract of that nature, must however be limited by two considerations. First such implied contract or guarantee would at any rate be subject to the condition that the Court did not direct otherwise, as obviously the police could not be assumed to have undertaken to indemnify the plaintiffs against the effect of decisions of the Court. Next, the handing over of the goods to the police is not done simply to oblige the police who could of course compel the shop people to appear as witnesses under Mixed Court summons. It is a consideration of some importance to the plaintiffs to be exempted from appearing in Court as witnesses, and that in itself constitutes a *quid pro quo*. It is, therefore, not necessary to assume such a guarantee as is claimed by plaintiffs' Counsel in order to establish a consideration, for which the articles are parted with; to which it may be added that the surrendering of the articles being a voluntary act on the part of the plaintiffs, if the parties as in this case have a written receipt made out, the plaintiffs as men of business would be likely to have a positive guarantee of that kind inserted in it.

On the other hand it would be quite unreasonable to assume that the articles are handed over for the police to do what they choose with them, for the shop people would never voluntarily accept any risk beyond what the competent Court could compel. It seems most reasonable to assume that the tacit understanding is that the police will use the articles for the proper purpose of establishing the charge against the thief, and that beyond that purpose the police will do nothing to impair the right of the purchasing shop to have the question of the return of the goods or, alternatively, of payment for their surrender to the original owner decided by the Mixed Court of this Settlement, to which alone the shop is amenable.

It therefore remains to be seen whether the police in the present case acted within the limits indicated above. In this respect it is a most essential point that the police took the things or allowed them to be taken out of the Settlement and left them to be dealt with by the French Police, which had the result that the owner got them without the Settlement Court having an opportunity of dealing with the question of compensation to the admittedly innocent purchaser from the thief. The theft was committed in the French Settlement and was of course prosecuted in the French Mixed Court. But

the articles were in the possession of a resident in the International Settlement and the question, whether he was to give up possession and on what conditions he was to do so, was entirely a matter for the decision of the Court, which had jurisdiction over him, that is, for the International Mixed Court.

If the owner wanted his stolen articles back, the regular way for him was to file the judgment of the French Court at the International Court in proof of the theft and to ask for an order against the owner of the gold shop from the International Settlement Mixed Court, into whose custody the articles really passed when surrendered to the police, seeing that in case of refusal to surrender them, the police must have applied to that Court for an order to the shop to hand them over. The articles could be wanted in the French Court only as evidence and, even if the plaintiffs could be considered to have known that the case of theft was before the French Court, there would be no reason to assume that they gave permission to the police to deal with the suspected articles in any other way than as evidence, which purpose would not necessitate that the police should part with the possession. This being so, it seems quite clear that the police in their otherwise praiseworthy efforts to assist their colleagues in the neighbour Concession did without necessity and without consent of the plaintiffs or assent of the International Settlement Mixed Court exceed the authority, which they had in reference to the things. The defendants therefore must be responsible for the unfortunate consequences for the plaintiffs.

It has been argued by the defendants' counsel that the first condition for the plaintiffs' claim to compensation must be that they have a good title to the articles according to Chinese law, which he denies that the plaintiffs have notwithstanding the Taotai's sanction of the regulations and the proclamation by the City Magistrate.

The Court does not think it necessary to enter into this question of Chinese law, because it is quite clear that possession was only given to the police on the understanding, that the police were acting as agents of the competent Court of the plaintiffs.

If the police wanted to hand over the articles to the French police unconditionally, they were bound to return the goods first to the plaintiffs and move the proper Court to sanction such action. They are, therefore, now precluded from raising the defence that the plaintiffs have no title according to Chinese law, which is not a matter within their province.

The point in the defence that the defendants acted as agents for the French police has for obvious reasons not been maintained by the defending Counsel.

The action of the Shanghai Municipal Police arose apparently from their failing to keep distinct the two matters involved, namely, the punishment of the thief, which pertained to the Court of the place of the theft, and the allocation of the stolen articles, which pertained to the Court having jurisdiction over the person in whose possession they were. The latter matter could in no case be left to the discretion of the police of either the French Concession or the International Settlement but must be regarded as a judicial act within the exclusive province of the competent Court.

The judgment is therefore for the plaintiffs with costs.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

E. D. H. FRASER,

Consul-General for Great Britain and Judge of the Court of Consuls.

Shanghai, December 14, 1914.

YANGKINGPANG AND DEFENCE CREEK.

The controversy of more than fifty years' standing as to whether the Yangkingpang should or should not be culverted was resolved in the course of the year by the vote of the Ratepayers at a Special Meeting convened on June 4. Shortly after the regular meeting of Ratepayers the matter was again brought forward by the French Council which, from the earliest days of the Settlement, was opposed to all dredging operations, and since the year 1863 has consistently advocated the formation of a public promenade or boulevard on the site. The correspondence with the French Council follows, together with Reports by the Health Officer and the Municipal Engineer.

Translation of letter from the French Council, April 20, 1914.

SIR,—The continual silting of the Yangkingpang Creek, which now almost completely prevents communication between the Whangpoo and the Defence Creek, the installation of a new system of drainage along the Chinese City by means of which sewers in the central part of the French Settlement run off more easily, the opening at this point of a Boulevard which has already considerably modified the condition of traffic, and in short a series of circumstances which permits examination of the scheme from the financial standpoint in a new light, are the several considerations which have led the French Council to revert to deliberation of the question of the Yangkingpang, and decide to approach the Municipal Council once more upon the subject.

Whereas formerly the laying of a drain in the bed of the Yangkingpang appeared to be the only solution held in view by both the Councils in order to bring about the suppression of the open creek, there are now two different schemes proposed, as follows :—

The first is the construction of parallel sewers, one in each settlement with branch sewers to be laid forthwith in order to allow of maintenance, repairs, etc.

The second is the laying of one common drain, but upon one side of the existing creek and not in the creek bed.

In consideration of the ease of construction and convenience in maintenance of the two sewers, the Council gives preference to the first of these schemes in consonance with the views of the Municipal Engineer, set forth in the enclosed note.

In either of these schemes the creek would be filled by earth furnished by the Whangpoo Conservancy : whose Chief Engineer has been good enough to transmit to the Council a Report, of which a copy is herein enclosed, sufficiently indicating the advantages of the arrangement now proposed, in comparison with that previously held in view.

A condition which is essential in order to secure the benefit of this measure for the two Councils is that it should be undertaken within the time limit appointed in Mr. Von Heidenstam's letter and the Council hopes that the Municipal Council, fully realising the new importance of the question, will be good enough to assent to consideration of the matter with a view to a settlement in compliance with the wishes of a large section of the public such as would satisfy the several interests which are bound up therewith.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

ABOLITION OF THE YANGKINGPANG AND DRAINAGE OF A NEW BOULEVARD BY TWO PARALLEL SEWERS. PROJECT No. 1.

Material.—2 pipes in reinforced concrete of 3 feet (or of metres 0.915) manholes every 50 metres, branches joining the two sewers at all transverse roads, openings at every 25 metres.

Estimate.—

Drain supplied and placed in a trench of 4m. in depth	
1550 × Tls. 25	38,750
Manholes, and openings	10,000
Junctions with existing drains	5,000
Sundries	2,000
Unforeseen expenditure	4,250
	60,000
and for two similar sewers	120,000
<i>Filling.</i> —Supply and transport of filling by the Whangpoo Conservancy.	
80,000 cubic yards at 0.10. (A contract price has been required)	8,000
	Tls. 128,000

M. WANTZ,
Municipal Engineer.

ABOLITION OF THE YANGKINGPANG AND DRAINAGE OF A NEW BOULEVARD BY A SINGLE SEWER.

PROJECT No. 2.

Material.—A single pipe in reinforced concrete of 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, manholes every 50 metres with chimney trap and fixed ladders, openings every 50 metres; junction with sewers en route; junction of direct drainage.

The pipes to be constructed in the workshop, and placed, ready constructed, on the bed of the creek, cleared of liquid mud, with thin cement in case of need for preparing the basis.

<i>Estimate.</i> —	Tls.
Drain proper	50,000
Manholes and openings	15,000
Junction of drain and sewers	5,000
Various walls	2,000
Unforeseen	8,000
	80,000
<i>Filling.</i> —Supply and transport of filling by the Whangpoo Conservancy.	
80,000 cubic yards at Tls. 0.10. (A contract price has been required)	8,000
	Total Tls. 88,000

M. WANTZ,
Municipal Engineer.

NOTE.

IN SUPPORT OF THE TWO SCHEMES FOR DRAINAGE OF THE YANGKINGPANG.

PROJECT No. 1.

The system of two drains joined by transverse branches, permits each of the Councils to remain within its own limits and to ensure the maintenance of the drain without intermediary. It permits of dispensing with the creek at any time, and greatly facilitates the operation of filling.

It presents the disadvantage of costing somewhat more than the drain in common.

PROJECT No. 2.

The system of a single drain presents the advantage of economy (about Tls. 20,000 for each Council).

It renders the work of filling the creek more difficult because of the numerous traverses which will have to be made across this creek, (sewer branches, private drains, road sewers en route, etc.)

This drain would be on one side of the existing creek, utilising the support at present formed by the bunding walls.

OBSERVATIONS.

It is to be clearly understood that the "covering" of the creek is not held in view, because of its very great cost, and of the small advantage which offers in comparison with the two projects submitted; the maintenance of such a large gallery would be more burdensome, as also, its upkeep proper. The economy to be realised on filling expenditure would be insignificant, for the cost of filling according to the estimate given by the Whangpoo Conservancy will be very limited (Tl. 0.10 per cubic yard.)

M. WANTZ,
Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, April 16, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request and inquiry by letter of the 9th inst., I beg to say that a rough survey has shown that for the filling-in of the Yangkingpang Creek from the Bund to Defence Creek to a remaining height of plus 16 feet above Conservancy Datum, which is roughly the level of the Bund, a quantity of approximately 78,000 cubic yards (barge-measure) will be needed.

The Board is, however, only prepared, through its dredging contractor, to pump dredged material to a maximum distance from the river of some 2,900 feet and can undertake such filling only when dredging for conservancy purposes at the same time is going on in the vicinity.

In this case, therefore, the filling to full height could only be done from the Bund to the Fokien Road Bridge, and the remaining upper part only filled to such height as can be attained by letting the material flow from the outlet at Fokien Road towards Defence Creek with a probable slope of 1 in 300 or 1 in 500.

The Board's charge for filling-in work is ten (10) tael cents per cubic yard (barge-measure), if the transport on the river is less than 2 miles, *plus* all extra costs for labour and material for dykes, outlets, etc.

If a convenient time can be fixed and if the fine, soft mud-material dredged in the Harbour proper is considered satisfactory, the creek may be filled in up to Fokien Road Bridge by the Board for the following price:—

56,000 cubic yards (barge measure) at Tl. 0.10	Tls. 5,600.00
2 dams and outlets	1,050.00
Dykes (3 feet high) all round	900.00
	Tls. 7,550.00

If you wish *sand*, such as the Board is dredging in the lower river, there will be an additional transport charge of from 7 to 9 tael cents per cubic yard, i.e.,

56,000 cubic yards, at Tl. 0.09=Tls. 5 040.00

which sum thus has to be added to the above total. Any filling done above Fokien Road would have to be valued at the rate of ten (10) tael cents per cubic yard pumped in.

The pipelines (2 feet diameter) have to be laid on the ground along the quay of the Creek and all the arrangements to lead the traffic over this pipe have to be made by those interested.

The time required for filling will be from one to one and a half months only, but as the Board probably will continue dredging under contract only up till November or December this year and then discontinue the dredging operations until one year later, when the Board will resume dredging with its own plant (to be purchased), it is necessary that this intended work comes within the limits of that programme.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council, April 28, 1914.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of April 20, submitting various schemes relating to the filling of the Yangking-pang Creek, I have the honour to draw your attention to the particular desirability of taking this question into consideration *at a date as early as possible*.

The settlement of this matter involves diverse phases, namely :—

Acceptance in principle by the Municipal Council.

Discussion of the schemes by the two Councils, and eventually by a special meeting of Ratepayers.

Execution of the scheme adopted, which should precede the work of filling in;

and the Council considers that the few months which remain before cessation by the Whangpoo Conservancy of its dredging operations, form a relatively short respite, of which the two Councils should profit to the fullest extent, at a risk of compromising, perhaps irremediably, the advantages presented by the offers which have been submitted.

I am, etc.,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 2, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of April 20 and 28, containing proposals with regard to the Yangkingpang.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is not a free agent in this matter, owing to the fact that upon the last occasion upon which the subject engaged the attention of the Ratepayers, viz., in March 1909, the proposal to culvert the creek was lost by 411 votes to 511.

It is true that conditions have changed during the past five years, and that the project is not financially of the magnitude which it then was. It is possible therefore that at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers convened for the purpose, the French Council's proposals would be acceptable to this Community.

For the present, the Council has called for estimates of the cost of the various contingent works which would be necessitated by the closing of the creek, and will afford you a more definite reply at an early date. In the meantime I am instructed to include your letters in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette, so that the matter may have the public attention which its importance demands.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVISON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Health Department, Shanghai, April 29, 1914.

At present the ordure contractor sub-lets that part of the Central District south of Hankow Road and all the ordure goes to the Yangkingpang. Ordure from that part of the Western District contiguous to the Yangkingpang and the Defence Creek south of the Race Course also goes to the Yangkingpang.

Were the Yangkingpang abolished ordure from these localities would have to be taken to the Soochow Creek.

More boats could be stationed at the Shanse Road and the Fokien Road stations but to establish new loading stations would be a matter of great difficulty. It is, however, anticipated that the present loading stations could accommodate the extra boats.

The extra cost in labour for transport of ordure to the Soochow Creek would amount to between Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 12,000 annually.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Public Works Department, Shanghai, May 9, 1914.

I approach this matter from its present standpoint and without any reference to what has been said or written before.

The creek is in a filthy condition; for various reasons, doubtless including apprehensions of the French Council that any dredging might prejudice the safety of their bundings, the result is that the bed of the creek has silted up and is covered with a filthy slime, the accumulation of which is encouraged by the throwing over of straw from boats which lie in the creek. A consequence of this is that the outlets of most of the sewers from the Central District which fall in this direction are either partially or completely submerged—much to the detriment of the efficient drainage of the southern portion of the Central District.

Tidal scour on such a bed is of little or no use and the sewers in consequence are deprived of the twice a day flush which they would otherwise receive.

The substitution of a closed sewer (or sewers) for the present uncovered but obstructed waterway would, no doubt, to a certain extent, be prejudicial to the removal of the nightsoil and would not be favourably regarded by the boatmen who make a practice of harbouring their boats in the Yangkingpang. I consider that the Soochow Creek, if properly conserved instead of neglected as at present, would materially assist in meeting these needs.

Turning to the two schemes submitted by the French Council, *viz.* :—

No. I. For duplicate sewers of small dimensions.

No. II. For a joint sewer of larger dimensions.

I have no hesitation in recommending No. I, in fact, if the principle of abandonment of the Yangkingpang were ever adopted, this is what I had intended to recommend.

I would recommend that—as far as this Settlement is concerned—instead of laying a culvert of uniform diameter of 3 feet, it should be of varying dimensions, as follows :—

Defence Creek to Chekiang Road 1,200 feet 3' 0" × 2' 0".

Chekiang Road to Honan Road, 1,880 feet 3' 0" diameter.

Honan Road to Whangpoo River, 1,960 feet 4' 6" diameter.

It will be seen from the estimates which follow that the cost would not materially differ from Monsieur Wantz's figures.

ESTIMATES.

<i>Drainage.</i>	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
1,200 feet, 3 feet by 2 feet sewer from the Defence Creek to Chekiang Road	7	8,400	
1,880 feet, 3 feet sewer from Chekiang Road to Honan Road	8	15,040	
1,960 feet, 4 feet 6 inches sewer from Honan Road to the Whangpoo	9	17,640	
25 Manholes	80	2,000	
1 Outlet		200	
Allow for connecting existing sewers and gullies including relaying where necessary and repairing road		4,000	
			47,280
<i>Filling (see body of report).</i>			
(a) River mud	Tls. 14,690		
(b) River sand at Tl. 0.17	" 20,290		
(c) River sand at Tl. 0.19	" 21,890		
(d) Ordinary method	" 24,100 half cost		12,050
<i>Road construction (see body of report).</i>			
Half cost			35,000
			Tls. 94,330
Add 10% for contingencies			" 9,433
Estimated cost to Municipal Council say	Tls. 104,000		

Turning to the question of filling, I think the French Council has over-estimated the advantages of the Conservancy Board's offer, particularly as it is an open question whether mud dredged from the harbour proper would be satisfactory and it will be noted that a considerable increase in cost would result if sand from the lower river is used.

I append comparative estimates :—

		River Mud at	River Sand at	River Sand at
<i>General Charges.</i>				
Bunding across mouth of Yangkingpang	Tls. 1,600			
Temporary pipe coverings	" 1,500	Tl. 0.10	Tl. 0.17	Tl. 0.19
Mud filling for section west of Fokien				
Road that could not be filled by gravitation	" 1,440			
		4,540	4,540	4,540
<i>Filling.</i>				
Bund to Fokien Road 56,000 c.y. barge measure		5,600	9,520	10,640
2 dams and outlets		1,050	1,050	1,050
Dykes 5 feet high all round		900	900	900
West of Fokien Road such portion as could be filled by gravitation 24,000 c.y. barge measure		2,400	4,080	4,560
Dyke say		200	200	200
		14,690	20,290	21,890

To fill in the whole creek in the ordinary way at Tael 1 per fong would cost Tls. 22,500 plus Tls. 1,600 for bunding, viz. :—Tls. 24,100 and the inconvenience of temporary pipe lines would be obviated.

It is to be noted that the estimates submitted by the French Engineer make no reference to the laying out of what may be called the "resulting boulevard." I think this is important and my final estimates make provision for this.

The value of the bridges which would need to be displaced would not be of great importance, in fact their sale would probably bring in little more than it would cost to remove them.

The estimated cost of constructing a main thoroughfare 100' wide to include both existing roads and the area of the Yangkingpang would be about Tls. 70,000 which would provide for two 18' footpaths and a metalled carriageway 64' wide.

If the Council paid half this amount a further expenditure of Tls. 35,000 would be incurred in addition to which the Council's share of the increased cost of lighting would amount about to Tls. 900 per annum.

The tortuous line taken by the Yangkingpang and consequently by the roads on either side of it leads me to suggest that if possible a straightening out of some of the bends should be aimed at. This, however, is a matter which does not materially affect the main question and, if the principle is conceded, might form the basis for negotiations hereafter.

Defence Creek.

In the event of the Yangkingpang being filled in the Defence Creek would be deprived of what tidal scour it received from the South. The condition of the Defence Creek at present is very unsatisfactory and if it were to remain with a dead end it could only be maintained in a satisfactory condition by frequent dredging which would prove costly.

The closing of the existing creek would necessitate the construction of a main outfall sewer to take the branch drains now discharging into it. This main sewer would be connected at its summit with the proposed Yangkingpang sewer and the through tidal circulation thereby obtained would materially assist in the cleansing of the complete system of drainage.

For the present I would not advocate the filling in of the Creek North of the Peking Road Bridge, so that the recently bunded section between Peking Road and the Soochow Creek could continue to provide a useful creek frontage on to the road practically amounting to a wharf for the use of the small cargo boats handling building and other materials. This, moreover, would tend to prevent further congestion in the Soochow Creek in this vicinity. For the present the wide thoroughfare resulting from the filling-in of the creek could conveniently terminate at the Peking Road where traffic would branch off into five different roads.

A glance at the plan of Shanghai and environments will show the desirability of continuing the Boulevard de Montigny northwards along the line of the Defence Creek thence along the line of North Thibet Road, or thereabouts, so far as the Haining Road, where the main road might branch off to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station on the East and through Chapei along the line of the Haining Road Extension on the West.

This would provide an adequate and much needed arterial thoroughfare for traffic from North to South and such a road could conveniently terminate at the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Station at its southern extremity. It would, of course, be an ideal tramway route as it would link up all the main roads at present running East and West.

Such a scheme may appear somewhat ambitious but may be regarded as within the bounds of practicability. We are now paying heavily for a certain lack of foresight on the part of our forefathers whose ideas have proved somewhat inadequate for developments such as have recently taken place in Shanghai.

Under the present scheme allowance is only made for constructing the road 50' to 85' according to the widths actually available, but widenings could be scheduled to increase the width uniformly to 100 feet. Incidentally, it could be arranged to reduce the width of the Lloyd Road disposing of the surplus land to the frontagers.

The French Council will need to be informed that in the drainage scheme for the Defence Creek no provision can be made for dealing with their large culvert (10' x 6') which at present debouches from the Boulevard de Montigny into the Yangkingpang.

In conclusion I would strongly recommend that if the Yangkingpang be filled in, the Defence Creek should be similarly treated at such time as the public finances will allow.

The estimated cost of the work from the Yangkingpang to the Peking Road, including the making-up of the road to such width as would be available, is as follows :—

ESTIMATES.		
<i>Drainage and filling.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
1,250 feet, 3 feet by 2 feet sewer from the Yangkingpang to Foochow Road	7	8,750
1,250 feet, 3 feet sewer from Foochow Road to Nanking Road	8	10,000
1,200 feet, 4 feet 6 inches sewer from Nanking Road to Peking Road	9	10,800
15 Manholes	80	1,200
1 Outlet		200
Bunding at outlet		600
14,000 fong mud filling	1	14,000
Allow for connecting existing sewers		1,000
		46,550
<i>Road construction.</i>		
Construction of main thoroughfare to the full width made available by the filling-in of the Defence Creek and varying in width from 50 feet to 85 feet		38,000
		84,550
Allow 10 per cent for contingencies say		8,450
		Total cost Tls. 93,000

The lighting would entail an additional annual charge of Tls. 1,000.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

As stated in the report of the Municipal Engineer, the matter of filling the Defence Creek is intimately related to the Yangkingpang project, and it was evident that the two waterways should be dealt with at the same time. Consequently, before proceeding further with the major scheme, steps were taken to ascertain the view of the Shanghai Race Club :—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1914.

SIR,—You are doubtless aware that the project of draining and filling the Yangkingpang is under consideration, and with it that of similar treatment for the Defence Creek.

The present state of the latter waterway is far from satisfactory, and if it were to be deprived of such tidal scour as it at present receives and were to remain with a dead end, nothing but frequent costly dredging operations could prevent its assuming a highly unpleasant condition.

It is suggested to the Council that a main outfall sewer be laid to take the branch drains now discharging into the Defence Creek, and that the Creek be filled and converted into a broad cross road.

Before proceeding further in the matter the Council will be glad to learn the views of the Stewards of the Race Club, and to this end I am directed to request that you will lay the matter before them and communicate their reply as soon as may be possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, May 20, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter dated 16th instant, I am directed by the Stewards to inform you that at a Meeting held yesterday it was decided that the Stewards can only consent to the oulverting of the Defence Creek provided :—

(a) The Council will at its own expense provide adequate pipe drainage to carry off the surplus water collecting in the various ditches throughout the Course and Recreation Ground and accept responsibility for the maintenance of a satisfactory drainage system.

(b) A boundary line satisfactory to the Club and the Council be agreed upon.

(c) The Council will at its own expense construct a ditch, erect a bank and fence or such other form of boundary as the Stewards may require.

(d) The above proposals or any of them be passed by the Voting Members of the Club at an Extraordinary General Meeting called for the purpose of discussing this matter.

Should the Stewards' decision meet with the approval of the Council, they propose that their representatives meet the Municipal Engineer to discuss the questions of an adequate drainage system, the boundary line between the Club and the Municipal properties and the advisability and possibility of an open ditch, similar to the Bubbling Well Road Ditch, such ditch to be within the Club's property and abut the Thibet Road when widened as suggested in the scheme proposed.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 21, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, on the subject of the proposal to abolish the Defence Creek.

In reply thereto I am to state that the Council will, speaking generally, be prepared to accede to the suggestions which the Stewards of the Race Club make if the scheme for filling the Yangkingpang is carried through.

The members consider that, although definite acceptance of any proposals would at present be premature, yet your letter indicates a basis of arrangement sufficiently satisfactory to be laid before the Ratepayers. I am to add that the Municipal Engineer will make an early appointment with the Stewards' representatives for a discussion in accordance with your suggestion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 21, 1914.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of May 2, I am directed to draw the attention of the French Council to the Reports by the Health Officer and the Municipal Engineer on the subject of the scheme for closing the Yangkingpang, published in this morning's issue of the Municipal Gazette.

I am further directed to state that the Council is unanimously of opinion that the time has arrived for converting this Creek into a broad central thoroughfare through the Settlements, along some such lines as have been indicated by Mr. Wantz and Mr. Godfrey.

It has accordingly been decided to take steps to convene a Special Meeting of Ratepayers for the discussion of the project as a whole, and, if the scheme meets with public approval, the Council will be glad to enter into further negotiations with the French Council as to the details of the work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

The following Notice was issued on May 23, convening the Special Meeting of Ratepayers on June 4, for consideration of this question :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with Article XV of the Land Regulations, a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, June 4, 1914, at 5 o'clock p.m., to consider the question of converting the Yangkingpang and the Defence Creek into broad public thoroughfares.

The attendance of all qualified Ratepayers is particularly requested.

Shanghai, May 23, 1914.

E. C. PEARCE
H. FIGGE
C. E. ANTON
E. I. EZRA
H. C. GULLAND
A. HIDE
C. G. S. MACKIE
W. L. MERRIMAN
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER

H. ARNHOLD
A. W. BURKILL
R. LAURENZ
SIMON A. LEVY
W. LIVINGSTONE
EDW. F. MACKAY
R. S. F. MCBAIN
DUNCAN MCNEILL
V. MEYER

PH. MOELLER
S. B. NEILL
D. M. NISSIM
W. A. C. PLATT
JOHN PRENTICE
E. SIEBERT
H. G. SIMMS
J. D. SMART
G. M. WHELOCK

On the day of the meeting, an interchange of letters was published with a view to removing fears which had been expressed that the proposed new thoroughfare on the site of the Yangkingpang was intended to be utilised for an extension of the tramway services :—

Council Room, Shanghai, May 28, 1914.

SIR,—In view of the Ratepayers' Meeting which has been convened for the discussion of the question of closing the Yangkingpang, and of the anxiety which has been expressed that tram-lines are destined to be laid in the proposed new thoroughfare between the Settlements, I have the honour to enquire whether you are prepared to give an assurance that the French Tramway Company will not be permitted to lay such lines without the Council's assent.

I may state that permission will not be granted to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., to construct such lines without the approval of a Meeting of Ratepayers, and that the Council's assent to a French line would require similar authority.

It appears to the Council probable that a clear understanding on this important point would make for the success of the project as a whole.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

G. KAHN, Esq.,

Consul-General for France and President, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, May 28, 1914.

SIR,—In response to the wish expressed in your letter of May 28, I have the honour, both as Chairman of the French Municipal Council and as Consul-General for France, to let you know that the French Council will not authorise the construction of tramways on the future Yangkingpang Boulevard unless by previous arrangement with the Municipal Council and Ratepayers of the Foreign Settlement.

The preceding arrangement will not, however, apply to the turnout around No. 1 Quai de France for re-entering by the Rue Montauban, which serves to complete a circuit for the existing line leading to Siccawei.

Pray accept, Mr. Chairman, an expression of my highest consideration.

GASTON KAHN.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

The Resolution was proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce and was carried with but few dissentients :—

Resolution III.—That the Council be hereby authorized and empowered to take steps for converting the Yangkingpang and the Defence Creek into broad thoroughfares, after negotiation with the French Municipal Council and the Shanghai Race Club, and to provide adequate drainage to take their place therein.

The French Council thereafter communicated an expression of its satisfaction at the result :—

Translation of letter from the French Council, June 12, 1914.

SIR,—The assent given by the Council to the proposals communicated by the French Council with a view to the filling of the Yangkingpang Creek, was an important factor in the vote of the Ratepayers' Meeting passing the resolution which was submitted to this end.

In recording that decision with pleasure, the French Council cannot but thank the Council for assisting in this manner in the realisation of a measure which is to the public interest; and I am directed to request that you will be good enough to transmit this expression of the French Council's thanks.

As the works of drainage, of filling the creek, and of arrangement of the future public thoroughfare, should be conducted with some rapidity, it remains for the Engineers of the two Councils to arrive at an understanding upon the projects relative thereto, and the French Council would view it with satisfaction, if instructions were given by the Council in order that the necessary plans may be made in conjunction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 22, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 12, on the subject of the project for filling in the Yangkingpang. The Council readily assents to a conference between the two Municipal Engineers with a view to the completion of the work with as little delay as possible. A special survey of the creek is at present in progress.

In acknowledging the French Council's expression of thanks, I am directed to state that the members are no less pleased than the French Council that the Ratepayers have now become unanimous upon this much debated subject; and that the Council is confident that one of the valuable results of the forthcoming public improvement will be the further consolidation of the courteous and agreeable relations which have subsisted between the two Councils during recent years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Correspondence confirmatory of the Resolution :—

Shanghai, June 5, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a Resolution was passed with few dissentients, two or three in a meeting of 380, at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers called yesterday under Article XV of the Shanghai Land Regulations. More than one-third of the Electors were present or represented. The Resolution reads as follows :—

"That the Council be hereby authorised and empowered to take steps for converting the Yangkingpang and the Defence Creek into broad thoroughfares, after negotiation with the French Municipal Council and the Shanghai Race Club, and to provide adequate drainage to take their place therein."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. W. DE SAUSMAREZ,
Chairman of the Meeting.

T. RAASCHOU, Esq.,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, June 11, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the Consular Body to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 5 concerning the Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on June 4.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
H. M. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Ratepayers' Meeting.

Shanghai, July 17, 1914.

SIR,—In further reference to your letter of June 5, re a Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers held the day before, I have the honour, on behalf of the Consular Body and under Article XV of the Land Regulations, to inform you that no objections to the Resolution have been filed with the Consuls and that the Resolution has their approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark and Senior Consul.

SIR HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ,
H. M. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Ratepayers' Meeting.

The Engineers of the two Councils, in collaboration, subsequently arranged details of such of the work as pertains to the Yangkingpang, and in the meantime, negotiations with the Shanghai Race Club on the subject of the Defence Creek proceeded :—

Shanghai, June 19, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards to inform you that the Stewards met on the 16th instant to decide as to what they should recommend to the Voting Members of this Club regarding the filling-in of the Defence Creek, but before placing this matter before the Voting Members for final approval and sanction, they would like to have the Council's assurance that the Stewards' proposals and suggestions meet with the Council's approval and also that the Stewards' recommendations will be supported and duly carried into effect by the Council if passed by the Voting Members at the Meeting to be called to finally decide this matter and to authorize the Stewards to proceed with same.

The Stewards understand there is no dispute as regards the Club's title to one-half the Defence Creek from the Cemetery Road on the South to Mr. G. Dallas' property on the North, and that the Club's portion of such is practically a strip measuring 20 feet wide, that is, 20 feet East of the present line of bunding. The Stewards are prepared to place the following proposals before the Voting Members :—

That a strip only 10 feet wide, that is, 10 feet East of the present line of bunding, be retained by the Club, the balance of the Club's portion of the Defence Creek to be surrendered to the Council free of charge and to be incorporated in the Thibet Road when widened, provided the Council will at its own expense :—

(a)—Construct and maintain a ditch, not less than 8 feet wide and similar to the Bubbling Well Road Ditch, the West bank of the new ditch to be the present bunding line, such ditch to extend from the Cemetery Road on the South to Mr. G. Dallas' property on the North. This will mean that the Club's actual boundary line will extend on to the new road 2 feet further East than the Eastern bank of the proposed new ditch.

(b)—Erect an approved iron fence or iron railings for the whole length of the Club's boundary line on the new road, from North to South : this is desired in order to obviate the possibility of annoyance by trespassers on the Club's property and at the same time, act as a guard to the ditch to prevent accidents such as occasionally occur on the Bubbling Well Road owing to the open ditch being left unguarded. Recent correspondence with the Captain-Superintendent of Police will show how desirable such a barrier is in order to keep trespassers off the Club's property.

(c)—Erect rails and plant a daphne laurel hedge on the Course, 3 feet west of the Western bank of the proposed new ditch, such rails and hedge to run the whole length of the ditch from north to south and to be in conformity with those on the Bubbling Well Road.

(d)—Provide and maintain an approved, adequate and effective drainage system to carry off surplus water from the Race Course and Public Recreation Ground. Special attention is directed to the maintenance of such and it is essential that the Council should accept responsibility as regards this important point. While on this subject, the Stewards would like to point out that it is their desire that the bottom of the proposed new ditch between the Thibet Road and the Course should be on a level with the base of the sewer or culvert in the Thibet Road if possible, and that improved, up-to-date sluice gates, or other means of efficient control, be provided on the eastern bank of the new ditch, so that the inflow and outflow of waters to the ditch and creeks within the Race Course may be satisfactorily regulated by the Club, and that the chance of sewage being precipitated into such be reduced to a minimum. The same applies to the regulating of water to and from the Bubbling Well Road ditch which empties into the Defence Creek, and if the latter is culverted it is necessary that the ditch should be connected with the Municipal sewer or culvert and means established whereby the liquid matter from such can be controlled.

(e)—Bear and pay in addition to the cost of the works referred to and their maintenance all expenses of the proposed surrender. In addition the Stewards think that the Council should bear or contribute to the Club's expenses in obtaining technical advice on the proposed scheme. The Stewards have already incurred liability for an examination of and report on these matters and must, of course, employ an expert to advise them on further points that may arise.

The Stewards will be glad if the Council will let them know as soon as possible whether these proposals, conditions and plans are acceptable or not; also, if their Engineers foresee any difficulty in carrying out the Stewards' suggestions as regards drainage. The Stewards have obtained expert opinion on the possibility of obtaining a system of drainage as described, and if the Municipal Engineers have any objections to such, it would be as well if the Stewards are notified as soon as possible, so that this important matter may be arranged without delay and an alternative scheme agreed to, before bringing the subject of filling-in the Defence Creek before the Voting Members of this Club.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 3, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 19, containing the Stewards' proposals in regard to the culverting of the Defence Creek.

These are, generally speaking, satisfactory to the Council except in the following matters of detail:

(i)—The Council makes no admission as regards title to the creek-bed, and would prefer that, as the projected arrangement is only for the convenience of the club and the public, that the works be carried out without prejudice to the rights of ownership of either party, and that no deeds of surrender be signed or other documents executed having for their object the exact definition of what is perhaps doubtful. This stipulation is made in good faith, and because it is obvious that neither the Stewards nor the Council, who are both in a sense trustees, would wish to give up any rights to which they may be entitled.

(ii)—The Council considers that the proposed ditch and fence should stop at the north end of Probst's Corner instead of at the Cemetery Road.

(iii)—As regards drainage and your Paragraph (d), the Council will continue to be responsible for the drainage of the Race Course and surrounding ditches. It would be undesirable, if not impracticable, to have the bottom of the ditch and the invert of the sewer at the same level. The ditch would only serve as protection and as a means of drainage for the Grass Course, the water from the interior of the Recreation Ground would continue to discharge through the two culverts and would pass under the paved ditch at the side of the road. Then again, a ditch 10 feet deep would need to be much more than 8 feet wide. The culverts conveying water from the interior of the Course would discharge at approximately invert level of the sewer and would be controlled by penstocks.

(iv)—The Council while prepared to bear the cost of these works, does not feel justified in assenting to contribute to the Club's expenses in obtaining technical advice particularly as, with the exception of the matters referred to in Clauses (ii) and (iii) foregoing, the scheme as presented is to all intents and purposes identical with that already prepared by the Municipal Engineer, who recently, at the request of the Club, reported on the existing bunding and prepared designs for a new one, for which no fee was charged.

With these modifications the Council is prepared to proceed with the work, upon its receiving the assent of the Voting Members of the Club, and I am to express the members' hope that the scheme may meet with general approval.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, July 14, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 3 on the subject of culverting the Defence Creek, I am directed by the Stewards to inform you that at a Meeting of the Stewards and representatives of shareholders in the Race Course Club held yesterday, it was unanimously decided that unless the Council will agree to a boundary line such as stated in my letter of June 19, they feel that the sanction of the Voting Members to the proposed scheme will not be forthcoming, and they consider that before bringing this matter before the Voting Members it is essential that the Council should agree to their suggestions as regards this important point.

The Stewards realize that as trustees neither they nor the Council should give up any rights to which they may be entitled, but, at the same time, I am to point out that with the approval of the Voting Members the Stewards will be prepared and empowered to forego any rights to the balance of the Club's share of the creek bed, provided a strip 10 feet wide is reserved for the Club and improvements effected by the Council as detailed in my letter of June 19.

The Stewards are of opinion that there is no possible doubt that in merely reserving a strip 10 feet wide, the Club is surrendering more than a fair share of its half of the Defence Creek and they fail to see how the Council would suffer by any such arrangement, while it is apparent that the Stewards' sole motive in making this sacrifice is to obtain a clearly defined boundary and certain improvements.

The Stewards feel confident that upon re-consideration the Council will realize how unsatisfactory any such arrangement as stated in your letter would be. The non-definition of a boundary line in itself would be the source of continual misunderstandings and quibbles, more so if no documents are executed to cause that which is doubtful to be exactly defined, while, if on the other hand, the Council will agree to a boundary line as suggested and which is perfectly fair to both parties, especially to the Council in view of the concessions made by the Club, the possibility of disputes and unpleasantness in the future will be obviated.

In short, the Stewards feel they must insist that the boundary line of the Club's property shall be 10 feet east of the present line of bunding to the Grass Course and this line shall be clearly defined by boundary stones placed on the Thibet Road when widened, two feet east of the eastern bank of the proposed new ditch, and in return for this and certain works which the Council agrees to carry out and maintain at its own expense, the Club will sacrifice and surrender all further rights and title to any further portion of the Defence Creek or its bed.

The Stewards hope that after due consideration the Council will assent to the adoption of the course suggested by the Stewards, for the reasons already stated.

(ii) The Stewards have no objection to the proposed ditch terminating at the north end of Probst's Corner, but in view of the Club's suggested boundary line being 10 feet east of the present bunding line and extending from the Cemetery Road on the south to Mr. G. Dallas' property on the north, they would like to know how the Council proposes to deal with the space between the bunding line and boundary line. The Stewards have no objection to this space being filled by the

Council at its own expense, provided the iron fencing and rails be continued on to the southern extremity of the Clubs' property.

(iii) As regards drainage the Stewards have no objections to offer to the Council's alternative scheme and accept their suggestions.

(iv) The Stewards, after due consideration, are willing to waive any claim they may have on the Council for re-imbursment of experts' fees and other expenses in connexion with this matter.

In conclusion, I am to state that an early reply to this letter will be appreciated, as, should it be necessary to call a meeting of Voting Members of this Club, due notice will have to be given and other details arranged.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 14, on the subject of the Defence Creek, I am directed to state :—

(i) That the Council assents to the erection of boundary stones 10 feet east of the present bund-line of the creek between the south end of Mr. George Dallas' property and the north end of Probst's Corner.

(ii) That the Council will fill in and incorporate in the Thibet Road all of the space east of the bund-line of Probst's Corner.

I am further directed to suggest, in order to obviate a break in the road line at the north end of Probst's Corner, and to ease the corner of the Thibet and Cemetery Roads, that the Council exchange with the Club the small strip coloured yellow for the small strip coloured red in the plan accompanying this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, August 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Stewards to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 30, on the subject of the Defence Creek and plan showing the Council's proposals, and to thank you for same.

I am to express regret at the delay in replying to your letter, such being due to the fact that the Stewards have, in consequence of the War in Europe, found it impossible until lately to meet and discuss the matter.

In reply to your letter, I am to state that the Stewards much appreciate the Council's decision to erect boundary stones 10 feet East of the present bunding line, from Mr. G. Dallas's property on the North to the North end of Probst's Corner, these stones to form the boundary line between the Municipal and Club properties. In regard to the portion of the Creek from the North end of Probst's Corner to the Cemetery Road, the Stewards and many Members have been under the impression that the Title Deed for Probst's Corner lot also entitles the holder to half the Creek, as in the case of the Race Course lot. This claim, the Stewards note by your letter under reply, is not referred to or admitted. It is of paramount importance that the Stewards be in a position to give full explanations to the Members at the Meeting to be called to discuss this matter, and without relinquishing the claim to half the Creek, they would feel obliged if the Council would give the reasons which cause this claim to be ignored.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 4, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of August 25 I am directed to remind you that the eastern boundary of such portion of Probst's Corner as carries a definite title deed, viz., B.C. Lot 5593 formerly U.S.C. Lot 299, is stated to be the Defence Creek, and the official plan of the lot definitely shows the creek excluded. Similar conditions apply with regard to the corresponding corner lot, Mr. George Dallas's property.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it appears, that the Club has no claim whatsoever to any portion of the creek opposite this property.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. W. OLSEN, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

THIS AGREEMENT made the twenty-seventh day of November 1914 Between THE COUNCIL for the Foreign Community of Shanghai (hereinafter called "the Council") of the one part and WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON, CHARLES EDWARD ANTON, GEORGE DEACON COUTTS, MAX HOERTER, LEONARD MIDWOOD, EDWARD CHARLES PEARCE and

HENRY HARRIS READ all of Shanghai the Stewards for the time being of THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB herein—after called "the Stewards" which expression shall where the context so admits include their successors in office) of the other part WHEREAS the Council intends to culvert the creek known as the Defence Creek situate at the East side of certain property of the said Race Club AND WHEREAS the Stewards are desirous of having certain works carried out along the boundary of the said property and separating the same from the new road which will be constructed subsequent to the said culverting NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED:—

1. The Stewards on behalf of the said Club hereby renounce and give up all claims by the said Club to any land East of a line drawn on the plan hereto attached and marked A.B.C.E.D. such line from A to B being at a distance of 10 feet to the east from the line of the present bunding on the west side of the said Defence Creek and from C to E being the line of the said present bunding.

2. The Stewards hereby renounce and give up all claims to that piece of land at the corner of the Cemetery and Thibet Roads measuring in area 7 li and 5 hao and coloured red on the said plan and in exchange therefor the Council hereby renounces and gives up all claims to that piece of land opposite the end of the Foochow Road measuring in area 9 li and 2 hao and coloured yellow on the said plan.

3. When the said Defence Creek shall have been culverted by the Council the Council shall fill in and incorporate in the new road all the land to the east of the line of the present bunding on the west side of the said Defence Creek from the Cemetery Road to a point marked C on the said plan and the Council shall erect an approved iron fence or iron rails throughout the length of the said line A.B.C.E.D. and either party shall be entitled to erect boundary stones throughout the said line.

4. The Council shall construct and maintain a ditch not being less than 8 feet in width similar to the ditch at present on the Southern side of the Bubbling Well Road and between such road and the Race Course and the west bank of such new ditch shall be on the line of the said present bunding of the said Defence Creek and such ditch shall extend from the property of one George Dallas at the point marked "A" on the said plan to a point opposite the end of the Foochow Road and marked "B" on the said plan AND the Council shall also erect wooden rails along a line at a distance of 3 feet to the west from the western bank of such new ditch and throughout the length of the said ditch and shall plant a daphne laurel hedge between the said rails and ditch throughout the length of the same.

5. The Council shall provide and maintain an approved adequate and effective drainage system to carry off all surplus water from the creeks on either side of the Mud Course and to drain the two ditches aforesaid AND the Council shall also provide and maintain on the two existing culverts supplying water to the creeks within the Race Course sluice gates or other efficient means of controlling and regulating the flow of water through such culverts.

AS WITNESS the hands of the parties.

Signed by the above-named Stewards on
behalf of the above-named Shanghai
Race Club in the presence of
R. N. MACLEOD,
Shanghai, Barrister-at-law.

W. S. JACKSON,
C. E. ANTON,
GEO. D. COULTS,
M. HOERTER,
L. MIDWOOD,
E. C. PEARCE,
H. H. READ.

We the undersigned David Landale and William Sanford Jackson the registered owners of B.C. Lots 384, 5593, 6632 and 7230 hereby agree to the provisions of the above written instrument.

Dated the 7th day of December 1914.

DAVID LANDALE,
W. S. JACKSON.

Witness to the signature of David Landale.

H. J. GEDGE,

Solicitor and Notary Public, Hongkong.

Witness to the signature of William Sanford Jackson.

R. N. MACLEOD,

Shanghai, Barrister-at-law.

TRAMWAYS.

Railless Electric Cars.—The Council's sanction of the introduction of a railless system, under certain conditions, was notified to the Tramway Company in 1913, vide p. 108B of the Report for that year, and the following letter announces the inauguration of this service in the Fokien Road :—

Shanghai, November 10, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to advise you that the equipment for Railless Electric Traction in Fokien Road is complete and that all the cars have arrived and are available. Night training of motormen has been in progress on Fokien Road for the past three weeks with satisfactory results, and it is proposed, with the approval of the Council, to inaugurate the passenger service on Sunday, November 15, with provisional fares as follows :—

	1st Class	3rd Class
Sungkiang Road—Nanking Road	2 cents	1 cent
Nanking Road—Soochow Road	2 cents	1 cent
Sungkiang Road—Soochow Road	3 cents	2 cents

It is also proposed that the Tramway Season Tickets be made available on the Railless Cars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,

General Manager,

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The question of railless electric cars was under re-consideration at the end of the year.

Rolling Stock.—The following interchange of letters refers to increases in the rolling stock in addition to those which were the subject of discussion with the Company as set forth in correspondence contained in the Report for 1912, p. 127B *et seq.*

Shanghai, March 13, 1914.

SIR,—I am directed to make application for the sanction of the Council to the following further additions to the Company's cars :—

- 10 Motor Cars of the new type
- 15 Trailer Cars

Thus bringing the total number of cars up to—

- 90 Motor Cars
- 55 Trailer Cars

145

These additions have been calculated on the basis of the traffic requirements of each route, which, it is now found by experience, are not met by an arbitrary ratio of 2 Motor Cars to 1 Trailer Car.

On certain parts of the Tramway routes the single track, rendered necessary by the nature of the streets, prevents increased frequency of service, and the only way to provide the necessary additional accommodation on such parts is to add trailer cars to a greater number of the Motor Cars.

The Company is anxious to place contracts for these additional cars as soon as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,

General Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 29, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of March 13, and to the subsequent discussion which has taken place on the subject of the tramway service, I am directed to inform you that the Council has sanctioned the additions to the Company's rolling stock which are proposed. Please be so good as to inform me as soon as possible on what date the new cars and trailers may be expected to be brought into commission.

I am to remind you of your undertaking to increase the number of Foreign inspectors charged with the supervision of the traffic, and to your promise that the rules with respect to, (a) the headway between cars, (b) stopping places, and (c) "Full" boards, shall be more strictly enforced than has recently been the case,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Traction Rate.—The Tramway Service completed five years' running on March 4, 1913. In accordance therefore with Article 9 of the Supply of Power Agreement, the rates have been revised under notice from the Company. After protracted negotiations, and upon receipt of a special Report by Messrs. F. N. Matthews, representing the Tramway Company, and G. H. Thomson, representing the Council, the following rates to be enforced for a further quinquennial period, have been agreed upon:—

For one year a Fixed Charge of Tls. 52.69 per kilowatt per annum=Tls. 3,952.05 per month, and a Running Charge of 0.789 tael cents per unit. The rates for the four subsequent years will be revised, under Fixed Charges with respect to interest, which will be payable on a capital further reduced by the amount of the annual depreciation, and under both Fixed and Running Charges with respect to the price of coal. Special arrangements will be made for any additional payment over the stipulated maximum of 900 kilowatts.

PUBLIC BAND.

THE BAND COMMITTEE.

The Committee has again remained unchanged during the year, and has held two meetings for discussion of the affairs of the Band.

Messrs. H. Figge (*Member of Council and Chairman*)

F. J. Burrett

R. Lundt

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

In the second half of the year important changes took place in the composition of the Band; the personnel was diminished by a few musicians owing to the war, four of whom are prisoners in Japan, while one was killed in Tsingtao. Although it has been possible to surmount the major resulting difficulties by means of a few temporary engagements, the Band will, nevertheless, for the duration of the war, be much handicapped in its efficiency. The total number of musicians is 33, i.e., 12 Europeans, including those temporarily engaged, and 21 Manilamen: substitutes have been found in Shanghai and Manila for four Manila musicians whose services have been dispensed with.

Public Performances.—The public performances have consisted of the Sunday Concerts in the Town Hall, which lasted until the end of May, public dances on Friday afternoons during the winter months, and two Subscription Concerts. The open air concerts commenced as usual after the Spring Races and continued until the end of September. During the summer the Band played daily in the Public Garden, the Hongkew Recreation Ground, or the Public Recreation Ground. The Volunteer Corps also required its services on several occasions, and a number of private engagements were fulfilled during the first few months of the year.

Sunday Concerts.—These concerts at first followed their accustomed course and received as usual the eager support of the public, but after the summer when this sphere of activity once more received attention, it appeared possible that the war in Europe which broke out in the meantime, might embarrass the spontaneous enjoyment of the public, which has been a striking feature of the performances of past years.

In the programme of the first concert an opportunity was therefore taken to make reference to the unusual situation in its relation to the concerts, as follows:—

The orchestra begins the Sunday Concerts this year with a certain feeling of anxiety: its strength is diminished by five of the best musicians, and it is not yet fully known whether under such conditions it will be at all possible to maintain the Concerts at their previous high level. But no pains will be spared to content and please the public in spite of all the obstacles of the time; and to this end, the best of the Shanghai amateurs will be availed of as occasion arises, and they will co-operate in this winter's performances. In this way the orchestra will be in a position to produce programmes full of variety, but which nevertheless must of course be confined within the usual bounds of the Sunday Concert; under no circumstances should there be any departure from the principle that only such pieces of music shall be performed as are worthy to be described as works of art.

At the present difficult time, in particular, it is doubly to be wished that in this cosmopolitan Settlement no opportunity should be lost for freedom from thoughts of care, and the burning questions of the day, and that the public mind should be enabled, upon occasion to raise itself to the sphere of an all-beneficent art, which, more than any other, speaks a language of world-wide familiarity. Tchaikowsky and Verdi, Handel and Beethoven, Bizet and Grieg, Wagner and Gounod are understood, honoured and loved throughout the whole world, and the influence of their works of art, transcending whatever is national in sentiment, reaches the region of the essentially human; for Music is an art which can bring what is deepest in the soul of man to direct expression, and acts as a bond of love within the senses of the audience, which embraces the whole of mankind.

Beethoven says, "Music is a higher revelation than any wisdom and philosophy." In fact, music, like religion, is a reigning queen, a mistress in the kingdom of beauty and truth. For this reason the orchestra will remain faithful to the design, so far as its present strength enables it, to bring to the public knowledge the best of music which the world has created. It is in any case to be remembered that in Music there is worth imperishable, pleasure which cannot be eaten by moth and rust, possessions which are not fleeting, and are made to rejoice and elevate men's minds. Artists who have

placed such gifts at the public disposal, must be kept in grateful memory, and all must admit the truth of the aphorism of one of the leading spirits of the nineteenth century that "for the benefactors of the world, there is a higher place than for the conquerors of the world."

The attendance at recent concerts, however, shows that the need for hearing good music remains as before. It must be added that no weakness in the work of the Band was observable to the audience in general, so soon as it was possible to engage some extra assistance.

Repertory.—Although some new music has been procured from home, the present composition of the Band has not enabled the study of novelties to be regarded as an advantageous branch of the work; but in the course of the season it is hoped to be in a position to make the public acquainted with some new music. There can, however, be no question of the production of more important works in the same number as before; but in this respect also there is a prospect of making good the loss hereafter.

Subscription Concerts.—On January 14 and March 25, the second and third Subscription Concerts took place. The latter, a performance with choir and soloists, was especially largely attended and succeeded well. Unfortunately it is not possible at the present time to continue the Subscription Concerts.

Dance Music.—A rich selection of new dances was obtained from London and America, but none of the balls have taken place in which these dances might have been produced for the public: there remained only the Friday dances at the Town Hall, in which it is hoped that the last successes were greeted with pleasure.

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee has remained without change during the year, and stands as follows :—

Messrs. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, *Member of Council.*

Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman, Public School Committee.*

Rev. A. J. WALKER, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*

Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS POTT

Rev. Dr. G. H. BONDFIELD } *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*

Dr. Hawks Pott, re-elected Chairman of the Committee by his colleagues, retained the chair throughout the year under review.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held.

AMALGAMATION OF COMMITTEES.

In the course of discussions on several occasions, the members arrived at the view that there is considerable scope for work in co-ordinating the supervision of the growing number of schools under Municipal management. It has become evident that matters such as fees and salaries, and general questions in connexion with the management of all the Municipal Foreign Schools, will be placed upon a better basis by the amalgamation of the Public School and Thomas Hanbury School Committees; and the new Trust Deed for the latter Institution has rendered this step practicable. The control of the four schools for Foreign children, Boys and Girls, would thus be under the control of a single Committee. It may be anticipated that the outcome of these deliberations will be the appointment by the Council for the forthcoming year of a Foreign Educational Committee to consist of three ladies and four gentlemen, one of whom would be a Member of Council.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS IN AID.

The annual inspection of the Schools in receipt of Grants-in-aid was held in the latter part of June and revealed no particular point for comment. At the end of the year, as indicated in the last Report, meetings were convened for consideration of the provisions to be included in the Budget for 1915. One application for a new grant was not entertained: a second application for an increase of the grant issued to the St. Joseph's Institute, otherwise known as the French Orphanage, to which reference was made in correspondence published on page 125B of the Report for last year, was favourably recommended; and provision has accordingly been made for an increase from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 3,000 for reasons set forth in the correspondence appended hereunder.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The plans of the Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese were scrutinised and approved; and also those for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. With reference to the plans of the former institution the Committee took note of the unanimity of opinion as to the development of Chinese Education and recorded its satisfaction at the realisation of this the third of the proposed schemes for Chinese Schools in the four districts of the Settlement.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. S. Wilson resigned in January, and the vacancy was not filled. The remaining members were re-nominated by the Council for 1914, and no further change in the membership took place during the rest of the year :—

Messrs. Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman.*

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, *Member of Council.*

Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held.



PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The boys began work in the new building on April 20, 1914, but the two departments—the boys' and the girls'—had been working separately, as far as was possible, from the beginning of the year.

Attendance.—The number of boys attending the old school included those in the Lower School and Kindergarten, whereas those attending the New Boys' School are, according to the old nomenclature, Upper School only. At the end of 1913 there were on the books, 103 boys. At the end of 1914 there were 114. During the year, 46 boys left the School, for various reasons, as shewn below:—

	Numbers withdrawn.
To enter employment	12
Left to finish their education in Europe	12
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	5
Withdrawal notified as for religious reasons	3
Suspended owing to unpaid fees	3
Withdrawn owing to straitened circumstances	6
Left without reason given	5
	46

An analysis of the attendance for the year and a comparative table of the figures for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 are given below as Tables A and B.

TABLE A.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
V	24	25	25	22	21	20	19	18	18	18	17
IV	29	31	29	29	28	27	27	25	25	26	26
III	31	31	27	23	23	24	24	22	22	22	22
II	14	14	18	19	19	19	19	19	20	21	21
I	13	13	17	23	23	23	23	21	21	22	22
Total	117	120	122	122	120	119	118	111	112	115	114

TABLE B.

	Total on Books.			Percentage Present.		
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
January	122	109	117	89	93	90.8
February	122	113	120	87	94	92
March	121	115	122	91	94.7	98
April	119	115	122	89	91.5	90.9
May	117	112	120	91	92	88.5
June	119	109	118	93	90.8	97.7
September	110	101	111	80	84.4	80.2
October	107	100	112	91.5	89.7	90
November	109	102	115	93	96.2	89.4
December	105	103	114	91	94.5	87.5

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

January	4
February	3
March	1
April	1
May	1
June	0
July	0
September	7
October	4
November	0
December	0
	21

TABLE D.

New pupils admitted :—

	1912	1913	1914
January	8	12	4
February	2	8	3
March	5	3	1
April	1	5	1
May	6	4	1
June	0	0	0
September	17	14	7
October	7	3	4
November	3	5	0
December	0	1	0
Total	49	55	21

The number of new boys admitted is shown in Table C, and these figures with the numbers for 1912 and 1913 are given in Table D. It should be noted that in 1912 and 1913 boys admitted to the Kindergarten and Lower School (under 8 years of age) are included in the table, and form a very large proportion of the totals, whereas in 1914 only boys above the Lower School and Kindergarten (that is, over 8 years of age, roughly) are included.

Health.—Several cases of Measles were reported during the year but on the whole the school was remarkably free from serious illness. The late summer and autumn attendance returns are low because many children are still away from Shanghai in these months, while the prevalence of a mild form of fever caused a large number of boys to be away during November and December. Cases of sickness notified as being of a more serious kind :—

	Fever.*		Measles.		Chicken-pox.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
January	1	1				
February						
March			2	4		
April			1	1		
May						
June			1	1	1	4
September						
October	1	1				
November	1	1				
December						
Total	3	3	4	6	1	4

* Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

Work.—The Revised School Syllabus has been issued in printed book form and the work of the School has closely followed what is laid down. Very good progress has been made, much advantage being afforded by the improved Science and Art accommodation. Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained from the Headmaster. A copy of the school Time-Table for all Forms, with an analysis shewing the time allowed to each subject, is given at the end of this Report.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct and discipline throughout the School are matters for congratulation. In a great measure this is due to the great interest taken by the Staff in all that affects the boys; particularly is this the case in connexion with recreation and games. I have dealt further with this matter in a later section of this Report. The general system of discipline remains unchanged and, for the information of parents of boys new to the school, it is reproduced in outline below:

For playground discipline the boys fall in by squad-commanders chosen from among the boys themselves. These commanders are held responsible for the punctuality, discipline, and general good behaviour and smartness of their respective squads, and take charge of them at the fall-in, before school, and after recess. They drill them and march them into school at the word of command from the master on duty. It is found that this system promotes a healthy spirit of responsibility and authority among the boys and is highly popular, for there are few things that a boy admires more than strict discipline. It is his nature to rebel against it but, given fair treatment, and no one is more unerring in his true judgment of what is just, a schoolboy is happier even after being punished for the breach of discipline than he can ever be where discipline is absent.

The system of punishment in force at the school is such as to bring every delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names are written, and which is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy on any day throughout the term by any master. At the end of each school day the boys in detention are sent by their form masters to the Detention Room where they are kept in for half-an-hour. Detention is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Children who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master concerned makes notes as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster, at the end of the afternoon, for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases among the boys the cane is used. Cases of corporal punishment are dealt with only by the Headmaster. Such cases are not frequent. The object of those in authority is to prevent breaches of discipline and of good behaviour, and, speaking generally, the prevailing sympathy between masters and their pupils is so close that the risk of offending a master is, with most of the boys, a greater deterrent from misconduct than is the fear of punishment. The mischievous boy is no longer regarded as necessarily a confirmed evil doer and morally bad, nor does a boy punished necessarily mean a boy disgraced; many of the most ingeniously mischievous boys afford the best material in the hands of a discerning and sympathetic master. Only refractory cases of laziness and vicious or dishonourable acts are dealt with by means of the cane and then only after a sufficient acquaintance with a boy's disposition and a full consideration of the probable effect of the extreme form of punishment. Once the need is established the punishment is inflicted with a full measure of severity. The incident is then closed and the boy starts again with a clean sheet.

Class Lists.—The marks gained from daily work, homework, and examinations, are carefully entered and totalled each week. Deductions are made for detention and unpunctuality, after which the pupils are classified, the lists being posted in class-rooms. From these lists monitors for the week are appointed.

Scholarships, Bursaries and Prizes.—Pupils of the Public School have entered for open competitive Scholarships and Bursaries and have met with pleasing success as is shewn below:—

The St. Andrew's Bursaries.—Two Bursaries, each of the maximum value of \$100, tenable for one year, open to children of Scottish parentage in Shanghai and awarded by the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai on the result of a competitive examination held by the Society in November. One Bursary is awarded to a boy and one to a girl, unless it is decided otherwise by the Committee of the Society. (Previous to 1904

these Bursaries were open to candidates from the Public School only. In that year the competition was thrown open to all Scottish children in Shanghai.)

Ferguson, J., awarded a Bursary, value Sixty Dollars.

MacLennan, D., " " " " Forty "

The Masonic Scholarships of Northern China.—Two Scholarships, each of the maximum value of One Hundred and Fifty Taels a year tenable for three years, open to the children of all Masons who are, or have been, members of Lodge or Chapters in Northern China. The Scholarships are offered by the Masonic Fraternity in Shanghai and are competed for at the University of Cambridge Local Examination held in December. They are awarded, after the receipt of a special report from the examiners, one to a boy and one to a girl, unless it is decided otherwise by the committee. Founded 1909.

Awarded to Sopher, T. M.

who passed Cambridge Junior, 3rd Class Honours.

Royal Society of St. George.—Prizes of the total maximum value of Fifty Dollars a year, open to the children of Englishmen who are, or were, in their lifetime, eligible for membership to the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George.

Prize for English Essay awarded to Smith, B. H.

"Engineering Society of China" Prizes.—One Prize value Fifty Dollars awarded on the recommendation of the Cambridge University Local Examination Syndicate to the candidate whose papers in Mathematical Subjects are judged to be the best among the Junior candidates of the year from Shanghai. The prize is open to all the candidates who sit for the Junior Stage of the Cambridge Local Examination in Shanghai. Founded 1912.

Prize of Fifty Dollars awarded to Levy, V. E.

who gained the Mark of Distinction in Mensuration and Surveying and passed in Algebra and Geometry in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination held in December 1913.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examination held in December 1913 were received in March and are as follows:—

Junior.—Honours, Third Class:

M. Sopher, T. M.

Pass: (under 16) Fuchsman, C.

Levi, A.

ms. Levy, V.

Nash, E. T.

Preliminary.—Honours, Third Class:

Davie, R.

Pass: (under 14) Cameron, W. G.

Ferguson, J. M.

Goldman, A. P.

al. Gonsalves, F.

Haimovitch, H.

Heal, F. W.

Johansson, G. A.

MacLennan, D. O.

Turner, J. H.

Pass: (between 14 and 16)

Ferris, A. E.

Meadows, A. V. G.

Moses, L.

Dos Remedios, A.

Total passed: 19

M. Winner of Masonic Scholarship of Northern China.

ms. Mark of Distinction in Mensuration and Surveying.

al, " " Algebra.

There were entered for the Examination held in December 1914 :—

Senior	5
Junior	5
Preliminary	15
Total	<u>25</u>

It is a pleasure to record that an Old Boy, Mr. Felix A. Joseph, who distinguished himself at the Public School by passing the Junior in 1905, and gained Honours in the Senior in 1906, has entered St. John's College, Cambridge, and taken a second class in Part I, Classics of the " Little Go " and a First Class in Mechanics and Trigonometry.

Athletics and Games.—All boys are members of the School Athletic Club and games are played every afternoon in which various members of the staff supervise, or play, or take active interest in some form. The boys are played in four broad classes for games : under 10, under 12, under 14 and 1st Eleven, representing ages under 10, 10-12, 12-14, and over 14 years of age. On one Saturday four Elevens played football against teams from other schools. The effect of this close association between boys and masters is clearly apparent in the indoor work of the School and the tone of the boys generally. The Annual Athletic Sports Meeting was held on May 1, 1914, when a highly successful function was brought to a close by the presentation of prizes by the wife of the Headmaster. The Members of the Committee were present and rendered assistance during the afternoon. A pleasant feature of this annual gathering is the interest shewn and the help given by Old Public School Boys.

The Cricket Season was one of the most successful for many years :—

	1st XI.	2nd XI.
The School played	7	4
Won	7	3
Lost	0	1

The Annual Match with the Holy Trinity Cathedral School, in which boys of approximately equal ages are chosen to play from each school, was a very close one, the opponents winning as shewn below :—

S. P. S. 92 runs. H. T. C. S. 99 runs.

The Football results up to Christmas are as follows :—

	1st XI.	Junior XI.
Played	8	10
Won	0	8
Lost	8	2
Drawn	0	0

The "under 12" team played 4 matches and lost one.

The "under 10" team played 4 and won 4.

Boxing is attracting much interest in the school and many boys are learning eagerly the fine points of the art. This robust and healthy exercise is receiving encouragement, and some very fair exhibitions of skill have already been given in the inter-form contests.

Boy Scouts.—Many Public School boys are Scouts, some in the Shanghai Boy Scouts and others in the Baden Powell Scouts ; the Baden Powell Scouts have now formed two Public School Patrols.

Library.—A grant from the Council of Tls. 200, to which Mr. Edward Ezra generously added a gift of One Hundred Dollars, has given the Library an excellent start. Books have been ordered in two lots : the first of which contains books of story and travel selected with regard to the periods of History taken in the School ; the second comprises books of a suitable kind to encourage boys to read. The object of the first lot of books is to give boys an opportunity of learning history by agreeable recreative reading as supplementary to the usual school work. The requirements of boys of all ages were duly considered when the order was made up.

General.—The New School has now been working for nine months and a great improvement in the boys is already noticeable, in work, in play, and in health and tone generally. The regular daily 25 minutes of physical exercise is proving of great benefit to them and, taken altogether, the condition of the school is a matter of the deepest satisfaction to the staff. Masters and boys attend school for practically the whole day, most of them taking their tiffin at the School, so that the conditions approximate as closely as possible to those of a boarding school. To close this Report, it is fitting that reference should be made to the excellent relations which exist between the pupils and their masters. This is a direct result of the devotion of the staff to their work and the example set by their high standard of loyalty. It should be known that much of the success of the pupils who bring credit to themselves, to their parents, and to the school, is due to the generous spirit of those masters who ungrudgingly give much of their own time and extra work for the good of their pupils.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

FORM I.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
New Testament	3	45
Old Testament	2	30
Reading	4	165
Grammar	2	80
Composition	3	120
Examination	1	40
History	2	85
Geography	2	80
Arithmetic	4	175
Arithmetic or French	2	80
Spelling or French	3	115
Poetry	2	90
Spelling and Dictation	3	115
Writing	2	75
Science	2	80
Drawing	2	85
Geometrical Drawing	1	40
Physical Drill	5	125
	45	1,625

FORM II.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
New Testament	3	45
Old Testament	2	30
Reading	3	120
Grammar	2	85
Composition	4	165
Examination	1	40
History	2	80
Geography	3	120
Arithmetic	4	170
Mental Arithmetic	1	40
Dictation	3	115
Writing	2	75
Science	2	80
French	3	125
Shorthand	1	40
Drawing	2	90
Geometrical Drawing	2	80
Physical Drill	5	125
	46	1,625

FORM III.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
St. Matthew	3	45
II Kings	2	30
Literature	2	85
Grammar	2	80
Composition	4	160
Poetry	1	35
History	2	70
Geography	3	120
Arithmetic	4	170
Algebra	2	80
Geometry	2	90
Chemistry	2	80
Physics	2	80
French	2	85
Shorthand	1	45
Model Drawing	1	40
Freehand Drawing	1	40
Dictation	2	80
Writing	1	40
Examination	1	40
Physical Drill	5	125
	45	1,625

FORM IV.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
St. Matthew	3	45
II Kings	2	30
Literature	2	85
History	2	75
Geography	3	120
Grammar	2	80
Composition	4	160
Dictation	1	45
Arithmetic	3	130
Algebra	3	125
Geometry	2	80
Geometry and Mensuration	1	40
Chemistry	2	80
Physics	2	80
French	2	85
Shorthand	1	35
Book-keeping	1	40
Geometrical Drawing	1	45
Model Drawing	1	40
Freehand Drawing	1	40
Examination	1	40
Physical Drill	5	125
	45	1,625

FORM V.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
St. Matthew or Samuel	3	45
II Kings	2	30
History or Shorthand	2	80
Geography	2	75
Merchant of Venice	2	90
Grammar	2	75
Composition	3	120
Arithmetic	2	85
Algebra	2	85
Geometry	2	90
Trigonometry	2	85
Mensuration or French	2	80
Mechanics	1	40
Chemistry	2	80
Physics	2	80
Physical Geography	2	80
Book-keeping	2	75
Freehand Drawing	2	75
Model Drawing	1	45
Examination	1	40
Geometrical Drawing	1	45
Physical Drill	5	125
	45	1,625

FORM VI.

Subject.	Number of Periods.	Number of Minutes.
St. Matthew or Samuel	3	45
II Kings	2	30
British History	2	80
Geography	2	75
Literature	2	80
Merchant of Venice	2	90
Composition	3	120
Arithmetic	2	85
Algebra	2	85
Geometry	2	90
Trigonometry	2	85
Applied Mathematics	2	80
Mensuration and Surveying	1	35
Physical Geography	2	75
Chemistry	3	125
Physics	2	80
Book-keeping	2	75
Freehand Drawing	1	40
Model Drawing	1	45
Memory Drawing	1	45
Examination	1	40
Physical Drill	5	125
	45	1,625

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

The great event of the year has been our beginning life as a separate institution. The departure of the boys set three rooms at liberty, the old Lecture Room is being used for tiffin, for needlework, for occasional classes: the old Lower School-room for all sorts of physical exercises, for singing, and for assembly. Room G, no longer a form-room, is used for occasional classes. Increased space has made it possible for us to approximate our ideals. The time-table has been rearranged, the lessons reduced from 45 to 40 minutes, thus giving twenty minutes daily for physical exercises. The Upper School is divided into three squads or "houses" for this period; one goes to the playground for organised games, the second to the large hall for drill or dancing, and the third takes singing in one of the class rooms. The result is an increase of physical and mental alertness, and of cheerfulness. Several minor alterations to the fabric have been carried out; thus the machinery works more easily.

The exhaust fans have justified their cost.

Numbers.—On April 20 the numbers were 157, on December 20, 165.

At the end of the Winter Term, five girls left having completed the course, one left from the Lower Fifth Form, and eight boys were transferred to the Boys' School.

Athletics.—The second Athletic Sports Meeting was held on October 10 in the compound of the Boys' School. The championship was divided between Louisa Morgan and Alda Remedios. Tennis was played enthusiastically in the playground during the summer. Basket ball was begun during the winter term.

The *health* of the children has been uniformly good, and comparatively unaffected by the usual infantile epidemics of measles, whooping cough and mumps.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examination held in December 1913 were received in March and are as follows.

Senior—

Pass :
(under 19) MacGregor, F.

Junior—

Pass :
(under 16) MacDonald, N.
Remedios, M. M.
Green, F.
dr. Ferguson, W.
Solomon, F.

(between 16 and 19)
rel. kn. Bojeson, M.
rel. kn. Cantorovitch, L.
Diercking, M.
Johannson, S. V.

Preliminary—Honours Second Class :—

Bojeson, Maggie
Pass :
(under 14) Sopher, R.
(between 14 and 16)
Sudka, K.
Remedios, A. C.
Swenson, E. C.
Arthur, N. C.

Total passed : 16

There were entered for examination in December 1914.

Senior	6
Junior	8
Preliminary	5
Total	19

dr. Mark of Distinction in Drawing
rel. kn. " " " " Religious Knowledge
J. PATTERSON,
Headmistress.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

Mr. W. R. Strickland resigned on leaving Shanghai in May, and the vacancy was not filled. The Committee remained otherwise without change during the year and now stands as follows :—

Rev. Dr. G. H. BONDFIELD, *Chairman.*
Mesdames BONDFIELD,
HODGES,
MERRIMAN,
WALKER,

Rev. C. J. F. SYMONS,
" A. J. WALKER,
Messrs. H. HANBURY,
" A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

Eleven meetings of the Committee have been held.

The following is the text of the new Trust Deed superseding that of April 8, 1890 :—

THIS INDENTURE made the second day of April, 1914, BETWEEN CECIL HANBURY of No. 5 Fenchurch Street in the City of London Esquire DANIEL HANBURY of the same address Esquire HORACE HANBURY of Shanghai in China Esquire and HILDA BEATRICE CURRIE wife of James Currie of No. 5 Fenchurch Street in the City of London Esquire of the one part and THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI (who with its successors is hereinafter referred to as the "Council") of the other part WHEREAS by an Indenture dated the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety and made between Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O. (then Thomas Hanbury Esquire) since deceased of the one part and the Council of the other part After reciting that the said Thomas Hanbury had conveyed to the Council the lot of land known and registered in the books for the registration of land kept at the British Consulate-General at Shanghai aforesaid as Lot number one thousand five hundred and twenty-six and containing 4 mow and 1 haou or thereabouts together with the buildings thereon to the intent that the same might be held by the Council from time to time upon the trust and for the purposes and subject to the provisions hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same And that the Council had agreed to accept the trusts and powers of the Indenture now in recital so far as the same were intended to be performed and exercised by the Council And that the said Thomas Hanbury had also contributed a certain sum towards the cost of the erection of new buildings on the said lot of land and various other persons had also subscribed moneys for the same purpose or otherwise for the benefit of the Institution hereinafter described as "The Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home" And that certain moneys which had been subscribed for the purpose of a Children's Home were intended to be applied (with the consent of the persons by whom the same had been contributed) towards the support and maintenance of the said Institution IT WAS DECLARED that the said land and the buildings thereon or the new buildings which it was intended to erect on the said land should be used for the purpose of a Day and Boarding School first for the education of Eurasian children both male and female in equal numbers as nearly as might be and secondly for the education of children other than Eurasians and that so far as funds would permit provision should be made for lodging boarding and clothing destitute children but that a fixed monthly charge should be made for any children admitted to the school either as Boarders or Day Scholars who should have relations or parents able or willing to pay AND by the Indenture now in recital certain rules regulations and provisions were made for the administration of the said Trust and the management of the said Institution by the Annual Subscribers to the funds of the said Institution and a General Committee to be appointed by such Annual Subscribers and the Council as therein provided AND WHEREAS by the hereinbefore recited Indenture it was further provided that the Annual Subscribers might in manner therein mentioned rescind amend alter or add to the provisions of the said Indenture including those relating to the objects of the said Institution provided such rescission amendment alteration or addition did not destroy or conflict with the original intention of an Educational Institution connected with and bearing the name of Thomas Hanbury but that no such rescission amendment alteration and addition should take effect or be of any validity unless it should have been approved by the Council AND it was further provided that if at any time thereafter the Council and also a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the Annual Subscribers present at a Special Meeting called to consider the matter should decide that it was expedient that the said Institution should be closed the trusts by the said Indenture declared concerning the said lot of land and the buildings thereon should cease and the said land and buildings should thenceforth form part of the estate of the said Thomas Hanbury AND WHEREAS the hereinbefore recited Indenture contains no power of sale of the said land and buildings AND WHEREAS the said Thomas Hanbury duly made and executed his Last Will dated the seventh day of June One thousand nine hundred and five whereby the said Testator appointed the said Cecil Hanbury and Daniel Hanbury executors thereof and after making certain specific devises and bequests not affecting the subject of these presents the said Testator gave and bequeathed the residue of his property of whatsoever description to his three sons Cecil Daniel and Horace and his daughter Hilda Beatrice to be equally divided amongst them share and share alike AND WHEREAS the said Thomas Hanbury died at La Mortola Ventimiglia in Italy on the ninth day of March One thousand nine hundred and seven without having altered or revoked his said Will save by a Codicil dated the twenty-second day of June One thousand nine hundred and six which did not affect his said Will as hereinbefore recited AND WHEREAS the said Will of the said Thomas Hanbury together with the said Codicil thereto was duly proved by the said Cecil Hanbury and Daniel Hanbury on the eighth day of July One thousand nine hundred and seven in the Principal Registry of His Britannic Majesty's High Court of Justice in England AND WHEREAS an Exemplification of the Probate of the said Will and Codicil was sealed on the thirteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and eight in His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea at Shanghai AND WHEREAS the said Cecil Hanbury Daniel Hanbury Horace Hanbury and Hilda Beatrice Currie nee Hanbury (hereafter referred to as "the Hanbury Devises" which expression shall where the context so requires or admits include their respective heirs executors administrators and assigns) have all attained the age of twenty-one years and are *sui juris* AND WHEREAS at a meeting of the General Committee of the said Institution held on the tenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and eleven it was

resolved to discontinue making appeals to the public for annual subscriptions towards the upkeep of the said Institution and to request the Council to be solely responsible for the cost of the said Institution and thus become the sole Annual Subscriber thereto AND WHEREAS the Council acceded to the request aforesaid subject to the sanction of the Ratepayers which was duly granted at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held at Shanghai on the twenty-first day of March One thousand nine hundred and twelve AND WHEREAS various gifts and bequests have from time to time been made to the said Institution and are now represented by the securities specified in the Schedule to these presents AND WHEREAS the Hanbury Devises have agreed to grant to the Council the power to sell the said land and buildings and to apply the proceeds thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned subject to the proviso hereinafter contained and in consideration of the covenant on the part of the Council hereinafter expressed AND WHEREAS the Council being now the sole Annual Subscriber to the said Institution as aforesaid desires in pursuance of the powers thus vested in it under and by virtue of the hereinbefore recited Indenture to rescind the provisions of the said Indenture and to substitute therefor the provisions hereinafter contained NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the covenant on the part of the Council hereinafter expressed the Hanbury Devises do hereby GRANT to the Council FULL AND FREE RIGHT power and liberty at any time hereafter to sell and dispose of in such manner and at such price as the Council shall in its absolute discretion think fit ALL that lot of land known and registered in the books for the registration of land kept at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General at Shanghai as British Consular Lot One thousand five hundred and twenty-six TOGETHER with the buildings erected thereon AND together with all rights easements and appurtenances held or enjoyed therewith or appurtenant thereto AND to apply the proceeds of sale thereof in or towards the purchase of a new site or new sites and the erection of buildings thereon for the purpose of carrying on the said Institution and in or towards the support and maintenance of the same PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Council shall perpetuate the name of Thomas Hanbury in the name of the said Institution AND SUBJECT also to the covenant on the part of the Council hereinafter expressed AND the Council in consideration of the premises doth hereby covenant with the Hanbury Devises that if the Council shall sell the said British Consular Lot One thousand five hundred and twenty-six and the buildings thereon in exercise of the power hereinbefore granted to the Council and shall cease to carry on the said Institution on any other site or sites in Shanghai or if the said Institution shall at any time hereafter be closed then and in such cases the Council shall forthwith pay to the Hanbury Devises the moneys received by the Council on the sale of the said lot of land being British Consular Lot One thousand five hundred and twenty-six and the buildings thereon AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that the Council in exercise of the powers now vested in it under and by virtue of the Indenture hereinbefore recited and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf doth hereby rescind the provisions of the Indenture hereinbefore recited and doth hereby agree and declare as follows:—

1.—The said lot of land known as British Consular Lot One thousand five hundred and twenty-six and the buildings thereon or such lot or lots of land as shall be purchased in lieu thereof and the buildings to be erected thereon and the capital and income of the securities specified in the Schedule hereto shall be used for the purpose of a Day and Boarding School or Day and Boarding Schools first for the education of Eurasian children both male and female in equal number as nearly as may be and secondly for the education of children other than Eurasian and the Council shall if it thinks fit separate the Boys' side from the Girls' side and substitute two distinct schools for Boys and Girls on separate sites. Such fees as the Council shall think fit shall be charged for all children admitted to the Institution either as Boarders or Day Scholars but the Council will make provision for lodging boarding and clothing twelve boys and twelve girls free and for lodging and boarding twelve boys and twelve girls at reduced fees.

2.—As regards admission to the Institution preference shall be given to Eurasian children. Any religious instruction given in the Institution shall be Protestant.

3.—The Council shall assume sole responsibility for and have full control over the Institution and its property and shall support and maintain the Institution out of the Public Funds.

4.—The name of Thomas Hanbury shall be perpetuated in the name of the Institution.

5.—The Council will delegate the actual management of the Institution to a Committee annually nominated by the Council which shall comprise not less than three ladies and three gentlemen.

6.—If any member of the Committee shall be absent from Shanghai for six consecutive calendar months or shall become unfit or incapable to act or shall send to the Chairman for the time being of the Council a written statement to the effect that he or she desires to resign he or she shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Committee. The Council shall have the right at any time without assigning any reason therefore to determine the appointment of any member of the Committee.

7.—The staff of the Institution shall be appointed by the Council and shall make their agreements with the Council in a manner similar to other employees in the Municipal Educational Department.

8.—The School or Schools shall in all other respects be run on the same lines as the existing Municipal Schools with such modifications as the Council shall deem proper.

9.—The Council shall be at liberty to rescind amend alter or add to the provisions of these presents including those relating to the objects of the Institution provided such rescission amendment alteration or addition does not destroy or conflict with the original intention of an Educational Institution connected with and bearing the name of Thomas Hanbury.

IN WITNESS Whereof the said parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above-written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE-REFERRED TO.

5 Chinese Government Loan "E" Bonds	Taels	1,250.00
Shanghai Municipal Council 6 per cent. Debentures		28,100.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Debentures		500.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Debentures		200.00
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Debentures		1,000.00
Country Club 6 per cent. Debentures		500.00
75 Shares Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.		7,250.00
10 Shares Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.		3,919.50
	Taels	42,719.50

CECIL HANBURY.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Cecil Hanbury in the presence of H. GRAY, Clerk, 5 Fenchurch Street E.C.,

DANIEL HANBURY.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Daniel Hanbury in the presence of KATH. A. HANBURY, Widow, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

HORACE HANBURY.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Horace Hanbury in the presence of KENNETH PARSONS, Solicitor, Shanghai.

HILDA BEATRICE CURRIE.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Hilda Beatrice Currie in the presence of KATH. A. HANBURY, Widow, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

The common seal of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai was hereunto affixed in the presence of
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The character and status of the School is equivalent to that of a Higher Elementary School in England. The syllabus in operation when the year 1913 ended provided for work up to and including that for the Cambridge Local Preliminary Examination and along these lines the time-table for 1914 was made out. Efforts have been consistently directed towards improving the ability of the scholars to express themselves clearly in correct English. The want of power in this respect is calculated to tell against good results in all tests except perhaps that of arithmetic, and this want at the beginning of the year was a marked feature of every class. One very powerful factor in retarding the successful teaching of English Composition was the existing organization which gave the whole of the Lower School to one mistress singlehanded. This fault was remedied early in February by the engagement of a trained certificated teacher who assumed charge of the infants. There still remained with both these divisions a number of boys whose age and intelligence demanded their promotion to older classes but whose deficiency in the English tongue kept them where the teaching was most elementary.

Towards the end of October the arrival of the second of the masters appointed in London provided an opportunity to re-organize the classes. The first division was then made up of boys from Forms VI and V; the second division from boys of Form IV. The third division is in two parts, one of which consists of all the boys who speak no English: its members have been withdrawn from forms both higher and lower. The disabilities of the Lower School have now disappeared. Some of the upper forms and all of the lower have been relieved of boys who were a drag on the general progress, and the classes throughout are more homogeneous than they have hitherto been. As soon as classroom space is available this class in elementary English will be taught separately.

TABLE OF NATIONALITIES.

American	11	Danish	1	Persian	1
Austrian	1	French	4	Russian	16
British	46	German	18	Spanish	1
Belgian	2	Greek	3	Swedish	1
Bengali	1	Japanese	3	Swiss	3
Bulgarian	1	Norwegian	2	Turkish	1
Chinese	5	Parsee	2	Eurasian unregistered	11

School Work.—The subjects taught have been Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Geometry, English Composition, Literature, Grammar, Etymology, Recitation, Geography, History, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Handwriting, Singing, Scripture and Drawing. The Infants have been taught clay modelling in addition to the ordinary subjects. The textbooks used are—Arithmetic (Loney), a small handbook with plenty of practical questions; Algebra (Baker and Bourne); a modern work with full treatment of graphs; Mensuration (Stevens); Geometry (Roberts); English Grammar (Nesfield); Geography (Gill and The Cambridge Junior); History (Ransome); Bookkeeping (Thornton); Shorthand (Pitman); Literature (various publications). The syllabus has not been entirely covered in all subjects but there has been steady conscientious work throughout and all boys except the newly formed class for English shew progress. The instruction for the greater part of the year has been given in all subjects to each class by the form teacher in charge, but with the advent of the masters who completed the establishment the handwriting was brought under one of the mistresses and the singing of the Upper School under one of the masters. There will now be uniformity in the teaching of these subjects. Singing has not until this year formed part of the school work so that the attainments of the children were limited very largely by the amount of music they had heard and practised outside. Some therefore were able to sing with accuracy from the beginning and some lacked all knowledge of the ordinary gamut. The results are elementary but they show systematic voice training and practice in reading and theory. Six songs have been learnt. Drawing is very weak everywhere. A set of standard models and copies was received when the stock was opened in September and a fair start has now been made in this subject, which is to have increased attention next year. Instruction and practice in shorthand has been continuous but only during the last part of the year has it been possible to subdivide into learners, intermediate and advanced students. The results in this subject are satisfactory. Book-keeping receives a full share of the time-table. The class has been provided with Cash Book, Ledger and Journal for exercises in this subject. The work submitted is neat and shows fair accuracy. The period of English History studied has been so divided that the top class in the school completes the subject up to 1603 at the end of this year. Features of National life, forms of government, causes and effects, social progress, the literature and arts of the periods have all been brought into due prominence and referred to current events and tendencies for comparison. The syllabus in geography has been arranged so that the beginner learns first the features of the locality of the school. The scope is gradually widened to China generally and in Form III to the continent of Asia. The British Empire and Europe have been taken by Form IV and Europe and America by Forms V and VI. In all classes of the Upper School physical geography, commerce and climate have been taught contemporaneously. The making of models is a matter of no difficulty as the sand pit is large enough to be used by a whole class. The Junior Geography published by the Cambridge University Press, now in use, gives special attention to natural regional features. The special attention which has been devoted to English subjects has already been referred to. Composition has received full share of the time-table. Exercises in the correction of mistakes have formed a prominent part of the work. The boarders have been encouraged to write letters home every week and all the letters so written which do not require excessive correction made are posted to the addressees. Scholars were invited to enter for the competition organized by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and fifty-four essays were written. Recitation has occupied some part of the time devoted to English. As a rule the boys of the Upper School showed fairly well in tests in Grammar and Analysis of Sentences. Etymology is still weak, but considerable interest has been awakened in this subject and the systematic use of a derivative dictionary is now a feature of the literature lesson. The mastery of the more common Latin and Greek roots was part of the senior work for the first half of the year. In Literature, Shakespeare's "Macbeth" easily proved the most interesting of all the studies in English. An edition of extracts from Scott's "Ivanhoe" was also available for the upper classes and was studied with some detail. Tennyson's "Revenge" was set for recitation and the subject matter drawn upon for composition. Browning's poems "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" and "How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix" and Kipling's "Ballad of East and West" gave examples of styles more modern. For mathematics the boys are always hungry. In Arithmetic the top form covered the whole of the subject, but there was some weakness apparent in the grasp of approximations and the metric calculations. In Algebra the greatest weakness was in graph work. A large portion of the time devoted to this subject went in consolidating a knowledge of the simpler problems by means of graphs. The class managed to work up to the progressions without difficulty. In Geometry the lack of a modern work dealing with the theoretical and practical together was much felt. In

practical solid geometry in two or more planes the class made appreciable progress. Mensuration was another enticing subject, the practical application of formulae appeals strongly to boys and there was no difficulty in getting work done satisfactorily here. A course of Mandarin has been given during the year. The class works well under a teacher who is absorbed in his subject and the boys evince an eagerness to learn. Both the spoken and the written language are studied. In Scripture the work of the Upper School was St. Mark and Joshua and Judges, in both of which the boys made good shewing. For memory work the portions learnt were St. Matthew V 1-12, Psalms XXIII, Exodus XX 1-17 Corinthians XIII 1-8, I St. John III 11-17.

Term examinations were held at Easter, Midsummer and at Christmas. The questions set at Midsummer were taken from the Junior and Intermediate stages (I and II) of those set for 1913 by The Royal Society of Arts.

The Arithmetic papers sent in were fairly creditable, but all the English papers exhibited a weakness in composition. The Shorthand showed good results. The Book-keeping proved the existence of gaps in the syllabus. This fault has been remedied and the last examination of the year gave much better results. Since Midsummer monthly examinations have been the rule. The re-organization already referred to came so late in the year that the results of the examination at Christmas are not to be relied upon to show the results of the year's work in the re-formed classes.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. The numbers fluctuated according to the following figures.

	Day Boys	Boarders	Total
January	69	49	118
February	69	50	119
March	72	48	120
April	75	49	124
May	75	47	122
June	71	47	118
July	0	24	24
August	0	24	24
September	69	52	121
October	72	56	128
November	72	62	134
December	71	63	134

Fees.—By the terms of the Trust under which the School was founded a small proportion of scholars are received free and a number at reduced fees. The figures for the past year are shewn below.

In certain cases the parents or guardians have paid a compounded fee; these cases have been shewn amongst the free boys since there are no further monthly receipts, but it would seem logical to put them preferably among the reduced fee pupils. Their number is probably four or five.

Withdrawals.—Boys who have left are shown as follows:—

3	reason unknown
11	to enter office
1	expelled
1	to Saint Francis Xavier's College
1	to Weihaiwei
2	to Public School
2	to private tuition
2	to Bedford

Of the last mentioned very good reports have been received.

The conduct and discipline have throughout been very good. The boys are responsive and intelligent. It is necessary only to explain to the children what is wanted to secure immediate compliance. This state of things is indicative of an excellent tone and as a result it is possible to select monitors who accept the responsibility who fulfil the duties and who are relied upon by their comrades. These monitors are appointed one to each dormitory. They have hitherto of necessity all been boarders since the hours at which the

monitor is most needed are those when the classes are not sitting. Besides these the athletic captains have an equally ready following. In no small measure is this loyalty due to the resident character of the school. The sympathetic influence of masters and matrons inculcates a confidence in the staff from the juniors upwards.

Routine.—The boys rise at 6.30 and breakfast at 7.30, tiffin is at noon. A slight tea is served at 4 and supper begins at 6. The hours of class work are 9 till 12 and 1.30 till 4. Preparation and homework occupy from 5.30 to 6 and again from 6.30 to bedtime. On Saturdays the boys are generally detailed for kit or personal matters in the mornings. The shoemaker, the tailor, the barber attend then. The afternoon is devoted to recreation. On Sundays the boys go to Church in the morning and to Sunday School in the afternoon. Prayers are said every morning.

A table of the boys' religions is given,

Protestant	97	Roman Catholic	3
Greek church	13	Hebrew	8
Confucian	7	Buddhist or Shinto	3
Mahomedan	1	Zoroastrian	2

Three boys have been baptized and one confirmed this year.

Leave.—Boys are granted leave if desired from Friday 4 p.m. till Monday 9 a.m. during the week-end which includes the first Sunday in the month. Applications for leave at other times are strongly discouraged because the granting of it interferes with the routine work which alone allows us to economize time and trouble and because it makes gaps in the class work.

Household matters.—As was foreshadowed in last year's report the number of beds was increased by taking additional premises in January. The number of boarders in September necessitated a further extension and another house was rented. So that there are in full use five dormitories of which three are in the main building. A resident matron has charge of each house, and each of the five dormitories is under the personal supervision of one of the staff. One matron is specially detailed as wardrobe mistress. The school tailor on the premises makes all necessary repairs to garments. All the catering is under the immediate personal care of the Matron. Sample menus are given :

Monday	Breakfast,	Porridge with milk and sugar ; bread and butter ; boiled egg ; tea. Extra milk for the little boys.
	Tiffin	Stewed beef ; potatoes ; cabbage ; carrots. Rice boiled (ad lib). Suet pudding and golden syrup.
	Tea	Bread and jam ; tea.
	Supper	Tea ; bread and butter and jam.
Friday	Breakfast	Porridge with milk and sugar ; bread and butter ; jam ; tea.
	Tiffin	Roast mutton, spinach, potatoes ; boiled rice, stewed bananas and custard.
	Tea	Bread and jam ; tea.
	Supper	Bread and butter ; boiled egg ; tea. Extra milk for smaller boys.

All day-boys who bring tiffin are provided with seats and cutlery in the Dining Room.

Ages of the boys.

Years.	Boarders.	Day boys.	Total.
5 to 8	14	8	22
8 „ 11	15	16	31
11 „ 14	19	25	44
14 „ 17	11	18	29
over 17	3	5	8

Health.—The school is under the care of the Council's Medical Officers who attend cases of sickness. All new arrivals are vaccinated. There have been two periods in the year when anxiety has been rife. During the demolition of the old native houses which made room for the new market many of the boys exhibited patches of a whitish nature at the back of the throat and showed slight feverishness, but there was no

serious case. The symptoms were probably due to the dust which was dispersed by the falling houses. After the work was completed we had no new case. The other occasion was in the summer when four of the smallest boys sickened and went into hospital with an obstinate form of fever which was diagnosed as typhoid. This occurred during an exhaustive examination of drains, and may have been merely a coincidence. There has been no case since. One boy was badly bitten by a dog. There were no serious after effects. One matron was off duty for 62 days. Preventive measures include the systematic inspection of the children and arrangements for their exercise in the open air. All food is prepared and served under conditions suggested in the pamphlet published by the Health Officer. A special bed is kept vacant as an observation ward. No healthy child is permitted to occupy the place of a patient until all risk of infection has been proved absent.

Sickness among scholars (boarders)

	Slight.	Serious.
January	6	0
February	4	0
March	5	0
April	12	0
May	1	0
June	3	5
July	0	5
August	0	0
September	1	0
October	1	0
November	2	0
December	0	0

Sickness amongst staff

	Days off duty.
Masters 3	9
Mistresses 2	3
Matrons 3	69

Pastimes.—Parents who have the onus of providing for the out-of-school hours of one or two healthy youngsters will appreciate the serious nature of the problem which presents itself to us where the family is all boys, where their residence is in town, where their ages vary from five to eighteen, where there is no playroom, and where the total number amounts to sixty-three. Every endeavour is made to permit of the boys being out in the open air as much as possible during hours of recreation and some definite object for them is desirable. In holiday times when the break is a short one, most of the boarders remain at school. On March 13, a series of lantern slides was exhibited to the boys by Mr. Aveyard. Mr. Graham Barrow gave a Shakespearian evening in February. During Easter week visits were paid to the Tramway Sheds, to the Dockyard, to the Waterworks and to a private garden. The visit to the Tramway Sheds was made on April 13. Eighty boys went. The General Manager who provided two trams to convey the children had prepared and distributed a printed account of the Company's Works and had arranged to have every machine in the shops running in order to illustrate the subject matter of the pamphlet. Mrs. McColl provided tea for the party.

On April 14, the school visited the Waterworks. The day following was spent at the Dockyard. The management placed at the disposal of the School two launches to convey the party to and fro. The machine shops, furnaces, and yards at work were all inspected under expert guidance. Mr. Prentice had ordered tea to be provided for the children. On Good Friday the resident scholars held an informal sports gathering at a private garden in the Siccawei Road by kind permission of Mr. Elias. The resident boarders spent six weeks of the summer vacation at Mokanshan while the buildings were repainted. The party left Shanghai on June 27, by houseboats and occupied a large house at Spring Farm. The ordinary school routine was carried out in the mornings. The afternoons and evenings were occupied in swimming, signalling and nature study. The weather was fine and hot. The great drawback was lack of water, as the season proved unusually dry and ultimately the drought compelled return to Shanghai on August 21.

Athletics.—Following the remarks already made in reference to providing occupation for the boys in out-of-school hours, it will be easily understood that organized games of all sorts occupy great prominence. Last season's football ended with the first team defeated in the final for the School Senior League. The cricket this summer began with energy but the summer holiday broke into arrangements too completely for the season to be called a success. A tennis court in the school playground somewhat less than full size has been used with great frequency and two tournaments amongst the scholars and staff have been held. On May 8, the School Sports were held in the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The introduction of open events made excitement intense. The 100, 220 and 440 yards, and high jump all came to the school but the Tug-o'-war went to the American School whose ten schoolboys aggregated 1,393 pounds. The Public School sports held on May 22, included five open events of which the 220 and 440 yards, relay, and the long jump were won by the Thomas Hanbury boys.

The boys have paid regular visits to the swimming bath during the autumn. Twenty boys can swim. Semaphore signalling was so successfully followed during the holiday on the hills that 15 boys passed the preliminary test. All classes receive instruction in physical exercises. Boxing has had a spasmodic vogue. There have been two tournaments in which boys of all weights have taken part.

Fire precautions.—Pilot lights burn on the main staircase all night. Hand pumps and chemical extinguishers have been placed on the landings. Fire drill is ordered without previous warning from time to time. Lessons on discipline under fire conditions have a place in the teaching routine.

Structural improvements.—The school is now lighted by electricity in place of gas. The number of washbasins in the dormitory lavatories has been doubled. A lavatory on the ground floor for both boarders and day boys is new. Three extra latrines and a larger urinal have been built. A small sandpit for the infants has somewhat relieved the pressure on the playground space. In the kitchen department the old wooden shelves have been replaced by concreteware and hygienic refuse bins have been provided. The old heating boiler has been removed; it was quite useless and its room, long needed, has been utilized by the household department. Refurnishing with new school desks was begun in April.

General.—Satisfactory work in all divisions has been largely hampered by inadequate classroom accommodation and want of stock rooms. The existing accommodation for teaching consists of two rooms each very conveniently capable of taking 50 boys. With these divided into four classes under two teachers the work would not be difficult nor burdensome provided that the ages of the boys were so nearly alike as to permit of it. But of necessity our 140 scholars are divided into eleven classes according to attainments. This will be more readily understood if reference is made to the late Headmaster's report where he says, the Chinese scholars who formed so large a proportion of the school have now gone. This fact bears immediately upon the standard of work so as to raise it perceptibly and rapidly. That the size and shape of the classrooms compel teachers to carry on their work side by side is another matter which calls so loudly for remedy that the provision of new school buildings has become more urgent and efforts are being made to push forward the erection of the Boys' Department on the Haskell Road site with all possible speed. Our playground space is notably inadequate now that the number of boarders has increased so appreciably and the ages of the boys vary so greatly. Big boys and little boys are unable to combine in games and the weaker literally go to the wall.

The year's work closed with a distribution of prizes won by scholars who had achieved distinction either in Form work or in special subjects. It is an evidence of the interest of the public in the School that gifts of various kinds for the boys have to be acknowledged on their behalf. The Shanghai Cricket Club must be thanked for sports gear, Capt. Gillespie for a football, J. A. Harvie, Esq., J. Ambrose, Esq., Mrs. D. C. Dick, and Mrs. Smith Alliston for various Christmas presents, the Old Boys and their friends for sports prizes, J. Llewellyn Jones, Esq., for a silver cup, Mrs. J. A. Urquhart for a special prize and pictures and the Rev. Dr. G. H. Bondfield for pictures.

Staff.—The staff have been occupied as follows:—

January to October

1st Division	Forms VI and VA	Headmaster
2nd Division	Forms VB and IV	1 Assistant master
3rd Division	Forms IIIA and B	1 Assistant master
Lower school	Forms IIA and B	1 Assistant mistress
	Forms I and infants	1 Assistant mistress
Household		2 Matrons

November and December

1st Division	Form VI and V	1 Assistant master
2nd Division	Forms IV _A and B	1 Assistant master
3rd Division	Forms III _A and B	1 Assistant master
Lower school	Forms II _A and B	1 Assistant mistress
	Form I and Infants	1 Assistant mistress
Household	Catering and Quarters	1 Matron
	Linen and Laundry	1 Matron
	Wardrobes	1 Matron

The numbers under each teacher were :—

I	Master	VI and V	24
II	"	IV	25
III	"	III _A III _B	34
IV	Mistress	II	
V	"	Infants	24

This makes the average for each teacher practically 27 in class.

Libraries.—The formation of a library for the boys was commenced at the beginning of the year. When the school reopened after Midsummer the library was re-stocked with seventy-six volumes published by Messrs. Dent & Co. in the Everyman series. Additions have been made from time to time since. On June 17, in response to a request from the School, 135 children's books in the Russian language were received on loan from H. E. the Consul-General for Russia. A teaching library is in course of collection. These libraries are all in constant use. The number of books issued September to December was over 700.

TABLE OF FEES PAID.—1914.

	Boarders	Day Boys	Total	Percentage
January				
Full fees	30	67	97	82.2
Reduced fee	5	1	6	5.1
Free	14	1	15	12.7
February				
Full fees	31	65	96	80.7
Reduced fee	5	3	8	6.7
Free	14	1	15	12.6
March				
Full fees	29	67	96	80.0
Reduced fee	5	3	8	6.7
Free	14	2	16	13.3
April				
Full fees	30	70	100	80.6
Reduced fee	5	3	8	6.4
Free	14	2	16	13.0
May				
Full fees	28	70	98	80.3
Reduced fee	5	3	8	6.6
Free	14	2	16	13.1
June				
Full fees	28	65	93	78.8
Reduced fee	5	4	9	7.6
Free	14	2	16	13.6
July and August				
Full fees	9	0	9	47.4
Reduced fee	0	0	0	0.
Free	10	0	10	52.6
September				
Full fees	33	66	99	81.8
Reduced fee	5	1	6	5.0
Free	14	2	16	13.2
October				
Full fees	37	69	106	82.8
Reduced fee	5	1	6	4.7
Free	14	2	16	12.5
November				
Full fees	44	64	108	80.6
Reduced fee	7	1	8	5.9
Free	15	3	18	13.5
December				
Full fees	44	64	108	80.6
Reduced fee	7	1	8	5.9
Free	15	3	18	13.5

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Health.—The School this year has suffered many disadvantages, which have greatly interfered with the usual school curriculum. In the early part of spring an epidemic of mumps broke out, the school is too congested to set apart a room for the isolation of infectious cases, therefore Dr. Marshall ordered us to close, consequently all day scholars were dismissed and school broke up. It is obvious this could have been avoided, if there were accommodation to isolate suspicious cases. When the building is converted into the Girls' School it will be the first thought to arrange that this need is supplied. With the exception of this outbreak the health of the scholars has been good.

Staff.—In May, the Kindergarten Mistress resigned on account of ill health, and we found ourselves in the trying position of having a class of 35 children vacant, it was a problem how to manage for the remainder of the term, our Staff was too small to spare a Mistress, but by putting two of the elder girls in charge and giving them occasional supervision, we tided over the difficulty without the children suffering serious inconvenience.

Attendance.—The number of Scholars on the Register this year is rather less than the previous year, averaging under 100 per month, the number of Boarders has not decreased and the attendance remains excellent. Under present conditions the school is limited to 40 boarders and 60 day scholars; these numbers it is hoped to increase when the separation of Girls and Boys takes place.

Work.—In spite of the many interruptions suffered during the year, the work throughout the School has been satisfactory. Three of the girls sat for the Junior Cambridge Examination, they have worked very steadily, and there is ground to hope of their success. I am glad to report that in the open competition held by the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best essay on the Horse, the 1st prize was awarded to Sheila Davey, one of the little girls in the third form. Special attention is paid to English Grammar, Composition, Dictation, Reading and Arithmetic, and it is satisfactory to know that progress has been made in these subjects. I am anxious that the Girls should obtain a good solid education; most of them have to depend entirely on their own energies for their future maintenance, and for this reason the school influence should be such that it fits them for doing exactly that particular work which nature especially intended for them.

Holidays.—Through the kindness of Mr. Stewart, Headmaster of the Boys' side, arrangements were made during the Easter Holidays for the girls in conjunction with the boys to visit the Tram Plant at Bubbling Well Road, the Waterworks at Yangtszepoo Road and the Docks at Pootung. They were much interested and enjoyed the afternoons spent in looking over these large industrial centres. Twenty-four girls spent their Summer Vacation at the School, Miss MacGregor Smith was engaged to assist in the charge of them, in addition to the supervision, the school at this time is in the hands of the workmen and there is very little rest or quietness in the building. The children are given more freedom, and every endeavour is made in order that the holidays shall be pleasant by arranging picnics and excursions. The children spent several pleasant evenings during the winter holidays. Mr. Harvie with his usual goodness gave them a Christmas tree; this has been his custom for many years, only those present at the distribution of toys can see with what pleasure and joy the gift is hailed. A friend sent \$20, with which suitable gifts were purchased to fit the Christmas Stockings. It has always been the Staff's endeavour to make Christmas a bright, happy time, and I think it may be said that it has been successful.

Applications.—Throughout the year numerous applications have been received from Chinese Girls, who desire to enter the School that they may study English, and it is with reluctance that admittance has been denied them. This eagerness to learn English points to the need of a school for them; it may be possible in the future to reserve a class room for their use and thus supply the need until such a time as they have their own school.

Prize-giving.—This year there was a deviation from the usual custom which made the Prize-giving a joint affair. Several members of the Committee were present, and Mrs. Bondfield kindly presented prizes to the successful scholars. The boys and girls gave a short programme of songs.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

Translation of letter from St. Joseph's Institution.

Shanghai, February 12, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the accounts of the Providence Orphanage, 28 Rue Montauban, and I take this occasion to thank you and the Members of Council, and the Members of the Committee of Education, for the assistance which they are kind enough to grant to us.

I venture also to request that you will be so good as to consider the extent to which the expenditure exceeds the revenue; and to beg for an increase, if possible, in the annual grant which is so kindly allotted.

The figures speak for themselves, and I have no need to base my request upon other reasons. Our expenses are very heavy.

Pray accept, dear Sir, with my best thanks, an expression of my deepest consideration.

M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

FRENCH ORPHANAGE, 28 Rue Montauban.

111 boarders entirely free of charge; 11 boarders paying on an average \$6 per month :—

RECEIPTS.

Grant (English Municipality)	\$1,340.00
" (French Municipality)	2,000.00
Fees received	1,056.00
Donation	1,200.00
Revenue of the work room	454.80
	<u>\$ 6,050.80</u>
Difference	14,764.20

EXPENSES

122 pupils at \$6 per month	\$8,784
Location (part)	5,578
Washing	2,928
Water	180
Fuel and light	520
Medicines	150
Outside teachers (part)	447
Servants (2)	276
Books and stationery	220
Shoes	420
House linen and clothes	506
Excursions as rewards	76
Annual prizes	130
Christmas tree	600
	<u>\$20,815</u>

Council Room, Shanghai, March 7, 1914.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 12, containing a statement of the accounts of the French Orphanage for the past year, and requesting an increase of the Council's annual grant of Tls. 1,000.

In reply I am directed to state that in view of the fact that St. Joseph's Institution is situated in the French Settlement, and is primarily of French origin and conducted under French auspices, the Council is of opinion that additional assistance out of public funds should fall rather upon the French than upon the Foreign Settlement. Under these circumstances, while recognising the good services which the Institution gives to the poorer section of the Community, the Council is unable to entertain the application which you make for an increase in the annual grant.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior, Société des Auxiliatrices.

St. Joseph's Institute, Shanghai, November 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Last year we had the honour of addressing the Council with a request for the increase of the annual grant for our orphanage, known as St. Joseph's Institution (Providence School), and the Council replied on March 7, 1914,

stating that our Institution was situated in the French Settlement, additional assistance out of the Public Funds should fall rather on the French than on the Foreign Settlement, and that, therefore, our application could not be entertained.

Under these circumstances we feel some diffidence in returning to the subject, in order to explain the facts, more fully on this occasion, and to renew our request in the confidence that a careful study of the grounds upon which it is based, will convince you and the Council, that we are not asking for anything but what is reasonable.

The following are the facts :—

Numbers of Children.

British	49
Other nationalities resident in the Foreign Settlement, chiefly English-speaking	52
Number of children from both Settlements in the year of our establishment, 1876	30

The figures of the above paragraph speak for themselves, and we submit, respectfully, that they show that the fact of our house being situated in the French Settlement is, under these circumstances, not so material as the Council may perhaps have thought.

Amount of Grants.—As to the 26 French children we are assisted annually by a Grant from the French Council of Tls. 1,500, which has been increased to its present figure on one occasion since the year 1876.

As to the 101 children from the Foreign Settlement we are assisted annually by a Grant from the Municipal Council of the Foreign Settlement North of the Yangkingang by a Grant of Tls. 1,000 : this was made in the year 1876, and has not been increased on a single occasion since.

It will thus be seen that (assuming that the whole of the 30 children in 1876 came from the Foreign Settlement) whereas the Municipal Council 38 years ago allowed \$33 per year per child, they now allow us \$10 per year per child. Meanwhile *expenditure* has, of course, become very much higher, and may be seen in detail by reference to our last statement of accounts which we sent to you in February.

Character of the Orphanage.—You remarked in your letter of March 7, that our Institution was primarily of French origin and conducted under French auspices. We do not think this statement gives quite a correct description of our position, as we have made it here : but even if it were so, we feel bound to point out that this furnishes no better ground for withholding assistance, than it did at the time of our establishment : the Council assisted us in a certain proportion then, and we think we can fairly ask for assistance in the same proportion now. But we would describe ourselves rather as primarily of *charitable* origin. For nearly forty years we have fed, clothed, and brought up the orphans of the Settlements without distinction of race or class. As an instance of what is meant, we must point out that our annual deficit (which for the year 1913 was \$10,000) is supplied by our paying Institute. Our mothers have also given their lives to the Institution solely out of charitable motives. Therefore we would ask that our origin be regarded as charitable and educative, and nothing else.

As to our orphanage being conducted under French auspices, though the point hardly affects the issue, we venture also to call this into question. Our English-speaking Mothers, who are British subjects, are in some cases known personally to the Members of the Council, and we would point with absolute confidence also, to the results of the work, as shown in the orphans whom we have brought up, and who are now in the world, in evidence of the fact that we have fitted them for life not merely among French people but in the International community. We have conducted the orphanage on the broadest possible lines, and we believe the Members of the Educational Committee have nothing but good to say of what we have striven to do. We have not hitherto obtruded our work on the Council, and would not describe it in this way if it were not now necessary to make the matter clear.

We trust that enough has been said to show that the orphanage has done very valuable and disinterested work for the Foreign Settlement, and is therefore entitled to the Council's kindest consideration. Without additional assistance and sympathetic practical co-operation, it is quite evident that in spite of our efforts, we cannot alone maintain this heavy burden.

It is to be added that the Police and Consulates have often sent us orphans to be brought up without any compensation.

In the circumstances, we respectfully request that the Council's Grant of Tls. 1,000, which we have patiently accepted without increase for 38 years, be raised for this year, and the future to Tls. 3,000, or to such other adequate amount as the Council may be good enough to decide.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior.

THE SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 22, 1914.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 13, requesting an increase of the Council's annual grant to the St. Joseph's Institution, known as the French Orphanage.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council has referred this application to the Permanent Educational Committee, which will give it attention when considering the Educational Grants for the year 1915.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior, Société des Auxiliatrices.

St. Joseph's Institute, Shanghai, November 23, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 22, with reference to our request for an augmentation of the annual grant to the Orphanage.

We should esteem it a great favour if a definite answer could be forwarded to us before the end of this year. We must consider and arrange our budget for 1915, but in the presence of the deficit of last year, as well as the uncertainty of a favourable reply from the Committee, we find this rather difficult.

In view of our patient waiting hitherto, we trust that the matter may be somewhat expedited, and that as a special case, we may be favoured with an early decision upon our petition.

With thanks in anticipation.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 18, 1914.

MADAM,—With reference to your letter of November 18 and the Council's reply of November 22, I am directed to inform you that at the recommendation of the Permanent Educational Committee the Council has approved your application for an increase of the grant to the St. Joseph's Institution to Tls. 3,000 per annum, and provision will be made accordingly in the Budget for the forthcoming year.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

M. DE STE. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior, Société des Auxiliatrices.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shanghai, February 9, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding you, herewith, the Report and Working Account of the Orphanage attached to the College, for the year 1914. The cost of board per orphan was slightly higher than in 1913 owing to the increased cost of living, due to the war, etc.

154 pupils attended the Orphanage, viz. :—

BOARDERS—

15 at an average pension of \$8 per month=	\$1,200	} Received \$759.00
40 entirely free		
10 " in the College		

DAY-SCHOLARS—

40 at \$2 per month	\$800	} Received \$630.00
19 at \$1 " " " " "	= \$190	
30 entirely free		

A greater number of boys received free education than in the previous year. As a necessary consequence the receipts were lower and a larger Debit Balance resulted.

We are extremely grateful to the Council for the great assistance they give us in the education of the poor, and will ask you to kindly express to the Members of the Municipal Council our deep gratitude for the help afforded in so worthy a cause.

Thanking you, also, for the interest and trouble taken by you on our behalf.

I have the honour to be, yours sincerely,
BROTHER NAZIANZE,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Fees :—

Boarders	\$ 759.00
Day Scholars	630.00
Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500	3,434.34
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
Debit balance	8,887.00
	<u>\$14,010.34</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 65 boys at \$8.50 per month for 10 months	\$5,525.00
Board of 28 boys at \$8.50 per month for 2 months (holidays)	476.00
Washing and mending	1,123.25
New clothes	626.75
Games	35.00
Medical attendance	100.00
Medicines	52.00
Stationery and books supplied	250.00
Fuel, light and water	320.00
Taxes (part)	79.12
Shoes and boots supplied	450.00
Repairs to premises and playground	319.22
Servants' wages	162.00
Salaries of 5 masters at a nominal rate of \$75 per month	4,500.00
	<u>\$14,010.34</u>

BROTHER NAZIANZE,

Director.

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Shanghai, February 9, 1915.

SIR,—Kindly allow us to enclose herewith the Financial Statement of our Institution for the year 1914 and to confidently rely on the benevolence of the Committee for the continuance of the Grant we have been favoured with during the last few years.

We beg you, Sir, to accept the expression of our sincere gratitude towards the Committee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MARIE DE ST. SIMON,

Superior.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Grant Tls. 1,500.00	\$2,061.27
School fees, day-scholars	1,826.10
	<u>\$3,887.37</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries to teachers	\$9,326.00
Salaries to extra teachers	833.45
Food, boarders	1,440.00
Food, half boarders	2,016.00
Washing	240.00
Water	80.00
Lighting	102.00
Fuel	440.60
Repairing of buildings	991.15
Infirmary	58.00
Clothing and shoes	804.00
Books and stationery	95.85
Servants	496.00
	<u>\$16,923.05</u>

10 boarders	} Gratis.
42 half boarders	
149 day-scholars	
93 day-scholars at very reduced fees.	

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In the terms of the correspondence as set forth on page 116B of the Report for last year, one of the conditions of the offer of Mr. Chicheh Nieh, the donor of the site for the new school for boys in the Eastern District was that his own nominee should serve on the Committee of management. At the request of the members, Mr. Chicheh Nieh consented to fulfil this condition himself in person. In July he was accordingly invited and consented to serve as an additional member of the Committee.

The membership remained otherwise as in 1913, and now stands as follows :—

Rev. A. J. Walker, *Chairman*.

Messrs. Chicheh Nieh.

Chun Bing-him.

O. R. Coales.

E. I. Ezra, *Member of Council*.

Shen Tun-ho.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held. The points of chief importance which were discussed related to the new school for the Eastern District, in connexion with which two decisions of note were recorded :—

Name.—In deference to the wish expressed by Mr. Chicheh Nieh the title Nieh Chi-kuei Public School for Chinese (義中聖華童公學) was adopted for the new institution in commemoration of the donor's father, Governor Nieh Chi-kuei.

Building Plans.—The most satisfactory basis for decision as to the size and character of the new institution was furnished by adopting the general plan of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese as a model, with two modifications of note. The Assembly Hall will be upon the ground instead of upon the third floor : a one-story hall will accordingly be situated in that part of the structure, which in the Ellis Kadoorie School is devoted to the Visitors' Hall and offices for the Staff, but with little increase in the dimensions of the whole structure, the space occupied on each floor remaining the same. As the school will face south-east, the dimensions of the class-rooms will, without disadvantage, be increased by the omission of verandas.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The school year which is made up of two terms began on February 10, 1914, and the first (summer) Term lasted until July 15. The winter Term commenced on September 7, and ended on February 6, 1915. The fees for each term are paid during the week preceding the commencement, and in the case of each opening day the maximum number of pupils, viz., 400, had paid fees and many would-be scholars had to be declined.

Attendance.—There has been practically no illness of a serious nature among the pupils and the average daily attendance has in consequence been remarkably high, exceeding 98 per cent. on some days.

Work.—The depletion of the staff of English masters caused by the War naturally had an effect upon the amount and quality of the work done in the English Department, but those that were on the scene made praiseworthy efforts to cope with the extra responsibility, and from November, when the staff was again at its full strength, to the end of the School year, special pains were taken notably in the teaching of English Literature and Composition to regain lost ground. The average Chinese pupil lacks to a lamentable extent the ability or desire to tap the fountains of knowledge by himself. The majority need to be led, and if leaders are missing the pupil metaphorically sits down and awaits the return of the old or the arrival of a new leader. Slowly and by painful degrees this state of mental infancy is being changed, but there are unmistakable signs that it will take many decades to overcome effectively the paralysing effects of centuries of the old system of learning, a system that has often been called intellectual infanticide. The Chinese need inductive methods in education ; they need to be taught to find out knowledge by themselves.

The final examinations held in January, 1915, were by no means discouraging. Especially in the Preparatory School of the English Department, and most notably in Classes 2 and 5, much progress had been made during the last three months of the year. The mathematical papers throughout the School were, generally speaking, excellent.

The staff of the Chinese Department was at full strength throughout the year, and there is evidence that the work in this Department is of a high order. The report of the Examiner in Chinese appointed by

the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate for 1918 is as follows :—"The standard reached by the candidates was uniformly good, and in one case excellent. Weakness was chiefly noticeable in translation from English into Chinese."

In this Department special efforts are in progress to make the study of the official spoken language of China (Mandarin) more effective. The mumbling and indistinctness of Chinese speech which is a common feature to-day is regarded with a feeling akin to shame by the most enlightened scholars, and schools should take the lead in insisting on the proper enunciation of the language. It is surely a mistaken policy to teach Chinese to pronounce a foreign tongue correctly and at the same time pay no attention to the pronunciation of the native tongue.

Boys' Library.—The Librarian reports as follows :—During the Summer Term the number of books loaned out was only three short of a thousand. A number of magazines were also read. After the summer vacation it was impossible for some time to reopen the Library. During the winter, however, the books have been in great demand, and the periodicals containing war pictures have proved of great interest. It is hoped that provision may be made for two weeklies such as the *Graphic* and the *Sphere*. The increase in the number of volumes now necessitates a complete re-classification whereby books suitable for boys in the lower forms may be separated from those used by the upper forms. The Reference section will be added to, and a shelf set aside for volumes relating to Scoutcraft for those boys of the School who are also members of the 1st Shanghai Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—At the examinations held in December, 1913, the following results were obtained :—

Senior Examination :—Chou Ta-lun 周大倫, Third Class Honours, with Distinction in Chinese ;

Tu Gee-chun 屠其均, passed (under nineteen years) ;

Zia Yuen-ding 謝雲亭, passed (under nineteen years) ; excused the second part of the Previous Examination ;

Junior Examination :—Chang Shing-hai 張鑫海, passed with Distinction in Geography and Drawing ;

Chang Yoh-wen 張學文, passed with Distinction in Drawing.

At the examinations held in December, 1914, five Senior and three Junior candidates entered.

The Senior candidates take Chinese Language and Literature in lieu of Greek, and the report of the Examiner appointed by the University is given under the section headed *Work*. At present the Public School for Chinese is the only school that takes advantage of the arrangement whereby Chinese may be substituted for Greek. One of the above candidates who has proceeded to Hongkong University was excused the entrance examination there.

Old Boys.—As the School has now been in existence for more than ten years, it is of interest to learn what has become of some of the two thousand pupils who have come under its influence. Comparatively few have stayed long enough to complete the entire course of study, but of these the following is a record : one old pupil is on the staff of a well-known Shanghai weekly ; a second has recently graduated from Michigan University, where incidentally he took the second prize in an oratorical contest open to the whole University, and was on the editorial staff of the newspaper published daily by the University. A third "old boy" is a mining engineer ; two others are electrical engineers ; three are holding responsible positions in local Insurance offices ; one is an assistant master in his old school ; one has entered the service of the Chinese Customs ; one is in the Customs College in Peking, and one is taking the Arts Course at Hongkong University.

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Enrolment.—It was not possible to have such an advance in numbers during the past year as was recorded the previous year. But the increase from 342 to 382 must be regarded as very satisfactory. Had conditions been different at the reopening in September, there was every likelihood that the limit of 400 would have been reached ; and it is hoped that, when the school reopens after the Chinese New Year, it will have its full complement. Up to the present, enrolment has, every term, been slow, with the result that

work at the beginning of each term has been unsatisfactory; and it is possible that this handicap will be felt for some time to come. Conditions in this respect were, however, much better last year than during the two preceding years: but they will not be entirely satisfactory until all enrolments are effected before the opening day of each term as, only then, can a good start be made.

Classification.—Closely allied to the subject of enrolment is that of classification. When numbers increase from 156 to 382 in two years, it is quite apparent that classification becomes a matter of considerable difficulty. That difficulty has been felt and will continue to be felt until the percentage of pupils who are new decreases very substantially. Already the decrease is very marked. In the Spring Term of 1913, 61.5 per cent. of the pupils were new: in the corresponding term of 1914 the percentage was 36.6. In the Winter Term of 1913, 33.9 per cent. were new pupils; whereas in the Winter Term of 1914 the percentage had fallen to 26.5. It is apparent therefore that conditions are improving and, with the improvement, classification will become easier and altogether more satisfactory. But conditions will not be thoroughly satisfactory, from a classification point of view, until, each term, not more than 7 per cent. of the pupils are new. When that ideal stage is reached, attention to age of admission will become possible, and, when that is on a satisfactory basis, the educational standard ought to rise very considerably.

Attendance.—An average monthly attendance of 93.26 per cent. is not a bad average, but it is not quite so good as that of the previous year when it was 93.89 per cent. But during July the attendance fell off very considerably. The weather at the end of June and during the whole of July was exceptionally hot, and, from the beginning of July till the school closed for the summer holidays, many boys had to be sent home on account of being sick in school. The best month was February when the attendance averaged 96.7 per cent. For the months of March, April, May, June and September the average was over 95 per cent. As invariably happens, the attendance, with the approach of the Chinese New Year and of the summer holidays, fell off very markedly. The average for January was 87.7 per cent. and for July 83.36 per cent. The best attendance during the year was 364, an attendance that was reached when the number on roll was 374. It is expected that, when there are more applicants for admission than there are vacancies to be filled, the percentage of attendance will improve, as it will then be possible to make and enforce regulations that, at present, it would be inadvisable to issue.

Work, English.—The progress throughout the school was steady. The system of division introduced the previous year was continued and worked well. With the strengthening of the Foreign staff the standard is rising gradually, but, until the average age of the pupils is lowered very considerably, the results of the work cannot possibly be commensurate with the efforts of the staff. It is not that boys who are old do not work well; but in many cases they are building on poor foundations: and parents make such inroads on their time for the transaction of family business that, in many cases, their attendance is unsatisfactory, and the quality of their work inevitably suffers.

No branch of study is neglected, but, on account of the fact that a boy spends only half his time at English subjects, progress is necessarily slow. As usual a great deal of attention was paid to English in all its branches, and good work was done. Algebra and geometry received much more attention than in former years and during the coming year it is probable that the whole of the upper school will be at work on these subjects. The drawing throughout the school improved greatly. The boys began to grasp the principles of perspective with the result that a great advance was made in model drawing. The freehand drawing too was certainly much better. With the arrival of apparatus very good work was done in chemistry as the subject was full of interest to the boys. There was regular practice in vocal music during the year and the advance made was very gratifying. When the weather was favourable there was weekly instruction in drill.

Chinese.—Good progress was made in the study of Chinese literature and all received instruction in the history and geography of China.

Throughout the school, composition and letter-writing were given great attention, and the most advanced pupils began to study poetry. Two new features were introduced. Some apparatus was obtained for demonstration in physics and the senior class had instruction in this subject. Next year more classes will have physics taught them. Towards the end of the year the study of Mandarin was introduced.

Speech Day.—Thursday, July 16, was Speech Day. Mr. L. H. Turner, in the absence, through sickness, of the head master, was in charge of the School.

The function was carried through with marked success. The Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, was in the chair. Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and Taoyin, and Mr. E. I. Ezra, the Council's representative on the Committee, were present. Mr. Ezra and Mr. Yang Tcheng spoke to the boys and were listened to with interest and appreciation. The prizes awarded for good work done in English were distributed by Mr. Pearce, and those awarded for good work done in Chinese by Mr. Yang Tcheng.

Athletics.—All through the year the boys had a fine playground to play in, and there was no lack of exercise. Football was the favourite game, and a league in two divisions was organized in connexion with the school. The boys played with great zest and the quality of their play improved. The Annual Sports were held in the playground on Saturday, November 7, and were a great success. In the two inter-school competitions the boys of the Public School for Chinese were successful in one event, and the boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School in the other.

Visitors.—The only visitors during the year, apart from the many who came as guests on Speech Day, were the Rev. A. J. Walker and Mr. Ellis Kadoorie. Mr. Kadoorie maintains a warm interest in the school which he founded, and never fails to visit it when he comes to Shanghai.

Play Shed.—Towards the end of the year the erection of a shed was begun and it will be ready for use when the school reopens after the Chinese New Year.

ROBERT G. DOWIE,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mr. W. C. P. Anstin and Mr. H. S. Oppe resigned their seats on this Committee in December, the former owing to his continued absence from Shanghai and the latter owing to his departure. Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D., and Mr. A. S. Wilson consented to fill the vacancies and the membership now stands as follows :—

Rev. C. E. Darwent, *Chairman*,
" D. MacGillivray, D.D.
Mr. A. S. Wilson

Meetings of the Committee were held on April 23 and June 23 and attention has chiefly been engaged in the careful selection and periodical purchase of additional books. The following notice was issued for the information of the Public :—

The Library, situated at the northwest corner of the Town Hall is open to the Public without charge as a Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. To Subscribers for the exchange of books from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The subscription is as follows :—

\$16 per year
9 " half-year
5 " quarter
2 " month

Subscribers are entitled to the loan of four books at a time and in addition certain magazines are provided for circulation, of which one at a time is allowed to each subscriber.

The Library contains about 12,650 volumes, of which some 6,400 are devoted to Fiction; 2,250 to Travel and History; 1,470 to Biography and the rest to Scientific and General subjects. Additions to these are constantly made.

Residents desirous of subscribing should communicate with the Librarian at the Town Hall.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE. .

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1897 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1914.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 per mensem	90.00	
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		390.00
Subscription for Observatory, Semaphore, and Meridian Ball.		202.00
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employe in charge, Tls. 215 per mensem	2,580.00	
Difference in exchange below 3 francs	50.84	
Chinese Staff	1,001.00	2,630.84
New Year bonuses	39.75	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		1,040.75
Making flags, tailor's wages	51.56	
Pliant cable, bunting, halyards, etc.	216.78	
Minor expenses	45.12	
Repairs to Meridian Ball	139.00	
Painting the signal mast and ladder	54.45	
Office requisites	39.01	
Locomotion for despatch of telegrams	78.46	
Heating	27.75	
Maintenance of premises, modifications and miscellaneous work	484.00	
Purchase and upkeep of furniture, etc.	135.00	
		1,271.13
Electric Lighting		139.12
Upkeep of electric apparatus		42.86
Water meter		4.16
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		<u>Tls. 5,720.86</u>

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council, Tls. 2,860.43.

J. DANTIN,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

WAR SERVICE.—

Upon the outbreak of the War in Europe, certain members of the staff who were liable for military service, were required by their respective Governments to join the colours and special leave of absence was therefore granted to the following :—

Police Force.—Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent.

Health Department.—F. Ehrenfeld and P. Veit, Assistant Inspectors.

Electricity Department.—C. A. Peake, Clerical Assistant and A. Murphy, Collector.

Public Band.—H. Millies, Assistant Conductor, P. Engel, M. Gareis, B. Klæber, J. Morscher, A. Plemenik and J. Profener, Musicians.

Finance Department.—J. T. Ford, Assistant Treasurer.

The following have returned :—A. Plemenik on September 2, F. Ehrenfeld and P. Veit on September 29, and J. Morscher on October 2.

Owing to the number of men volunteering for the War, the following general order was issued on October 9 :—

*Order No. 3797 :—Voluntary War Service :—*As regards British employes who may desire to volunteer for war service, the Council will take no active steps to prevent them. Their names will be temporarily struck out of the Staff List. They will be re-instated in their posts if they rejoin the Service within six months of the termination of the War. The sums standing at their credit in the Superannuation Fund will remain at interest pending their return, or be issued under Rule 7. The London Agents will advance the cost of return passages on re-engagement.

The following have availed themselves of the provisions of this arrangement :—

Volunteer Corps.—Mr. E. C. Fry, Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster.

Police Force.—Mr. K. M. Bourne, Cadet. Sergeants A. J. P. Coghlan, E. R. Engley, E. L. Gladwish, A. F. Grimble, W. W. Kay, D. McInnes, M. O'Regan and J. Ross. Acting Sergeants C. E. Beale, G. W. Bradish and E. E. Pilbeam. Constables N. J. Bournes, C. Burnie, E. A. Eva, E. Fearn, J. F. Gabbutt, T. Howarth, J. W. Litt, J. F. Lovell, R. A. Orr, C. G. Phillips, W. J. Russell, A. A. V. Scudamore, F. C. Stubbings and R. W. Tear. Probationary Constable A. M. Cameron. Warders A. H. Chamberlain, F. Reuter and J. Reynolds.

Health Department.—Mr. A. J. Castle, Assistant Inspector.

Public Works Department.—Messrs. H. E. Pollard and M. H. Shorto, 2nd Assistant Engineers; A. F. Gimson, Surveying Assistant; T. R. Evans, Junior Clerk; A. T. Gray and A. Scougall, District Inspectors; and F. O. R. Turner, Assistant District Inspector.

Electricity Department.—Messrs. C. J. Smith and R. B. Roach, Clerical Assistants, and Mr. W. B. Betts, Assistant Mains Engineer.

Finance Department.—Mr. C. Wilson, Junior Clerk.

Secretariat.—Mr. A. G. Nugent, Assistant.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—

In January the Military Authorities in Hongkong notified the Council of the receipt of a letter from the War Office, No. 083/4737 (M.S. 3), on the subject of the grant of local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major Bray while acting as Commandant :—

War Office, London, S.W., December 15, 1913.

SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 3240 "G" and enclosure, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the grant of the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major R. N. Bray, West Riding Regiment, while employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been approved, and the necessary notification will appear in the London Gazette.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. M. NORIE,

Colonel, Assistant Military Secretary.

The GENERAL OFFICER,
Commanding the Troops, South China, Hongkong.

Mr. E. C. Fry whose service as Sergeant Major terminated in October 1913, was re-engaged in August as Quartermaster, and received the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The period of service for which Sergeant-Major C. H. Wilkins (Royal Field Artillery) was lent by the War Office expired on October 29, whereafter Quartermaster-Sergeant J. R. Taylor (West Yorkshire Regiment) was promoted to be Sergeant-Major, and Staff-Sergeant S. Rabone (Manchester Regiment) became Quartermaster-Sergeant.

POLICE.

Mr. K. J. McEuen, Captain Superintendent, was absent on leave from June 2 to November 16 and during his absence the duties of his post were performed by Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent. The latter proceeded on war service in October and until return of Mr. McEuen, the charge of the Force devolved upon Captain E. I. M. Barrett. Mr. M. O. Springfield was promoted to be Assistant Superintendent in December. Mr. E. C. Creasy, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, left Shanghai for Europe in September, and the two Cadet Officers appointed last year, Messrs. K. M. Bourne and F. L. Wainwright arrived to take up their duties in July. Mr. Bourne subsequently proceeded on war service in October.

Leave was granted to Inspector Kinipple and to 2 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Sergeants and 2 Acting Sergeants. On January 1, Inspector Wilson, for many years Inspector in charge of Louza Station, was promoted to be Chief Inspector. Inspector S. Chilver was permitted to transfer to the Tax Office, and Sub-Inspectors Fitzgibbon, O'Toole and Vaughan were promoted to the rank of Inspector, while four Sergeants, J. Dee, C. Mills, W. Brewster and J. Cruickshank became Sub-Inspectors. The promotions from the ranks to Sergeant and Acting Sergeant numbered 24.

The service of 19 men terminated for various reasons. The number of recruits was 37 of whom one was engaged locally. In the Gaol Staff Warder Blyton was granted home leave and the strength was increased by one additional Warder, J. Reynolds.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The services of Assistant Inspectors R. C. Courtenay, E. van der Linde and A. Wagstaff were terminated. A. J. Castle, A. Hardiman and R. Neale received appointments in this rank, the service of the last named being terminated after three months' service, while N. C. Andersen and I. Gires were temporarily engaged as Sanitary Overseers. Leave was granted during the year to Mr. E. O. Wilson, Assistant, and to Assistant Inspector W. R. O. W. Melville.

Considerable changes have taken place in the staff of Nurses, the services of 11 having been terminated while 17 were engaged. Miss C. Hutton, was granted six months' leave on April 6. Among Probationers, Mrs. F. Isaac completed her period of training and Miss I. Szigetvary received an appointment.

As noted in the Report for last year Miss Summerskill, Matron of the Victoria Nursing Home was granted nine months' leave on December 16, 1913, and during her absence the duties of Matron were conducted by Miss K. Wilkerson. The latter's service terminated on October 1 and Mrs. J. Cromarty was engaged *ad interim* to act as Matron for a period of some two months until the return of Miss Summerskill.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Leave was granted during the year to Messrs. C. Harpur, Deputy Engineer, C. Luthy, Engineering Assistant, R. C. Young, Architectural Assistant, and to three Surveying Assistants, Messrs. F. P. Bartley, A. J. Clements and G. H. Rendall, the first named for two months only on urgent private affairs. The service of Mr. L. H. W. Crockwell, 2nd Assistant Engineer, terminated upon expiry of his agreement, and eight Surveying Assistants have been engaged. In the Clerical Staff, W. Harvey replaced A. Hubbard whose service terminated on September 30, and W. de Rijke received an appointment as Junior Clerk.

The service of Parkkeeper Coulter terminated on December 31, L. Spiegler was re-engaged as Clerk-of-Works, Assistant Inspector Field was detailed for service at the Quarry, *vice* Assistant Inspector Ward, transferred to the Electricity Department. Assistant Inspector Crouch was invalided, and six new Assistant Inspectors were engaged of which two were subsequently dismissed. Leave was granted in March to District Inspector Bidgood and to W. J. Roberts, Custodian of the Town Hall, and during the absence of the last named, the duties of Custodian were performed by Clerk-of-Works Eitter.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

With the continued expansion of this Department's activities, the number of the staff increases. The service of two Shift Engineers terminated and one was promoted to be Assistant Power Engineer, existing vacancies being filled by the engagement of J. J. Brooks, C. W. Glover, T. D. Sherritt and J. Stoddart. Mr. W. B. Betts was engaged in July as Mains Assistant, S. H. Gould was engaged as Mains foreman while C. Ward, transferred from the Public Works Department, became Meter Tester.

In the Clerical Staff, six months' leave was granted to Mr. W. J. C. Budd, Chief Clerk, on December 29, and to Mr. W. S. Clay, Assistant, on June 1. The following were engaged as Assistants :—E. Burrows, J. F. Caie, D. J. Donne, A. Habecost, C. A. Peake, C. J. Smith and J. A. Smallbones, and the service of J. S. Agassiz and W. H. Bentley, Junior Clerks, terminated. Collectors A. Murphy and Wagstaff were granted home leave during the year, Collector Wilson left the service on April 22, and H. G. Reed replaced P. C. Mortimer as Assistant Storekeeper.

PUBLIC BAND.—

The European Staff of the Band was reduced by the absence of seven of the musicians on military service, and advantage was taken of an opportunity which presented to secure locally two European Musicians, L. Cattapan and F. Petrè, while efforts are being made to strengthen further this section of the personnel. Among the Manilamen, three musicians were invalided home, and three others were engaged.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—

Public School.—The service of Mr. G. E. Fletcher, Assistant Master, terminated and steps are being taken for the engagement of his successor. Mr. M. M. Skinner was temporarily engaged on October 20. Mr. Hore was transferred from the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese to fill the post vacated last year by Mr. A. J. Stewart. Miss J. Patterson was appointed Headmistress of the Girls' Side, Miss L. Goodfellow and Miss P. M. Simon left, and vacancies were filled by the engagement of Miss M. Dunne, Miss W. Martin, Mrs. Newcomb and Miss D. Ware.

Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.—On the Boys' Side Mr. W. H. Semmens left at the expiry of his agreement, Messrs. W. D. Anderson and W. Ferguson were engaged as Assistant Masters and Miss L. S. Ward as Assistant Mistress. Mrs. F. Phillips, who was engaged in September as Assistant Mistress became temporary Matron in October. On the Girls' Side the service of Miss Glover terminated on her marriage and Miss Putnam was invalided and three Assistant Mistresses were engaged.

Public School for Chinese.—Mr. H. E. Jones received an appointment *vice* Mr. L. H. Turner transferred to the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—Mr. S. Hore transferred to the Public School on March 9, Mr. J. Wood was permitted to resign on August 31, and these vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr. A. F. T. Holland and the transfer of Mr. L. H. Turner, from the Public School for Chinese, while an additional Assistant Master, Mr. F. C. Millington, has been engaged in England and is due shortly to arrive.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—

Leave was granted during the year to Messrs. G. H. Charlton, A. W. Macphail and H. E. Middleton Assistants, to the first named under medical certificate. The service of Mr. Middleton terminated on October 15.

SECRETARIAT.—

An additional Assistant, Mr. R. F. Barff, and a Junior Assistant, Mr. N. M. Harloe, received appointments, while Miss C. Allan and Miss K. Flood, Typists and Stenographers, succeeded Miss Agassiz and Miss Jones, whose services terminated on marriage.

In the Tax Office, Inspector Henning retired, and the resultant vacancy in the ranks of Collectors was filled by the transfer of Inspector S. Chilver from the Police.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1915, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Commandant	Lt.-Col. R. N. Bray	Sep 29 1913	
Quartermaster	E. C. Fry	Aug 7 1914	Aug 6 1917
Sergeant-Major	Sergt. J. R. Taylor	Dec 13 1912	Jan 20 1916
Quartermaster Sergeant	" S. Rabone	Mar 6 1914	Apl 12 1917

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	Dec 23 1915
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	Dec 31 1916

POLICE FORCE.

Captain-Superintendent	K. J. McKuen	Apl 19 1900	Sep 15 1916
Deputy Superintendent	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	Sep 15 1916
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1917
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Sep 30 1916
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	Dec 19 1917
Chief Detective Officer	C. G. Kirk	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1917
Legal Assistant	K. E. Newman	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
Cadet	(K. M. Bourne)	Jun 12 1914	Jul 19 1917
do.	F. L. Wainwright	Jun 12 1914	Jul 19 1917
Chief Inspector	J. Ramey	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1915
do.	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1917
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1915
1st Class Inspector	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1916
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1915
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1915
do.	W. R. Kinipple	July 10 1903	Aug 16 1915
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1915
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1916
2nd Class Inspector	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1915
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Aug 26 1916
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1917
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1916
3rd Class Inspector	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1917
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1915
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1916
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1917
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1915
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1915
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1916
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1917
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1915
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1917
do.	J. Cruickshank	do.	do.
1st Class Sergeant	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1915
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
1st Class Sergeant	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1915
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1915
do.	P. J. Doylend	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1915
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oet 31 1905	Dec 8 1917
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1917
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1917
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1915
do.	(A. F. Grimble)	Jul 5 1906	Aug 12 1915
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1915
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1915
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1915
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oet 19 1915
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oet 19 1915
do.	(M. O'Regan)	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	J. Hamilton	Sept 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
do.	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1917
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	T. Elliot	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	(E. R. Engley)	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	S. Simpson	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
2nd Class Sergeant	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	(A. J. P. Coghlan)	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oet 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	C. Hepburn	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	(W. W. Kay)	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	J. F. W. Milne	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	C. Morriss	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	G. McKay	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1916
do.	(E. L. Gladwish)	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	W. Abbott	Oet 12 1907	Nov 24 1916

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
2nd Class Sergeant	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1917
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	W. D. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
3rd Class Sergeant	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	S. H. Rawlings	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	T. Dunne	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	P. Dowding	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	W. McGillivray	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	C. Powell	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	(J. Ross)	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	F. Shipley	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
do.	J. Hunter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	W. H. Coles	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	C. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	R. Ockwell	do.	do.
do.	(D. McInnes)	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	P. S. Page	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	L. E. Todd	Jun 20 1918	Aug 2 1917
do.	H. J. Beach	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	W. Spark	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	T. H. Odey	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jun 19 1916
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1917
Acting Sergeant	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	W. R. Marler	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	E. F. Walker	Mar 10 1910	Apl 27 1916
do.	(C. E. Beale)	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1916
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1916
do.	(G. W. Bradish)	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1917
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	H. Young	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	J. R. Malone	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1916
do.	(E. E. Pilbeam)	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	G. Sadler	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	J. A. Freeman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	P. Keane	Sept 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1915
do.	J. Mason	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
1st Class Constable	(C. Burnie)	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1917
do.	B. Keating	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	J. Village	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	W. Russell	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	F. M. King	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1917
do.	W. J. Elliott	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
do.	F. G. Pascall	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
do.	J. Rowan	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
1st Class Constable	A. S. Sullivan	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1917
2nd Class Constable	J. G. Murdoch	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1915
do.	A. O'Dwyer	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Quayle	do.	do.
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	M. Fitz-Patrick	do.	do.
do.	A. L. Biggs	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
do.	F. J. Curry	do.	do.
do.	C. Doyle	do.	do.
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	do.	do.
do.	D. Forbes	do.	do.
do.	(J. F. Gabbutt)	do.	do.
do.	J. Lawson	do.	do.
do.	W. Murphy	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Rock	do.	do.
do.	(W. J. Russell)	do.	do.
do.	J. T. Scanlan	do.	do.
do.	M. A. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	H. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1916
do.	W. T. Bartlett	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1916
do.	(N. J. Bournes)	do.	do.
do.	W. M. Calder	do.	do.
do.	M. J. Colleary	do.	do.
do.	A. E. Franklin	do.	do.
do.	A. Groves	do.	do.
do.	D. Hayes	do.	do.
do.	B. Hemingway	do.	do.
do.	(T. Howarth)	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Jenner	do.	do.
do.	V. Meade	do.	do.
do.	F. Mitchell	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Overson	do.	do.
do.	E. Ritchie	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Yorke	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	V. Bolitho	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1916
do.	J. Buckley	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Bull	do.	do.
do.	R. Conduit	do.	do.
do.	A. D. Hendry	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Jefferson	do.	do.
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	(J. W. Litt)	do.	do.
do.	(R. A. Orr)	do.	do.
do.	W. A. L. Palmer	do.	do.
do.	A. Peters	do.	do.
do.	J. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	R. Shellsowell	do.	do.
do.	W. B. Smith	do.	do.
do.	F. A. Treacher	do.	do.
do.	N. White	do.	do.
do.	H. Tapley	Aug 27 1913	Aug 26 1916
do.	J. B. Clissold	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	H. S. Dagg	do.	do.
do.	(E. Fearn)	do.	do.
do.	M. Hanrahan	do.	do.
do.	W. Howells	do.	do.
do.	J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	W. J. MacDermott	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Morgan	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Constable	(A. A. V. Scudamore)	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1917
do.	J. B. Voudsen	do.	do.
do.	J. Watson	do.	do.
do.	J. Withers	do.	do.
do.	(J. F. Lovell)	Mar 1 1914	Mar 15 1917
do.	M. E. Ashley	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1917
do.	H. Clay	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Curtis	do.	do.
do.	J. T. A. Dixon	do.	do.
do.	A. Elite	do.	do.
do.	(E. A. Eva)	do.	do.
do.	A. J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	J. W. F. Mackenzie	do.	do.
do.	A. D. Macmillan	do.	do.
do.	H. C. Pelling	do.	do.
do.	(C. G. Phillips)	do.	do.
do.	C. Schooler	do.	do.
do.	(F. C. Stubbings)	do.	do.
do.	A. D. Trowell	do.	do.
do.	(R. W. Tear)	do.	do.
do.	P. J. Heckford	Jun 7 1914	Jun 20 1917
Probationary Constable	(A. M. Cameron)	Sep 15 1914	
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1916
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1917
Senior Warder	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1917
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1917
do.	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1917
1st Class Warder	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1915
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	F. J. Miles	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1917
do.	(F. Reuter)	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1917
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1917
do.	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1917
do.	(A. H. Chamberlain)	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1917
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1917
2nd Class Warder	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1916
do.	E. Alderson	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	W. C. Grant	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
3rd Class Warder	(J. Reynolds)	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
Office Assistant	J. Williamson	Aug 18 1913	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1917
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D. (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1917
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1917
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker, A.L.C.	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1917
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1915
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1916
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1915
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1917
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	June 30 1916
Assistant Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	Jul 9 1917
do.	G. R. Arthur	May 13 1912	
do.	(A. J. Castle)	Jan 1 1914	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	
do.	F. Ehrenfeld	Aug 28 1911	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Assistant Inspector	G. B. Haines	Jun 1 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	A. Hardiman	Dec 18 1914	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Jun 8 1916
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	
do.	(W. R. O. W. Melville)	Jun 7 1911	Jun 6 1917
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	Mar 12 1917
do.	B. T. Pridaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	
Sanitary Overseer	N. C. Andersen	Dec 15 1914	
do.	I. Gires	Dec 23 1914	
Japanese Interpreter	Tokichi Torigoye	May 1 1913	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 31 1915
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1917
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1916
Matron, Mokanshan Sanatorium			
Nurse	Miss L. A. Arnot	Dec 18 1908	Jan 24 1915
do.	Miss E. C. Banks	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Miss M. B. Bathgate	May 3 1914	May 17 1917
do.	Miss F. Buchanan	Jan 23 1914	Feb 28 1917
do.	Miss G. L. Burgell	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss M. E. Burton	Jun 22 1913	Jul 6 1916
do.	Miss M. I. Clarke	Jul 10 1914	Aug 21 1917
do.	Miss A. W. Cochrane	Jun 27 1913	Aug 3 1916
do.	Miss S. A. Cockshaw	Jan 15 1914	Jan 14 1917
do.	Miss E. Crawford	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	Miss E. L. Firbank	Jan 9 1914	Feb 16 1917
do.	Mrs. M. Garton-Stone	Dec 12 1914	Dec 11 1917
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1917
do.	Miss H. Johnson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1917
do.	Miss A. E. Hatch	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss L. Herrenberg	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1916
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1915
do.	Miss G. Morriss	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
do.	Miss B. Phillips	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. Rice	May 3 1914	May 17 1917
do.	Miss E. McNelly	Mar 7 1913	Apr 13 1916
do.	Miss K. K. Smiddy	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss E. Stillwell	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1917
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	Nov 30 1916
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1916
do.	Miss A. A. Thomlinson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1917
do.	Miss E. Tucker	Jun 22 1913	Jul 6 1916
do.	Miss S. Uyeno	Jan 9 1912	
do.	Miss A. A. P. Zagallo	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1917
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1915
Probationer	Miss E. Horne	Aug 1 1913	Jul 31 1916
do.	Miss A. M. Lachlan	Nov 1 1912	Oct 31 1915
do.	Miss A. Macgregor	Dec 1 1912	Nov 30 1915
do.	Miss J. Macgregor	Aug 23 1913	Aug 22 1916
do.	Miss I. Szigetvary	Mar 1 1914	Feb 28 1917
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. Macdonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	May 31 1916

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey, M. Inst. C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1915
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1915
Chief Assistant Engineer	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1917
Assistant Engineer.	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1916
2nd Assistant Engineer	(H. E. Pollard, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.)	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1916
do.	(M. H. Shorto, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E.)	Oct 21 1912	Nov 4 1915
do.	H. C. de Rijke	Apl 16 1911	
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1916
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1915
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1916
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1916
do.	R. L. Wall, A.R.C.S.A.	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1915
Surveying Assistant	P. Ayres	Jan 21 1914	Jul 6 1917
do.	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 25 1915
do.	C. Cazier	Nov 17 1914	
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Nov 19 1917
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Dec 4 1915
do.	(A. F. Gimson, B. Sc. Lond.)	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1915
do.	L. J. Hughes	Jan 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	C. F. Laessoe	Jun 8 1914	
do.	A. Leonis	Oct 7 1914	
do.	E. McIntyre	Jun 15 1914	Jun 28 1917
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	G. H. Rendall	May 18 1902	Dec 31 1917
do.	R. P. Roberts	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1915
do.	G. Stevens	Sep 24 1914	
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1916
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1917
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	Dec 31 1915
Clerical Assistant	W. Harvey	Oct 1 1914	
do.	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1915
Junior Clerk	(T. R. Evans)	Nov 6 1913	
do.	W. de Rijke	Oct 19 1914	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1917
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1916
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1916
Park Keeper			
Clerk-of-Works	J. Eltter	Mar 1 1882	Dec 31 1917
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1917
do.	L. Spiegler	Nov 9 1914	
District Inspector, Pingehiao Quarry	J. Pringle	Mar 11 1911	
Assistant Inspector do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	Sep 16 1916
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1917
do.	(A. T. Gray)	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	Sep 30 1917
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	Dec 31 1917
do.	(A. Scougall)	Oct 16 1912	
do.	A. B. Scott	Sep 2 1912	Mar 15 1917
do.	A. B. White	Jun 1 1908	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Assistant District Inspector	H. Fitzgeorge	Sep 14 1914	
do.	J. Lamont	Sep 14 1914	
do.	J. Malcolm	Nov 21 1914	
do.	C. S. Rumkin	Nov 21 1914	
do.	P. A. Russell	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
do.	P. Ryan	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1917
do.	(F. O. R. Turner)	Oct 1 1913	
do.	J. Watson	Nov 27 1913	Feb 26 1917
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	F. W. Butler	Aug 8 1910	Aug 7 1916
do.	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	Dec 31 1917
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1916
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1917
Chief Electrical Assistant	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1917
Chief Mechanical Assistant	F. G. Payne, A.M.I.Mech.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1916
Consumers' Engineer	R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E. A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 22 1910	Jun 6 1916
Station Superintendent, Fearon Road	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	
2nd Foreman Mechanic	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	Sep 22 1916
Shift Engineer	N. Bowey	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1916
do.	J. J. Brooks	Nov 13 1914	
do.	A. D. Buchanan	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1916
do.	S. T. Clark	May 24 1912	
do.	C. W. Glover	Oct 27 1914	
do.	C. Knight	Jul 25 1913	Aug 10 1916
do.	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	Mar 13 1916
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1916
do.	T. D. Sherritt	Aug 3 1914	
do.	J. Stoddart	Mar 2 1914	
Mains Engineer	G. F. Hoyland	Feb 2 1913	Feb 16 1916
do.	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	
do.	(W. B. Betts)	Jan 29 1914	Jul 12 1917
Mains Assistant	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	Jun 1 1916
do.	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	
Mains Foreman	S. H. Gould	Jun 14 1914	
do.	A. Leach	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	J. J. Marshgreen	Jan 18 1911	Jul 3 1917
do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	
Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1916
Assistant	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	Nov 24 1916
Foreman Electrician	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	May 18 1916
Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	Mar 10 1916
Assistant do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	Nov 3 1915
do. do.	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	Jul 20 1916
Assistant	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Apl 22 1917
Chief Meter Tester	V. Olsen, Assoc. A.I.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	Aug 14 1916
Meter Tester	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	Apl 20 1916
do.	F. H. Laurence	Apl 13 1913	Apl 27 1916
do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	Aug 21 1916
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	May 24 1916
Draughtsman	C. E. Pearson	Jul 1 1912	Jun 30 1916
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1916
Clerk	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1916
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915
do.	E. Burrows	Jun 17 1914	Jun 16 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Clerk	J. F. Caie	Sep 22 1914	
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1915
do.	D. J. Donne	Dec 14 1914	
do.	A. Habecost	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1917
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1917
do.	H. McAdam	Sep 1 1911	
do.	C. A. Peake	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	(R. B. Roach)	Dec 16 1912	
do.	J. A. Smallbones	Nov 2 1914	Nov 1 1917
do.	(C. J. Smith)	May 17 1914	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. L. Bateman	Mar 16 1914	Jun 15 1917
do.	Miss D. M. Dixon	Jan 2 1913	
do.	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	Oct 14 1916
do.	Miss S. Johansson	Jun 26 1914	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	Nov 14 1915
Assistant Storekeeper	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1916
do.	H. G. Reed	Dec 18 1914	Dec 17 1917
Show Room Assistant	S. T. N. Rocksberg	July 11 1904	July 10 1916
Collector	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	W. G. Green	Jun 1 1912	
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	
Meter Reader	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	Apl 19 1916

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1915
Assistant Conductor	H. Millies	Oct 20 1910	Nov 21 1916
Musician	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1917
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	J. Brandt	Dec 23 1912	Jan 7 1916
do.	L. Cattapan	Jul 7 1914	Jul 6 1917
do.	O. Ehmann	Sep 30 1913	Nov 4 1916
do.	P. Engel	Oct 2 1912	Nov 6 1915
do.	M. Gareis	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	J. Morscher	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1915
do.	F. Petré	Dec 20 1914	
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1916
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	J. Prüfener	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	A. Strok	Nov 1 1913	Oct 31 1916
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1917
do.	E. A. Arambulo	Nov 23 1914	Nov 22 1917
do.	P. Breva	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1916
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	P. Fernandez	Oct 15 1914	Oct 14 1917
do.	G. Fernando	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1917
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1917
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Musician	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1915
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	R. Santos	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1917
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	Oct 24 1915
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1917
do.	F. Udtubau	Nov 23 1914	Nov 22 1917
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1916

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1915
Assistant Master	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	Mar 8 1917
do.	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1916
do.	M. M. Skinner	Oct 20 1914	
Headmistress	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1913	Sep 30 1915
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1917
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1915
do.	Miss M. Dunne	Apl 15 1914	
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1915
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915
do.	Miss E. G. A. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1917
do.	Miss W. Martin	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1917
do.	Miss M. Mercer	Jul 18 1908	Sep 2 1915
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1917
do.	Mrs. Newcomb	Sep 21 1914	
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1915
do.	Miss D. Ware	Dec 14 1914	Dec 13 1917
Student Mistress	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	
do.	Miss B. Rasmussen	Apl 3 1913	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

BOYS' SIDE.

Headmaster	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Dec 28 1916
Assistant Master	W. D. Anderson	Jul 26 1914	Aug 10 1917
do.	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1917
do.	W. Ferguson	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1917
Assistant Mistress	Miss A. A. Wilson	Mar 1 1906	Dec 31 1916
do.	Miss L. S. Ward	Feb 4 1914	May 3 1917
Matron	Mrs. E. M. Gheeting	Dec 29 1913	Dec 28 1916
do.	Mrs. F. Phillips	Sept 1 1914	
Assistant Matron	Mrs. A. Thompson	Jun 5 1913	Sep 4 1916

GIRLS' SIDE.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 8 1906	Oct 8 1915
Assistant Mistress	Miss I. W. Beckingsale	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Mrs. Davey		
do.	Miss E. Rudge	Dec 22 1914	Dec 21 1917
do.	Miss L. Sharpe	Apl 21 1912	
do.	Miss McLaurin	Oct 28 1914	
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1915

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1916
Assistant Master	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1915
do.	H. E. Jones	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
do.	R. F. H. Kirk	Nov 19 1911	Jan 4 1915
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1917

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1915
Assistant Master	A. G. Beaumont	Sep 1 1913	
do.	A. F. T. Holland	Nov 22 1914	Nov 21 1917
do.	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1916

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	Mrs. H. Allan	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1916
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	
Deputy Treasurer	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apr 6 1917
Assistant Treasurer	J. T. Ford, A.C.A.	Mar 6 1908	do.
Assistant	W. J. Burke-Scott	Mar 17 1913	Mar 16 1916
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1916
do.	T. H. Hutchison	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915
do.	H. E. Kimpton	Jun 1 1911	May 31 1917
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1917
Junior Clerk	(C. Wilson)	Mar 21 1910	
Stenographer	Miss d'A. Graham	Jun 1 1914	

SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1915
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1915
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1917
Assistant	R. F. Barff	Jul 1 1914	
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1917
do.	(A. G. Nugent)	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1916
Junior Assistant	N. M. Harloe	May 7 1914	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. Allan	May 1 1914	Apr 31 1917
do.	Miss K. Flood	Jul 1 1914	

TAX OFFICE.

Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1917
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1917
Assistant	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	Oct 31 1917
do.	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	
Junior Clerk	V. D. Watton	May 1 1913	
Inspector of Taxes	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1889	
Tax Collector	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Mar 8 1917
do.	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	May 16 1916
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	C. R. Greenberg	Mar 7 1910	Mar 6 1916
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	Mar 29 1916
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	
do.	T. O'Hare	Nov 1 1911	Feb 24 1916
do.	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	Mar 15 1916
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apr 4 1902	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	Dec 31 1915
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	Jun 30 1916

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ESTIMATES.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 219,870, and a Final Surplus of Tls. 11,505.44, these figures being subsequently amended as under :—

	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)	219,870.00
Less—Amendment to Resolution V, Grant to Charity Organisation Office	3,600.00
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (amended)	216,270.00
Estimated Final Surplus (original)	11,505.44
Less—Adjustment as above	3,600.00
Estimated Final Surplus (amended)	7,905.44

The adoption of Resolution XII, dealing with the purchase of a site for a Public Landscape Park and Botanic Gardens, has had the effect of increasing the Loan required by the original Estimates from Tls. 400,000 to Tls. 503,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below :—

	Tls.
Ordinary Income	2,934,382.00
Less :—	
Ordinary Expenditure	2,706,219.00
Surplus on Ordinary Budget	234,163.00
Extraordinary Expenditure	589,364.00
Less :—	
Extraordinary Income	572,722.00
Final Deficit carried forward to 1915	16,642.00

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 234,163 is Tls. 17,893 in excess of the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under :—

	Expended	
	Over	under
	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps		2,939
Fire Brigade		4,203
Police Force	4,728	
Health Department		28,085
Public Works Department	18,589	
Public Band		4,260
Carried forward	23,317	39,487

	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	23,317	39,487
Educational Department	2,515	
Public Library	206	
Finance Department	990	
Secretariat	3,912	
General Charges	30,890	
Interest		3,657
Stock and Stores	25,598	
	87,428	43,144
<i>Add:—</i>		
Income—increase		62,177
Balance—being net increase in the Surplus on the Ordinary Budget over the estimated figure	17,893	
	105,321	105,321

Volunteer Corps—Underspent Tls. 2,939.

Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining further supplies of "Ammunition," precautions were taken with the view of conserving as far as possible the existing stock. The expenditure shown under this heading is, therefore, considerably below the Corps' normal requirements.

Fire Brigade—Underspent Tls. 4,203.

The "Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc." show an appreciable increase over the figure estimated.

Police Force—Overspent Tls. 4,728.

The expenditure for the year has again closely approximated the estimates. Under "Stock and Stores," however, it will be noted that certain appropriations have proved inadequate.

The following figures are of interest as showing the growth of expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances."

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances.					
Foreign Branch	323,730	355,085	357,309	372,593	374,754
Sikh Branch	98,575	103,421	111,306	110,249	116,563
Chinese Branch	155,179	167,789	176,131	178,996	182,351
Total	577,484	626,295	644,746	661,838	673,668

Health Department—Underspent Tls. 23,085.

A saving of Tls. 22,069 has been effected under "Office." Plague Prevention measures were retarded during the early part of the year owing to a shortage of rat-proofing materials, while the "Receipts from Laboratory" were considerably in excess of the estimated figure. The expenditure on "Hospitals" was Tls. 4,421 less than the estimate. Under "Extra Departmental" the interest on the General Hospital building overdraft only absorbed Tls. 7,961 against an anticipated expenditure of Tls. 10,000.

Public Works Department—Overspent Tls. 18,589.

The appropriations for "Buildings," "Maintenance of Roads" and "Cleaving Roads" have been exceeded by Tls. 6,828, Tls. 16,997 and Tls. 1,354 respectively. Expenditure on the remaining headings of the Budget has been less than was anticipated.

The appropriation for "Road Materials" under "Stock and Stores" has been considerably exceeded, owing to the large quantity of stone brought down from the Quarry during the year, and to the increased cost of transport.

Public Band—Underspent Tls. 4,260.

Expenditure on "Pay" was Tls. 5,434 less than the figure estimated. On the other hand "Private Services" only produced Tls. 1,005 against an appropriation of Tls. 3,000.

Educational Department—Overspent Tls. 2,515.

The increasing cost of education is shown by the following figures dealing with the past five years:—

	Ordinary Extraordinary Total		
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
1910	45,378	32,421	77,799
1911	46,519	10,372	56,891
1912	56,621	40,158	96,779
1913	69,314	44,195	113,509
1914	93,476	49,141	142,617

Public Library—Overspent Tls. 206.

These accounts call for no comment.

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 30,890.

The above excess is accounted for as follows:—

	Tls.
Special Electricity Committee, sundry expenses	119
Gratuity to Sung Yung Kiang on completion of 50 years' service	422
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., 333 New Shares at Tls. 80 each	26,640

27,181

Add

Differences between estimated and actual figures

3,709

30,890

During the year under review the Telephone Co. decided upon an increase of share capital, and existing shareholders were offered the new shares at Tls. 80 each in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares. This offer was accepted by the Council with the result that the public holding of Telephone shares has been increased from 1,000 to 1,333.

Interest—Underspent Tls. 3,657.

This account calls for no comment.

Redemption of Debentures.

The unexpended balance of the year's appropriation (Tls. 150,210) has been temporarily transferred to the Balance Sheet.

Ordinary Income.

The increase of Tls. 62,177 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the Report of the Overseer of Taxes.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

The actual expenditure under this heading during the year has been Tls. 589,364 against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 735,115. The following is a list of items included in the Budget, but upon which no outlay has been incurred.

	Tls.
Bridges.	
North Szechuen Road	6,500
Markham Road	6,000

Carried forward 12,500

	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	12,500
Drainage.	
Yangtszepoo Road, cross culvert	1,670
Changpang, culvert	10,000
Land.	
Rifle Range Extension	450
Isolation Hospital Extension	20,000
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	
Yangtszepoo Market	250
House Refuse Depôt, nominal	100
Buildings.	
New Fire Station for Hongkew	5,000
Sinza Fire Station, truck house doors	550
Soochow Road Fire Station, hose drying tower	750
Sinza Police Station, bath-house for prisoners	400
West Hongkew Police Station, boundary wall	200
Gordon Road Police Station, store room	1,200
Gaol, sentry tower	400
„ boundary wall	800
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations	3,000
Thomas Haubury School for Boys	10,000
Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese	20,000
	<u>87,270</u>

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 35,442 for which no provision was made in the Budget; the details making up this figure are given below:—

Bundings.	Tls.
Wooden Bunding, east of Mokanshan Road, half cost	2,326
Drainage.	
Defence Creek culvert	17,987
Land.	
Jessfield Park, stone images, etc.	1,225
„ „ turfing and laying out a section	2,854
Surplus Land	9,454
Buildings.	
Sinza Police Station, charge room	1,264
Crematorium for Sikhs	332
	<u>Tls. 35,442</u>

The expenditure on culverting the Defence Creek, although not included in the Budget, was authorised at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on June 4.

Under the heading of "Landing Stages," the Budget contained provision for half the cost of the new pontoon opposite Nanking Road. At the time the Budget was prepared it was anticipated that the Chinese Maritime Customs would consent to bear half the expenditure on the work. The proposal was not, however, acceptable to the Customs authorities, and the total cost of the pontoon had therefore to be borne by the Council.

It will be noted that the cost of acquiring a site for the new Hongkew Fire Station is stated at Tls. 20,612. This expenditure includes Tls. 6,014 allocated to Thorne Road Extension, and the latter figure appears as a credit under "Land transferred to Roads."

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The profits on the year's working are given below :—	Tls.
Pingchiao Quarry	7,903
Convict Labour	13,571
Concreteware Manufactory	19,700
Tungchow Road Workshop	1,163

Pingchiao Quarry.—The profit for the year shows a decrease of Tls. 620 as compared with the figures for 1913. The transport difficulties experienced in 1913 and during the early months of the year under review have now been overcome. The cost of transport is, however, considerably higher than in former years. Capital Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 2,670.

Convict Labour.—Shows a decreased profit of Tls. 4,087 as compared with the year 1913.

Concreteware Manufactory.—The profit for the year is Tls. 6,293 higher than the figure for 1913 this satisfactory result being traceable to a large increase in the number of pieces made. Capital expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 4,386.

Tungchow Road Workshop.—As the result of the second year's working of this industry a profit of Tls. 1,163 has been earned. Expenditure amounting to Tls. 10,336 has been incurred on Capital Account.

LOANS.**SILVER LOANS.**

The Authorised Loan for 1914 was Tls. 503,000. Tenders were invited for debentures to the extent of Tls. 200,000 carrying interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and the issue was placed at an average price (inclusive of brokerage) of Tls. 101.79 per cent. The applications received totalled Tls. 572,900.

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 151,210) was applied in redeeming debentures to the value of Tls. 1,000 in the 5 per cent. Loan of 1895, the balance (Tls. 150,210) being transferred to the Balance Sheet. On the other hand the unexpended balance of the 1913 appropriation (Tls. 93,700) has now been transferred from the Balance Sheet to Extraordinary Income in place of issuing a similar amount of the current year's Loan.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liabilities on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 199,000.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31, (Tls. 2,755,700), represent 93.91 per cent. of the year's Ordinary Income.

STERLING LOAN.

No additional debentures have been issued during the year on account of the Sterling Loan.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1910 to 1914.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated upon Income, of the figures contained in A.

The following figures compare the Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

	1913 Tls.	1914 Tls.	Increase. Tls.
Ordinary Expenditure	2,484,283	2,700,219	215,936
„ Income	2,858,006	2,934,382	76,376
			139,560

CONCLUSION.

The preparation of the Budget and Financial Statement in time for the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers, is a matter of increasing difficulty, and I have to point out that a revision of Article IX of the Land Regulations (dealing with the date of convening the Meeting) may become necessary in the near future.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT

In spite of adverse conditions which have prevailed during the latter part of the year, the Municipal Revenue has been well maintained. The only serious deficiency is in Wharfage Dues which produced Tls. 20,638 short of the estimates. On the other hand a substantial increase in receipts from licence fees brings the year's revenue to a figure well above the Budget estimate.

The total Ordinary Income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 2,934,382 against Tls. 2,858,006 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 76,376.

Compared with the Budget estimate the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 62,177 made up as under :—

Description.	1914.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Budget.	Income.		
Land Tax	Tls. 675,000	Tls. 678,067	Tls. 3,067	
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	565,000	563,241		1,759
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	750,000	773,631	23,631	
Special Advertisement Rate		95	95	
Wharfage Dues	210,000	189,362		20,638
Licence Fees	538,100	582,058	43,958	
Rent of Municipal Properties	59,250	73,288	14,038	
Contributions from Public and Municipal Undertakings.	74,855	74,640		215
	2,872,205	2,934,382	84,789	22,612

Land Tax.—The total income from this source amounted to Tls. 678,067 showing an increase of Tls. 3,328 over last year. During the year 195 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 577,933, have been added to the register and taxed. The following table shows the income derived from each district as compared with the previous year :—

District	1914.	1913.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	321,383	321,816
Northern	112,718	112,103
Eastern	132,109	130,806
Western	111,857	110,014
	678,067	674,739

General Municipal Rate—Foreign.—The Revenue from this source amounted to Tls. 563,241 showing an increase of Tls. 4,996 over last year's figure.

Extensive building operations have been carried on both inside and beyond the Settlement boundary ; but, on the other hand, the number of unoccupied houses has slightly increased. 176 new foreign houses have been assessed showing an aggregate assessment of Tls. 186,920 while 36 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 40,057.

General Municipal Rate—Chinese.—There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of Chinese houses erected in the Settlement during the past year, more particularly in the Northern and Western Districts, and a substantial addition to the revenue has resulted. The old type of wooden fronted shop is being rapidly replaced by modern buildings, especially in the principal streets of the Settlement. The income from Chinese rates amounted to Tls. 773,631 against Tls. 739,427 in 1913, showing an increase of Tls. 34,204.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1914, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.
<i>Inside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	3,089	3,152	53,135	52,737
Unoccupied	250	102	1,165	622
Total	3,339	3,254	54,300	53,409
Assessment	Tls. 5,010,906	Tls. 4,887,539	\$9,714,522	\$8,695,486
Income	Tls. 546,548	Tls. 544,010	Tls. 769,879	Tls. 735,998
<i>Outside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	479	418	1,069	971
Unoccupied	12	19	10	16
Total	491	437	1,069	987
Assessment	Tls. 328,593	Tls. 287,171	\$95,248	\$84,382
Income	Tls. 16,693	Tls. 14,235	Tls. 3,752	Tls. 3,429

Advertising Hoardings.—With the object of eliminating objectionable and unsightly advertisements from the Settlement, authority was given to the Council at the last Annual Ratepayers Meeting to levy a special rate on buildings carrying advertisements, advertising hoardings or stations. A fee of from Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot was agreed to. Attention was first directed to advertisements in the principal residential districts and in most cases the advertisers preferred to remove the signs rather than pay the special rate. In consequence little increase in revenue has resulted, but a distinct improvement is noticeable in the appearance of the principal thoroughfares.

Wharfage Dues.—This source of revenue has been seriously affected by the depression in trade as a result of the war. The income for each quarter, compared with the previous four years, is given below :—

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
March Quarter	Tls. 54,761	Tls. 53,086	Tls. 40,550	Tls. 47,902	Tls. 43,001
June "	51,529	50,763	52,053	46,597	44,618
September "	44,517	55,535	52,648	47,408	40,128
December "	38,555	55,911	59,531	38,871	45,647
	189,362	215,245	204,782	180,778	173,394

Licence Fees.—The total income from licence fees produced Tls. 582,058 against Tls. 535,097 in 1913 or an increase of Tls. 46,961. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 43,958. This excess is chiefly attributable to the high fees which have been charged during the year on Opium Shops. A falling off is noticeable in the receipts from Livery Stables and Private Pony and Carriage licences, while the licences on Motor Cars, Public Ricsas and Wheelbarrows show a substantial increase.

Appended to this report is a comparative statement giving full particulars of all licences issued and details of collections during 1912/14, also a table showing the income derived from each class of licence fee during the past ten years.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget estimates for the year are as under :—

<i>Excess on :—</i>	Tls.	<i>Deficiency on :—</i>	Tls.
Tavern	587	Foreign Liquor Seller	716
Chinese Wine Shop	619	Billiard and Bowling Saloon	138
Foreign Theatre	1,002	Chinese Club	25
Chinese Theatre	29	Chinese Lodging House	121
Pawn Shop	2,304	Tea Shop	210
Opium Shop	36,624	Cargo Boat	152
Launch	104	Ferry and Passenger Boat	1
Chinese Boat	20	Sampan	89
Motor Car	2,619	Private Pony and Carriage	909
Cart	2,766	Livery Stable	3,203
Public Ricsa	1,077	Private Ricsa	978
Wheelbarrow	3,170	Sedan Chair	132
		Firearms	225
		Dog	64
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>	50,921		<u>6,963</u>
	<u>6,963</u>		
	<u>43,958</u>		

Motor Cars.—As the licensed carriages gradually decrease a corresponding increase is noticed in motor driven vehicles. The number on the register on December 31, 1914, compared with the same date in 1913, is as under :—

Description.	1914	1913
Private Motor Cars	390	326
Public "	75	43
Trade "	10	15
Lorries and Vans	9	5
Cycles	33	23
	<u>517</u>	<u>412</u>

The following table gives the average number of all vehicle licences issued per licensing term during the past ten years :—

Year.	Ricsha.		Carriage.		Motor Car. *	Wheel-barrow. †	Sedan Chair. *	Cart. †
	Public. †	Private. *	Public. †	Private. *				
1905	6,629	5,250	677	918	31	6,787	733	952
1906	8,129	5,466	711	976	64	7,204	758	1,042
1907	8,204	5,625	642	993	96	7,386	661	1,090
1908§	8,173	4,719	595	916	119	7,060	619	1,046
1909	8,471	4,727	591	851	134	6,661	484	973
1910	7,786	4,712	574	792	151	5,804	331	982
1911	6,508	4,603	535	742	217	5,310	199	958
1912	8,445	4,817	520	749	268	5,790	94	1,003
1913	8,621	5,156	525	753	342	6,437	46	1,230
1914	8,718	5,149	455	735	443	6,938	35	1,400

* Issued Quarterly.

† Issued monthly.

§ Tramways commenced running in February 1908.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source produced Tls. 14,482 against Tls. 15,464 in 1913. The number of butchers from whom the fees were collected averages 38 per month against 43 during the previous year.

Markets.—A substantial increase is shown in the receipts from Market Fees, due mainly to the completion during the year of the extension to the Hongkew Market. A Hawkers' licence was introduced in July with satisfactory results. The fees collected produced Tls. 61,157, against Tls. 42,083 in 1913; and the following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars :—

	1914.	1913.
Maloo	\$19,587.50	\$16,161.50
Elgin	8,347.50	5,775.50
Hongkew	35,880.50	21,530.50
East Hongkew	5,229.00	3,503.50
Wayside	2,090.00	1,428.50
Yangtsepoo	2,383.50	1,289.00
Quetta	—	—
Mohawk	2,156.50	1,451.50
Sinza	9,120.00	6,276.50
	<u>\$84,794.50</u>	<u>\$57,416.50</u>

Ricsha Tickets.—The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$37,936, against \$37,837 in 1913. The number of tickets dealt with, compared with the two previous years, is as under :—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Tickets Sold	754,308	728,856	722,024
Tickets redeemed	760,447	760,858	744,368

In view of the unsatisfactory results from this undertaking it has been decided to abolish the sale of ricsha tickets when the present series is exhausted and to notify the public that all unredeemed tickets must be cashed before a given date.

The following tables are appended :—

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.

Comparative Statement of licence fees for the years 1912/14.

Statement of revenue from licence fees during the past ten years.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

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	DECEMBER QUARTER 1913.						MARCH QUARTER 1914.						JUNE QUARTER 1914.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1914.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,820	14,963	13,374	11,009	952	52,117	11,788	14,934	13,400	10,050	963	52,020	11,488	14,906	13,484	11,112	962	51,962	11,546	14,777	13,516	11,298	1,067	52,104
Houses occupied by Foreigners	128	965	323	206	19	1,641	123	987	325	213	19	1,667	123	1,010	338	211	2	1,674	121	994	335	241	3	1,694
Houses unoccupied	101	183	197	141	16	638	90	136	206	206	18	656	68	158	162	192	24	604	93	123	143	481	33	877
Total	12,049	16,110	13,894	11,356	987	54,396	11,996	16,057	13,931	11,369	990	54,343	11,679	16,074	13,984	11,515	988	54,240	11,762	15,894	13,994	12,020	1,098	54,765
Assessments \$	4,241,636	2,223,734	1,032,818	1,190,298	84,382	8,772,868	4,256,064	2,248,809	1,047,477	1,218,122	83,392	8,854,764	4,236,089	2,267,066	1,060,911	1,271,444	86,270	8,971,780	4,641,633	2,296,596	1,072,124	1,347,838	92,810	9,460,901
Rates collected from Chinese \$	122,235	58,984	29,241	34,487	1,154	246,101	122,594	59,695	29,758	34,679	1,181	247,910	123,306	69,716	30,064	33,981	1,243	250,309	133,678	59,930	30,393	37,268	1,289	262,558
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	2,445	5,708	928	378	36	9,493	2,483	5,940	881	414	36	9,754	2,338	6,079	944	406	36	9,804	2,393	6,007	916	393	38	9,647
Total \$	124,678	64,692	30,169	34,865	1,190	255,594	125,077	65,638	30,639	35,093	1,217	257,664	125,643	65,795	31,008	36,387	1,279	260,113	136,071	65,937	31,309	37,661	1,327	272,205
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	2,470	1,582	833	801	54	5,760	2,615	1,371	638	1,389	13	6,026	2,862	1,754	678	1,705	11	7,010	3,219	2,597	688	2,611	62	8,977
Average Assessment per house \$	352.03	138.04	74.83	104.82	85.50	161.41	354.86	140.10	75.19	107.14	84.22	162.94	367.00	141.63	75.86	110.41	87.32	165.41	394.62	144.50	76.81	112.13	84.75	172.57
Average Rate per house \$	10.56	4.14	2.24	3.15	1.28	4.84	10.65	4.30	2.36	3.21	1.36	4.89	11.01	4.23	2.27	3.31	1.31	4.96	11.84	4.34	2.30	3.36	1.27	5.18
Average unoccupied houses	0.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	7.1%	8.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.1%	1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1%	4%	3.1%	1.1%

Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1914.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1913.				MARCH QUARTER, 1914.				JUNE QUARTER, 1914.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1914.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter		54,154		\$ 8,713,287		54,396		\$ 8,779,868		54,343		\$ 8,854,764		54,240		\$ 8,971,780		54,154		\$ 8,713,287
New houses assessed	470		59,874		203		54,676		462		94,836		552		70,844		1,687		280,230	
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	172		56,364		5		210		255		108,941		483		170,255		915		335,770	
Houses outside Settlement limits	19		5,160		281		109,002		15		1,560		107		6,540		422		122,262	
Sundry increases in Assessments		661	7,855	129,253		489	9,980	173,868		732	92,008	297,345		1,142	326,776	574,415		3,024	436,619	1,174,881
		54,815		8,842,540		54,885		8,953,736		55,075		9,152,109		55,382		9,546,195		57,178		9,888,168
Less—																				
Houses pulled down	333		49,944		540		86,530		818		166,929		617		84,793		2,308		388,196	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits	86		6,644		2		1,200		17		1,218						105		9,062	
Sundry reductions in Assessments		419	6,084	62,672		542	11,242	98,972		835	12,182	180,329		617	10,501	95,294		2,413	40,009	437,267
Totals		54,396		8,779,868		54,343		8,854,764		54,240		8,971,780		54,765		9,450,901		54,765		9,450,901
Increase over previous quarter		242												525				611		
Decrease on previous quarter						53				103										

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1912-14.

Description	1914.				1913.				1912.			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences	Amount	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.		Tis. cts.
Tavern	259	17,387.00	* 65	4,346.75	252	16,573.00	* 63	4,143.35	277	15,871.01	* 69	3,967.75
Foreign Liquor Seller	400	19,284.08	* 100	4,821.02	412	19,483.43	* 103	4,870.86	394	19,391.70	* 98	4,847.83
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	88	562.40	* 22	140.62	103	663.00	* 26	165.75	96	582.00	* 24	145.50
Chinese Club	129	3,176.02	* 32	793.75	127	3,145.83	* 32	786.46	115	2,808.32	* 29	702.08
Chinese Lodging House	1,461	11,378.60	* 365	2,844.62	1,473	10,672.00	* 368	2,668.00	1,375	7,772.50	* 344	1,913.13
Chinese Wine Shop	3,884	20,619.34	* 971	7,494.83	3,632	28,582.50	* 908	7,145.87	3,322	26,373.00	* 830	6,568.25
Tea Shop	7,618	9,289.70	635	774.14	7,219	9,483.70	602	790.31	6,896	8,976.90	575	748.07
Foreign Theatre	215	5,702.31	18	475.19	214	4,744.00	18	395.33	225	4,396.00	19	266.33
Chinese Theatre	277	9,029.00	23	782.42	273	8,714.50	23	726.21	271	7,281.00	23	604.25
Pawn Shop	1,118	21,302.51	* 279	5,326.88	1,047	10,391.66	* 262	4,847.32	1,231	17,734.27	* 248	3,544.85
Opium Shop	7,426	12,624.00	619	10,218.67	5,586	86,386.00	465	7,198.83	4,482	67,664.00	374	5,638.67
Cargo-boat, Foreign	637	1,606.48	53	123.87	786	1,945.89	66	162.16	823	1,980.50	69	165.94
" Chinese	9,245	3,742.04	† 1,541	623.67	8,491	3,524.88	† 1,432	587.48	8,041	3,320.77	† 1,340	553.46
Ferry and Passenger Boat	762	1,098.97	63	91.58	717	1,061.48	60	87.63	723	1,073.49	60	89.46
Launch	1,448	2,494.09	121	206.34	1,309	2,220.95	109	183.08	1,386	2,358.70	107	168.28
Chinese Boat	22,259	5,020.15	1,865	418.34	22,492	4,707.69	1,874	392.31	21,618	3,752.86	1,801	312.74
Sampan	1,541	1,110.85	† 257	183.14	1,514	1,109.82	† 252	184.97	1,456	981.46	† 242	162.58
Private owned {	3,378	13,090.59	* 844	3,272.64	2,495	12,785.49	* 874	3,446.37	3,579	13,933.77	* 895	3,483.44
	2,940		* 735		3,014		* 753		2,997		* 749	
Rishia	20,595	44,021.66	* 5,149	11,005.41	20,624	44,700.39	* 5,156	11,177.35	19,268	42,678.49	* 4,817	10,609.62
Livery Stable {	1,398	20,796.81	117	1,733.07	1,481	24,142.34	129	2,011.95	1,512	24,385.21	169	2,932.10
	6,987		580		7,791		649		7,857		655	
Carriages	5,466		435		6,301		525		6,256		520	
Motor Car	1,771	16,618.68	* 443	4,154.67	1,369	12,376.32	* 342	3,094.08	1,073	10,042.62	* 268	2,510.66
Cart {	591	1,952.00	49	162.67	588	1,935.00	49	161.25	580	1,948.00	48	162.33
	10,807	21,614.00	901	1,801.17	9,282	18,564.00	773	1,847.00	7,904	15,697.50	650	1,300.63
	5,401	2,700.50	450	225.04	4,891	2,445.00	408	203.79	3,656	1,828.00	305	122.33
Public Rishia	104,622	151,077.21	8,718	12,589.77	103,458	151,518.66	8,621	12,626.56	101,842	151,094.37	8,445	12,583.70
Sedan Chair	139	267.65	* 25	66.91	183	363.13	* 46	90.78	278	397.65	* 94	199.41
Wheelbarrow	83,253	41,670.48	6,938	3,472.54	77,241	38,670.41	6,437	3,222.53	69,483	34,795.16	5,790	2,899.60
Firearms	17	2,175.00	* 4	543.75	20	2,400.00	* 5	600.00	30	4,125.00	* 7	1,031.25
Dog	2,399	1,735.85	200	144.65	2,429	1,784.19	203	148.68	1,841	1,383.33	153	115.33

* Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Tavern *	5,664	5,845	5,458	6,251	7,396	14,914	15,270	15,871	16,573	17,387
Restaurant *	5,312	5,225	4,660	4,760	4,295					
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	685	687	690	668	630	729	708	582	663	562
Foreign Liquor Seller	16,246	18,915	18,764	18,363	17,552	16,776	19,240	19,392	19,483	19,284
Chinese Club *					2,342	2,975	2,788	2,808	3,146	3,175
Chinese Lodging House	4,214	4,283	4,768	6,647	7,146	7,032	6,833	7,773	10,672	11,379
Chinese Wine Shop	6,869	7,410	7,583	9,958	15,102	19,134	25,324	26,273	28,584	29,619
Tea Shop	5,101	5,340	5,400	5,896	8,567	9,522	9,576	8,977	9,484	9,290
Foreign Theatre	1,059	1,387	1,658	2,249	4,611	5,039	3,992	4,396	4,744	5,702
Chinese Theatre	2,306	2,428	2,727	3,728	4,197	5,630	6,617	7,251	8,711	9,029
Pawn Shop	13,035	16,510	17,342	16,881	16,130	18,908	19,524	17,724	19,392	21,304
Opium House *	63,395	65,268	61,094	48,454	40,420					
Opium Shop	5,509	5,484	4,290	5,770	21,955	55,129	62,631	67,664	86,386	122,624
Cargo Boat	6,077	5,998	5,781	5,264	5,292	5,539	5,424	5,301	5,471	5,348
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,006	1,182	1,163	1,108	1,082	1,092	1,074	1,073	1,052	1,099
Launch	1,654	1,854	2,198	2,253	2,274	2,243	2,269	2,259	2,221	2,404
Chinese Boat	4,798	3,862	3,835	3,652	3,363	3,254	3,565	3,753	4,708	5,020
Sampan	1,973	1,966	1,663	1,470	1,341	1,199	1,063	981	1,110	1,111
Private Owned Pony and Carriage	10,918	11,781	12,232	15,368	16,185	14,886	13,958	13,934	13,785	13,091
Livery Stable	30,741	32,761	29,717	27,611	27,634	26,754	25,335	24,385	24,143	20,797
Motor Car	493	1,054	1,520	2,428	3,027	5,449	8,029	10,043	12,376	16,619
Cart	14,867	16,162	16,960	15,894	18,300	19,715	18,325	19,384	22,945	26,266
Private Owned Ricsha	29,617	31,464	31,645	37,252	41,039	41,265	40,581	42,678	44,709	44,022
Public Ricsha	86,461	107,180	108,311	107,699	112,540	128,568	116,630	151,004	151,519	151,077
Sedan Chair	4,826	6,690	5,778	5,450	4,264	2,889	1,729	798	363	268
Wheelbarrow	40,670	35,330	37,632	33,302	36,914	34,878	31,927	34,795	38,670	41,670
Firearms *				2,025	2,175	1,650	1,725	4,125	2,400	2,175
Dogs	931	899	810	916	1,047	983	1,314	1,384	1,784	1,736
	361,127	396,915	393,739	391,357	426,822	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058

*Note.—Taverns and Restaurants were amalgamated under the heading of "Taverns" in 1910.

Chinese Clubs were first licensed in 1909.

Opium Houses were abolished in 1910.

The Firearms Licence was inaugurated in 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1914.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.								
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Less</i>								
15 per cent								
Central District	...	...	...	...	322,102		321,383.51	
Northern District	...	...	...	...	117,946		112,717.72	
Eastern District	...	...	...	...	126,649		132,108.71	
Western District	...	...	...	...	108,303		111,866.73	
						675,000		678,066.67
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.								
Foreign.								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses...					548,857		546,548.25	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.					16,143	565,000	16,693.00	563,241.25
Chinese.								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses. ...					746,396		769,879.22	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above					3,604	750,000	3,751.43	773,630.65
Special Advertisement Rate ...								94.95
WHARFAGE DUES.								
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.								
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	210,000		54,760.48	189,361.98
June Quarter	...	...	...	...			51,529.05	
September Quarter	...	...	...	...			44,517.22	
December Quarter	...	...	...	...			38,555.23	
<i>Carried forward</i>						2,200,000		2,204,395.50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>						2,200,000		2,204,395.50
LICENCE FEES.								
Tavern ...	...	...	...	...	16,800		17,387.00	
Foreign Liquor Seller ...	...	...	...	...	20,000		19,284.08	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon ...	...	...	...	...	700		562.50	
Chinese Club ...	...	...	...	...	3,200		3,175.02	
Chinese Lodging House ...	...	...	...	...	11,500		11,378.50	
Chinese Wine Shop ...	...	...	...	...	29,000		29,619.34	
Tea Shop ...	...	...	...	...	9,500		9,289.70	
Foreign Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	4,700		5,702.31	
Chinese Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	9,000		9,029.00	
Pawn Shop ...	...	...	...	...	19,000		21,305.51	
Opium Shop ...	...	...	...	...	86,000		122,624.00	
Cargo Boat ...	...	...	...	...	5,500		5,348.52	
Ferry and Passenger Boat ...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,098.97	
Steam Launch ...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,404.09	
Chinese Boat ...	...	...	...	...	5,000		5,020.13	
Sampan ...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,110.85	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ...	...	...	...	...	14,000		13,090.59	
Livery Stable ...	...	...	...	...	24,000		20,796.81	
Motor Car ...	...	...	...	...	14,000		16,618.68	
Cart ...	...	...	...	...	23,500		26,266.80	
Private-owned Riksha ...	...	...	...	...	45,000		44,021.66	
Public Riksha ...	...	...	...	...	150,000		151,077.21	
Sedan Chair ...	...	...	...	...	400		267.65	
Wheelbarrow ...	...	...	...	...	38,500		41,670.48	
Firearms ...	...	...	...	...	2,400		2,175.00	
Dog ...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,735.85	
						538,100		582,057.95
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.								
Markets,								
Maloo ...	...	...	...	...	12,250		14,130.77	
Elgin ...	...	...	...	...	4,500		6,020.94	
Hongkew ...	...	...	...	...	19,800		25,878.14	
East Hongkew ...	...	...	...	...	2,700		3,769.67	
Wayside ...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,507.18	
Yangtzepoo ...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,717.41	
Quetta ...	...	...	...	...	300			
Mohawk ...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,554.75	
Sinza ...	...	...	...	...	5,400		6,578.18	
						48,350		61,157.04
Town Hall ...	...	...	...	...		750		800.00
Firemen's Quarters,								
Central Station ...	...	...	...	...	1,550		1,646.90	
Hongkew Station ...	...	...	...	...	410		355.00	
Sinza Station ...	...	...	...	...	700		499.50	
Cadastral Lot 168C ...	...	...	...	...		2,660		2,501.40
do. 979N ...	...	...	...	...		1,400		897.52
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters ...	...	...	...	...		750		421.42
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...		4,840		7,076.77
						500		503.53
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.								
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)								
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting ...					5,000		5,262.58	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914 ...					4,000		4,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service ...					35,600		35,122.87	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1912 ...					30,255		30,255.00	
						74,855		74,640.45
Totals carried to Summary ...						2,872,205		2,934,381.58

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	12,540		14,831.61	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,820		1,937.62	
							14,360		16,769.23
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...				120.16
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,025		720.39
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...				86.58
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		465		
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		480		473.66
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		187.09
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		760		665.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,027.03
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		674.49
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		398.50
<i>Postage</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		251.72
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...		7,000		7,697.56
<i>Band</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		669.50
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		3961.79
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		372.44
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...		8,500		5,187.89
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,394.88
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		80		83.44
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,215		2,982.25
<i>Celebration of 90th Anniversary</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,531.40
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,988.92
							50,935		48,144.32
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,530		1,678.21
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		49,405		46,466.11
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Carbines for Light Horse</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		1,175.64
<i>Winter Coats</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		1,321.29
<i>Sets of Saddlery</i>	...	...	...	...	...		320		173.87
<i>Components of Saddlery</i>	...	...	...	...	...		480		371.72
<i>Accoutrements</i>	...	...	...	...	...		620		1,914.01
<i>Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		300.00
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		569.56
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		360.46
<i>Gymnasium Appliances</i>	...	...	...	...	...				297.04
<i>Motor Car</i>	...	...	...	...	...				2,300.00
<i>Ammunition</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		9,380.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		14,120		18,074.14
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores sold and issued	...	...	...	...	...		11,500		8,839.10
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 11,500		Cr. 8,839.10

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	16,545		14,906.14	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	16,075		15,759.33	
							32,620		30,665.47
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,285		1,110.00
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		47.90
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		960		927.55
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,995		3,575.53
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,279.32
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,132.18
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		335.64
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,850		1,774.80
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		3,404.15
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		6,443.90
<i>Hose Renewals</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,289.37
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,165		2,284.86
<i>Stud.</i>									
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	2,150		2,275.94	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	380		397.25	
Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	200		107.20	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	300		400.66	
							3,030		3,181.05
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>	...	...	...	...	...		445		440.36
<i>Company Cups</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		240.35
<i>Hydrants, Conversion from top to side outlet</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,200.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		622.13
							64,250		62,854.56
<i>Less—Receipts from Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	500		3,608.54	
" " Watching and Salvage Services	...	...	...	...	...	500		198.78	
							1,000		3,807.32
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		63,250		59,047.24
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,067.92
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,470.54
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,730.29
<i>Hand Reels for Motor Gear and Float</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800		
<i>Hose Reserve</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		2,742.10
<i>Beds for Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		350.40
<i>Office Furniture</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		311.94
<i>Motor Hose Tender</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,465.50
<i>Call Bells, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		597.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...				72.75
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		12,750		10,809.16

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	346,360		352,552.27	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	16,500		18,013.22	
Allowances.									
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	720		903.63	
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	3,030		2,785.16	
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	300		300.00	
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	170		159.65	
							367,320		374,753.93
Sikh Branch.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	96,375		94,762.35	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		14,628.85	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	2,250		2,314.40	
Allowances.									
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	4,080		4,188.98	
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	100		41.78	
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	650		626.76	
							117,455		116,563.12
Chinese Branch.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	185,450		181,035.08	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	270		227.40	
Allowances.									
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	290		171.21	
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	500		467.15	
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	375		437.30	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...			13.21	
							186,885		182,351.35
<i>Superannuation</i>							43,600		44,381.60
<i>Passages</i>							30,000		29,137.81
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>							6,000		7,386.53
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>							52,000		52,925.02
<i>Locomotion</i>							15,205		14,947.17
<i>Medical Aid.</i>									
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	720		347.30	
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	800		955.89	
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		11,850.41	
							11,520		13,153.60
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>									
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		1,610.00	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	3,250		3,740.92	
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	400		390.50	
							5,250		5,741.42
<i>Fuel</i>							22,100		24,370.63
<i>Light.</i>									
General	...	...	...	...	...	12,425		12,013.58	
Oil for Police Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,285		1,265.63	
							13,710		13,279.21
<i>Water</i>							3,620		3,802.16
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							7,500		7,242.79
<i>Insurance</i>							2,600		2,572.30
<i>Telephone Service</i>							3,750		4,047.57
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>							500		12.16
<i>Carried forward</i>							889,015		896,668.37

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							889,015		896,668.37
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,550		28,962.24	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,575		7,122.33	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	650		721.82	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850		3,236.73	
							42,625		40,043.12
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i> ...							2,000		1,890.96
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875		2,642.02	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	250		290.03	
							2,125		2,932.05
<i>Gratuities</i> ...							2,000		3,670.14
<i>Musketry Course</i> ...							1,100		1,062.46
<i>Legal Expenses</i> ...							500		15.00
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,335		15,709.22	
Pay and Expenses of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	33,750		32,947.91	
Grant to Sinza Refuge ...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500.00	
Sundry Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		11,614.50	
							61,585		60,771.63
<i>Secret Service</i> ...									1,036.87
<i>Vehicle Number Plates</i> ...									35.52
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...							3,500		4,250.14
							1,004,450		1,012,376.26
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,500		29,354.31	
" Filing and Hearing Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000		16,444.17	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred	...	...	...	...	...	33,750		32,947.91	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,500		25,267.38	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		401.64	
Dog Redemption Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,033.33	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		15,000.00	
							117,250		120,448.74
Totals carried to Summary ...							887,200		891,927.52
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,750		10,318.90
" for Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...		300		266.71
Fire Hose ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		613.07
Prison Van ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		380.00
Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		331.71
15 Bicycles ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,300		1,193.29
30 Automatic Pistols ...	...	...	...	...	...		810		454.60
650 Carabines ...	...	...	...	...	...		8,000		10,276.56
Ammunition ...	...	...	...	...	...				1,501.89
Uniform and Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...		50,000		55,830.54
Prisoners' food ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,888.02
Cylin ...	...	...	...	...	...		700		740.23
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		655.12
Totals carried to Summary ...							73,460		84,450.64
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		54,000		55,586.72
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 54,000		Cr. 55,586.72

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.									
HEALTH OFFICE.									
GENERAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	100,975		95,997.57	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,026.79	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	44,430		42,014.55	
							149,405		142,038.91
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,145		9,859.80
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,350		1,456.46
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		3,830.35
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,124.81
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		800		494.97
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,800		3,321.42
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,096.28
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,131.90
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,100		508.97
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		390.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		7,967.51
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,785.53
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		1,746.91
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		375.95
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		523.48
<i>Rent of Sub-District Offices</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,942.47
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		815.90
							193,000		182,911.62
PLAGUE PREVENTION.									
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	14,700		10,481.08	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	850		1,007.79	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	850		678.07	
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		3,407.05	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	21,000		12,396.95	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	200		170.95	
							40,100		28,141.90
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.									
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,204.68	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,650		2,633.94	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	100		16.64	
							5,750		5,855.26
							238,850		216,908.78
<i>Less.</i>									
Receipts from Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	16,500		20,567.58	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		14,481.93	
Ordure Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	93,480		90,058.67	
							125,980		126,108.08
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		112,870		90,800.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS.				
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	34,100		34,055.71	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,750		3,478.64	
		37,850		37,534.35
<i>Fuel</i>		4,000		4,601.14
<i>Light</i>		1,750		1,508.39
<i>Water</i>		350		358.44
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		200		190.52
<i>Insurance</i>		400		484.98
<i>Telephone Service</i>		250		201.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		4,000		5,198.24
<i>Messing</i>		13,000		17,968.44
<i>Washing</i>		2,250		2,675.21
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		3,250		3,066.67
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500		718.98
		67,800		74,506.36
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		35,000		41,787.36
Totals carried to Summary		32,800		32,719.00
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	11,500		13,029.69	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,600		1,597.55	
		13,100		14,627.24
<i>Fuel</i>		1,300		1,585.24
<i>Light</i>		1,000		787.40
<i>Water</i>		110		110.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150		123.72
<i>Insurance</i>		350		360.44
<i>Telephone Service</i>		120		128.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000		790.30
<i>Messing</i>		5,000		5,405.79
<i>Washing</i>		650		795.39
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,250		913.42
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		355.86
		24,340		25,983.20
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,000		8,163.88
Totals carried to Summary		18,340		17,814.32

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,250		1,595.76	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,900		1,894.37	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,150		3,490.13
<i>Light</i>		400		462.65
<i>Water</i>		350		269.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		100.80
<i>Insurance</i>		100		50.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		65		74.26
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		85		42.00
<i>Messing</i>		860		631.62
<i>Washing</i>		3,100		2,971.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		504.64
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500		1,433.33
		200		148.47
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	5,000	11,370	4,462.02	10,178.60
<i>Registration Fees, etc.</i>	2,250		2,688.90	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	600		600.00	
		7,850		7,750.92
Totals carried to Summary		3,520		2,427.68
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,200		1,044.28	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		317.74	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,520		1,362.02
<i>Light</i>		200		334.77
<i>Water</i>		100		94.08
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		75		89.40
<i>Insurance</i>		50		30.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		35		35.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25		26.00
<i>Messing</i>		375		392.06
<i>Washing</i>		750		1,195.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		75		130.71
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		325.89
		50		148.45
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		3,555		4,164.22
		2,500		4,668.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,055		Cr. 503.78

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,400		1,216.96	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,500		2,342.27	
<i>Fuel</i>		3,900		3,559.23
<i>Light</i>		450		433.28
<i>Water</i>		150		119.74
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		75		89.40
<i>Insurance</i>		50		30.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		50		49.50
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25		26.00
<i>Messing</i>		650		674.32
<i>Washing</i>		1,500		1,665.78
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		230		207.62
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450		453.61
		100		256.20
		7,630		7,564.68
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		5,250		5,836.00
Totals carried to Summary		2,380		1,728.68
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	750		697.56	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	650		682.77	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,400		1,380.33
<i>Fuel</i>		350		318.02
<i>Light</i>		175		131.50
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		61.18
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		25		
<i>Messing</i>		50		50.39
<i>Washing</i>		2,500		2,465.05
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		200		271.94
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450		407.42
		200		125.11
		5,400		5,210.74
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		1,500		1,822.98
Totals carried to Summary		3,900		3,387.76

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Part Service of Assistant Inspector					360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital					240		240.00	
Chinese						600		600.00
						3,500		2,793.28
						4,100		3,393.28
<i>Superannuation</i>					60		60.00	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>					3,200		2,870.48	
<i>Fuel</i>					200		244.13	
<i>Insurance</i>					75		73.90	
<i>Telephone Service</i>					55		52.00	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>					250		120.02	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					100		167.84	
						3,940		3,589.27
						8,040		6,982.55
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>					500		500.00	
" Grave making					3,750		3,199.09	
" Grave spaces					2,750		2,579.83	
" Reservations					400		300.00	
						7,400		6,578.92
Totals carried to Summary						640		403.63
SWIMMING BATH.								
<i>Pay</i>								
Foreigner.								
Part Service of Assistant Inspector					150		180.00	
Chinese					240		224.05	
						390		404.05
<i>Superannuation</i>					15		18.00	
<i>Light</i>					75		59.60	
<i>Water</i>					400		488.80	
<i>Insurance</i>					50		40.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>					100		63.80	
						640		670.70
						1,030		1,074.75
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>						750		872.57
Totals carried to Summary						280		202.18
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.								
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>								
Municipal Surgeons					8,000		8,000.00	
Attendance on Families					1,000		1,758.70	
						9,000		9,758.70
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>								
Quarantine Station						6,000		6,000.00
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>					10,000		7,960.98	
" Shantung Road Hospital					3,000		3,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital					3,000		3,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital					2,000		2,000.00	
						18,000		15,960.98
Totals carried to Summary						33,000		31,719.68
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>						1,345		1,115.73
<i>Office Furniture</i>						250		90.49
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i>						5,245		5,743.14
<i>Carriage, Pony and Harness</i>								335.00
Totals carried to Summary						6,840		7,284.36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
GENERAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	165,850		165,792.59	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	660		743.61	
Chinese.									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	16,800		15,925.80	
							183,310		182,462.00
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...		16,200		15,878.38
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,400		8,083.37
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		981.92
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		369.40
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...		9,400		10,423.99
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...		450		602.13
Light ...	...	...	...	...	...		650		649.67
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,998.55
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		201.16
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,204.50
Drawing Materials and Plans ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		3,010.68
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,937.99
							227,710		228,803.74
<i>Less</i> —Building Permit Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800		4,748.76	
Private Works Supervision Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		15,089.88	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500		6,342.01	
Sale of Plans and Tracings ...	...	...	...	...	...	800		956.04	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,800		15,035.71	
							37,900		42,172.40
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		189,810		186,631.34
BUILDINGS.									
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>									
Volunteer Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...				
Fire Brigade ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,380		3,030.39
Police Force:—							3,225		2,445.57
Stations and Quarters ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,900		14,506.16	
Gaoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400		6,397.56	
Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		1,219.55	
							22,800		22,123.27
Health Department:—									
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,705		4,590.92	
Victoria Nursing Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,010		1,277.09	
Mental Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	705		361.42	
Maternity Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	400		393.41	
Nurses' Quarters ...	...	...	...	...	...	645		3,726.34	
Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,885		2,335.06	
Police Hospital (Sikhs) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550		1,475.84	
Police Hospital (Chinese) ...	...	...	...	...	...	285		174.91	
Mokanshan Sanatorium ...	...	...	...	...	...	630		914.05	
Cemeteries ...	...	...	...	...	...	325			
Public Swimming Bath ...	...	...	...	...	...	970		2,837.98	
							490		275.45
Public Works Department:—							16,800		18,382.47
Town Hall ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,685		6,043.93	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155		4,150.23	
							7,840		10,194.16
Educational Department:—									
Public School for Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	490		88.20	
Public School for Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450		1,522.02	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095		2,316.39	
Public School for Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750		1,740.26	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,755		651.06	
							6,540		6,317.93
Finance Department ...	...	...	...	...	...		275		1,599.96
Secretariat ...	...	...	...	...	...		530		2,319.82
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		455		259.04
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...		59,845		66,672.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	10,765		12,767.07	
Bundings	7,500		4,731.78	
Jetties and Pontoons	6,000		7,418.99	
		24,265		24,917.84
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>		11,805		10,388.14
		36,070		35,305.98
<i>Less.—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>		1,000		802.60
Totals carried to Summary		35,070		34,503.38
DRAINAGE.				
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in:—</i>				
Kiukiang Road between the Bund and Honan Road ...	3,880		4,908.85	
Kiangse Road between the Soochow Creek and Peking Road	5,830		7,265.48	
Foochow Road between Kiangse Road and Honan Road ...	1,170		437.30	
Hankow Road between Kwangse Road and Hoopoh Road ...			1,617.63	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	5,795		7,880.28	
		16,675		22,109.54
<i>Less—Concreteware Manufactory—</i>				
Cash Contribution		10,000		15,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		6,675		6,609.54

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
ROADS.									
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Chinese.									
Metalling Labour	...	...	...	...	...		39,500		39,367.24
<i>Locomotion...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		390.82
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		634.76
<i>Materials:—</i>									
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		90,000		99,894.24
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		7,000		5,731.02
<i>Boundary Stones ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		86.00
<i>Street Name Plates ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		604.32
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Rollers ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		9,980		9,785.70
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		330		201.94
<i>Maintenance of Carts and Harness ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		654.08
<i>Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc. ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		870		1,161.94
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		9,500		7,915.50
<i>Raking and Repairing Mud Roads ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		8,500		10,948.31
<i>Roadside Railings ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		2,256.16
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		1,099.43
<i>Less—Pingchiao Quarry—Cash Contribution ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	170,830	7,902.87	180,731.96
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	...	...	...	...	...	6,420		6,422.12	
							21,420		14,324.99
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		149,410		166,406.97
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners						3,600		3,540.00	
Chinese						29,735		28,090.49	
							33,335		31,630.49
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		360		350.00
<i>Locomotion ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		520		497.28
<i>Insurance ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		710		637.70
<i>Medical Aid ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		40.00
<i>Materials.</i>									
Water	...	...	...	...	...	13,500		14,440.68	
Gritting Wood Paving	...	...	...	...	...	500		386.68	
							14,000		14,827.36
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,120		2,566.99
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		
<i>Maintenance of Carts and Harness ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,880		4,004.32
<i>Stud ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		84,000		85,704.50
<i>Barging away Road Detritus ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		2,395.28
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		294.83
<i>Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	91,375		92,748.75	
							2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		89,175		90,528.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
<i>Electricity</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		64,500		61,809.49
<i>Gas</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		20,270		20,178.62
<i>Oil</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		189.20
<i>Extensions.</i>									
Electricity and Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,470.99
Totals carried to Summary ...							86,970		84,648.30
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,150		9,189.20	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,800		13,959.30	
							22,950		23,098.50
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		830		826.00
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		770		701.64
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		685		684.00
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		520.00
<i>Water</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		300		149.40
<i>Lighting Gardens</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400		1,370.12
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		225		229.50
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		483.08
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		282.76
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		450		397.23
<i>Painting and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,200		2,706.20
<i>Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,550.61
<i>Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,011.29
<i>Poles and Tree Fastenings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,120		2,277.09
<i>Matcheds and Fences</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		920		687.55
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,349.67
							38,650		38,124.64
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Plants, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		31.27
Totals carried to Summary ...							38,550		38,093.37
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Lithographs of Plan of Shanghai</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,301.41
<i>Machine Brushes</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		255.80
<i>Tungchow Road Workshop, additional plant</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,800		85.00
<i>Steam Water Wagon</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		
<i>Surveying and Levelling Instruments</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		900		892.57
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		924.07
<i>Steam Roller</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		826.63
<i>Water Sprinklers</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		635.63
<i>Fire Extinguishers, etc. for Town Hall</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...				437.01
<i>Motor Car</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...				1,350.00
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		140,000		183,509.44
Totals carried to Summary ...							160,200		190,217.56
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		140,000		159,178.56
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 140,000	Cr.	159,178.56

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,730		31,463.96	
Manilamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,310		15,154.62	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		287.76	
								52,340		46,906.34
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,050		4,661.40
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		370		183.79
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				93.38
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		21.19
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		460		398.09
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		592.89
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		477.96
<i>New Music</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		577.25
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		275		354.28
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		20		14.62
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		125		115.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		132.04
								60,530		54,528.23
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...					...	1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Share of Receipts for Private Services</i>	...					...	3,000		1,004.62	
<i>Proceeds from Subscription Concerts</i>	...					...	300		553.43	
Totals carried to Summary								55,730		51,470.18
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				160.80
Totals carried to Summary										160.80

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.									
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	22,730		20,272.15	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		838.50	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		23,730		21,110.65
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,270		1,905.80
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		935		281.60
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		36.72
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		13.83
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		176.94
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		50.80
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		992.53
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		176.41
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...		130		122.18
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		80.27
<i>Form Prices</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		550.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		232.80
<i>Library Grant</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		138.83
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		202.96
							500		443.40
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		7,795.72	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	500		585.97	
							30,405		26,516.02
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					10,500		8,381.69
							19,905		18,134.33
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		3,335.62
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					4,000		3,335.62
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	20,495		19,712.85	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	720		480.88	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		21,215		20,193.73
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,780		1,663.91
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...				494.46
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		172.45
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		262.94
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		49.20
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		460		522.32
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		155		157.50
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		85		92.27
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		353.97
<i>Form Prices</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		38.28
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		172.17
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		475		538.67
							300		321.78
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	8,000			25,085.65
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	400		9,193.36	
							25,765	359.24	
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					8,400		9,552.60
							17,365		15,533.05
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		385.36
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					1,500		385.36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.									
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.									
BOYS' SCHOOL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	10,810		10,232.30	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	980		1,013.90	
							11,790		11,246.20
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,540		1,309.32
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		710		1,196.09
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		691.67
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		593.31
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		620.67
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		468.03
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		893.49
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		65		61.58
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		18.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		423.16
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		3,690.03
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		650		1,702.55
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		422.24
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		550		871.22
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		680.12
							20,800		24,887.68
GIRLS' SCHOOL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	4,440		4,568.28	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	700		592.70	
							5,140		5,160.98
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		700		562.68
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...				823.92
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...				498.73
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		356.07
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		429.35
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		175		263.48
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		175		166.45
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		65		56.84
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		18.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		68.91
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,130.06
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		1,355.96
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		436.40
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,366.69
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		481.12
							31,530		39,063.32
<i>Legal Expenses re Trust Deed</i>	...	...	...	...	...				275.00
							31,530		39,338.32
<i>Less—School Fees—Boys' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...	6,900		8,478.66	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.—Boys' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...	300		840.15	
<i>School Fees—Girls' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,360		3,885.62	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.—Girls' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...	250		541.45	
						11,810		13,745.88	
<i>Interest and Dividends</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,950		2,320.60	
							13,860		16,066.48
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		17,670		23,271.84
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries—Boys' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...			1,228.03	
<i>Do. Girls' School</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750	701.02	
									1,929.05
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		750		1,929.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,875		16,226.15	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,585		6,275.38	
								23,460		22,501.53
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,685		1,585.80
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		620		1,614.24
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				721.62
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		80		72.82
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		60		55.75
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		439.08
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		124.08
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		75		72.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		458.83
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		150		71.26
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		281.41
								27,950		27,998.42
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		11,551.91	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		857.33	
								13,000		12,409.24
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,950		15,589.18
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		316.80
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		316.80

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued				
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	12,675		11,561.74	
Chinese	4,795		4,474.50	
		17,470		16,036.24
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,265		807.38
<i>Passages</i>		415		899.02
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120		242.31
<i>Medical Aid</i>				82.00
<i>Fuel</i>		40		17.86
<i>Light</i>		25		9.70
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		650		627.92
<i>Insurance</i>		120		117.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		90		92.50
<i>Text Books</i>		450		509.66
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100		29.53
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250		984.37
		20,995		20,455.49
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	11,250		10,951.61	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	850		732.04	
		12,100		11,683.65
Totals carried to Summary		8,895		8,771.84
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		300		209.35
Totals carried to Summary		300		209.35
GRANTS IN AID.				
St. Joseph's Institute		1,000		1,000.00
St. Xavier's College... ..		2,500		2,500.00
Shanghai Jewish School		1,000		1,000.00
Institution of the Holy Family		1,500		1,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		6,000		6,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC LIBRARY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigner	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,200.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	600		575.67	
							1,800		1,775.67
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		120.00
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		60		50.04
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		170.90
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		35		27.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		55		52.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		110		102.60
<i>Books and Periodicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		842.67
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		47.92
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		29.14
							3,305		3,217.94
<i>Less—Subscriptions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,160		876.44	
<i>Sale of Books and Magazines</i>	...	...	...	...	...	25		15.11	
							1,185		891.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		2,120		2,326.39
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.									
TREASURER'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	49,770		49,072.94	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	8,770		9,125.41	
							58,540		58,198.35
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,800		4,755.87
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		2,285.13
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		189.75
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		497.74
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		50		54.32
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,660.99
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		427.53
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		350		460.90
							68,210		69,431.58
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,200		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		64,010		65,231.58
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		6,500		6,268.84
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		6,500		6,268.84
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		984.68
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		500		984.68

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	37,985		39,438.61	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	6,520	44,505	6,217.15	45,655.76
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,445		3,711.88
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...				982.56
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		175		272.04
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		300		324.39
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		70		45.57
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		602.14
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,061.80	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,120.29	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3,500		4,346.46	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		10,618.05
							500		1,142.36
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...					59,395		63,254.75
							2,400		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					56,995		60,854.75
TAX OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	55,535		56,133.97	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,175.40	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	18,510	75,195	18,880.57	76,189.94
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,400		5,605.63
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,795		2,059.92
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,087.28
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		100		156.47
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,700		5,005.16
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		120		103.26
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		322.03
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,595.96
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		95		82.00
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		15.75
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>	...	...	...	...	...		6,600		6,053.85
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		400		307.90
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>	...						100,880		100,585.19
							5,600		5,753.44
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					94,780		94,891.75
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	..	...	...	...	...		500		764.77
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					500		764.77

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Retainer and Opinions		1,000		2,320.61
Audit Fee		2,400		2,400.00
Semaphore Service... ..		2,500		2,860.43
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		390.28
Attached Employé		3,630		3,630.00
Director of Chinese Studies		3,060		3,060.00
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Pension of Accountant resigned (£500)		3,750		4,165.44
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)... ..		750		862.52
Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses		1,800		1,915.01
Special Electricity Committee, sundry expenses				118.76
Gratuity to Sung Yung Kiang—on completion of 50 years' service				422.21
Grants in Aid:—				
Municipal Service Club	720		720.00	
Shanghai Boy Scouts	420		420.00	
Door of Hope	2,000		2,000.00	
Door of Hope—Stray Children's Home	4,000		4,703.69	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	1,500		1,500.00	
Shanghai Museum	1,000		1,000.00	
Charity Organisation Office	3,600		3,600.00	
		13,240		13,943.69
Central Offices.				
Temporary Offices, rent	15,500		16,555.00	
Temporary Offices, removal expenses	1,500		1,340.65	
		17,000		17,895.65
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps		2,305		2,379.00
Fire Brigade		300		300.00
Police Force.				
Stations	3,335		3,336.00	
Quarters	9,725		10,538.98	
Reformatory	3,000		3,000.00	
		16,060		16,874.98
Health Department.				
Range Road—Quarters, etc.		2,410		1,167.52
Public Works Department.				
Public Recreation Ground	600		750.00	
Depôts, etc.	2,215		2,244.07	
Road Widening	2,810		2,802.14	
		5,625		5,796.21
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys		420		497.50
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., 1333 New Shares @ Tls. 80 each				26,640.00
Totals carried to Summary		77,350		108,339.81

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
INTEREST.				
Municipal Loans	329,130		333,241.20	
<i>Less.</i>				
Charged to Electricity Department	180,390	148,740	185,307.30	147,933.90
Superannuation Fund				63,305.13
Police Deferred Pay		72,250		1,686.71
Municipal Savings Bank				7,833.67
Deposit Accounts				849.65
		220,990		221,609.06
<i>Less.</i>				
Trust Funds Investments			67,059.90	
Industrial Accounts		92,400	11,288.38	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current and Fixed Deposit A/c's			9,340.16	
Miscellaneous			8,988.12	
				96,676.56
Totals carried to Summary		128,590		124,932.50
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Debentures of the Loan 1895 redeemed		151,210		1,000.00
Balance of appropriation transferred to Balance Sheet				150,210.00
Totals carried to Summary		151,210		151,210.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1913		13,750.44		13,750.44
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		216,270.00		234,162.65
Debentures—				
5½ per cent		503,000.00		200,000.00
Premia less Brokerage on Debentures				853.59
Redemption of Debentures—balance of appropriation for the year 1913 transferred				93,700.00
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund		10,000.00	23,894.67	27,125.15
Deferred Pay			3,230.48	
Miscellaneous				3,129.98
Totals carried to Summary		743,020.44		572,721.81

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Bridges.</i>				
North Szechuen Road over the Yakingpoo, reconstruction in concrete	6,500			
Markham Road over the Soochow Creek, reconstruction in wood	6,000			
Shinza Road over the Tszepang, reconstruction in concrete, balance of cost	1,000		938.64	
Yangtsepoo Road over Yangtsepoo creek, reconstruction in concrete, balance of cost	100		137.47	
		13,600		1,076.11
<i>Bundings.</i>				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Bunding Soochow Road opposite Lot 571 C. ...	4,050		3,850.22	
Wooden Bunding between Tonquin and Ichang Roads, half cost	4,000		4,219.60	
Extension of above in front of Lot 4724 W.	1,400		1,006.50	
Wooden Bunding, east of Mokanshan Road, half cost ...			2,326.01	
Sawginkiang.				
Concrete Bunding between Lot 320 E. and East Kashing Road	9,460		8,948.96	
Yangtsepoo Creek.				
Concrete Bunding north of Yangtsepoo Road Bridge ...	5,060		5,026.54	
Defence Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, between Peking Road Bridge and the Soochow Creek, balance of cost	7,975		8,012.30	
		31,945		33,390.13
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Constructing the following new sewers, etc. :—				
Northern District :—				
North Szechuen Road near Dixwell Road	1,200		1,522.42	
Eastern District :—				
Dixwell Road between East Ka-hing and North Szechuen Roads	10,420		11,706.38	
East Yalu Road between Dixwell and Chaoufoong Roads ...	11,550		12,824.32	
Yangtsepoo Road, cross culvert	1,670			
Western District :—				
Markham Road east of Gordon Road	730		1,057.69	
Changpang culvert between Chengtu and Yates Roads ...	10,000			
Defence Creek culvert, portion of cost			17,987.43	
	35,570		45,097.24	
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	1,100		1,100.00	
		34,470		43,997.24
<i>Landing Stages.</i>				
Whangpoo River.				
Wayside Public Wharf, dock, pontoons, etc., balance of cost ...	28,760		27,508.02	
New Pontoon opposite Nanking Road	8,000		18,612.35	
Soochow Creek.				
Three Concrete Jetties between North Shanse and North Fokien Roads	900		748.10	
Defence Creek.				
Three Concrete Jetties between Peking and Soochow Roads ...	900		430.46	
		38,560		47,298.93
<i>Land.</i>				
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost	450			
" " construction of new rifle butt, etc., balance of cost	3,500		2,701.27	
Fire Brigade.				
New Station for Hongkew	15,000		20,611.59	
Health Department.				
Victoria Nursing Home Extension	60,000		67,570.50	
<i>Carried forward</i>	78,950	118,575	90,883.36	125,762.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	78,950	118,575	90,883.36	125,762.41
<i>Land—continued.</i>				
Health Department—continued.				
Isolation Hospital Extension	20,000			
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	2,800		4,729.06	
Bubbling Well Cemetery, raising, laying out, etc., balance of cost	20,000			
Markets in Northern District			2,025.36	
Wuchow Road Market, portion of cost				
Yangtzepoo Market, balance of cost	250			
Quetta Road Market, balance of cost	500		602.02	
House Refuse Depot, nominal	100			
Latrine Sites	1,000		1,434.13	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Public Recreation Ground, sub-soil drainage, balance of cost...	700		76.48	
Jessfield Park	123,000		113,599.69	
" stone images, etc.			1,224.94	
" turfing and laying out a section			2,853.91	
Warren Piece			3,135.95	
Educational Department.				
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	56,160		54,807.48	
Less—Investments	42,720		Cr.38,082.00	
Public School for Boys, raising and laying out	2,000		2,526.24	
Surplus Land			6,679.83	
Less—Contribution from the Shanghai Recreation Fund	262,740		246,496.45	
Trustees:—				
Public Recreation Ground, subsoil drainage	1,500		1,500.00	
Jessfield Park	20,000		20,000.00	
Land transferred to Roads			6,014.17	
Sale of Surplus Land			5,712.00	
		241,240		213,270.28
<i>Buildings.</i>				
Fire Brigade.				
New Station for Hongkew, portion of cost	5,000			
Sinza Station, hose drying tower	2,000		1,500.00	
" truck house doors	550			
Soochow Road Sub-station, hose drying tower	750			
Police Force.				
Central Station.				
Bath-house for prisoners	400		196.74	
Extension of Civil Cells	500		218.78	
Sinza Station.				
Detective Office	400		52.32	
Bath-house for prisoners	400			
Boundary Wall	3,500		1,770.00	
Charge Room			1,264.16	
Bubbling Well Station.				
Additions to Stables	2,000		954.07	
Yangtzepoo Station.				
Boundary Wall	1,500		1,549.47	
West Hongkew Station.				
Completion of Boundary Wall	200			
Gordon Road Station.				
Store Room	1,200			
Gael.				
Sentry Tower	400			
Boundary Wall, rebuilding	800			
Store Room	750		909.52	
Workshop Bridge, alterations	350		281.54	
Mixed Court	5,000		5,055.42	
Crematorium for Sikhs			332.20	
<i>Carried forward</i>	25,700	359,815	14,084.22	339,032.69

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	25,700	359,815	14,084.22	339,032.69
<i>Buildings.—continued.</i>				
Police Force—continued.				
Gaol Warders' (Sikhs') Quarters, balance of cost ...	2,700		3,283.56	
Health Department.				
Quetta Road Market ...	7,000		3,465.98	
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions ...	3,000			
Latrines ...	1,000		1,401.94	
Hongkew Market Extension, balance of cost ...	18,900		18,145.39	
Public Works Department.				
Town Hall, emergency exits ...	1,400		404.02	
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional sheds ...	5,000		3,257.19	
Kiosk and Well for tide recorder, balance of cost ...	150		60.45	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Recreation Ground, boundary fence, balance of cost ...	300		164.06	
Educational Department.				
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, portion of cost ...	10,000			
" Girls, fire escapes and light installations ...	2,150		1,192.40	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, playshed ...	1,500		1,540.00	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, portion of cost ...	20,000			
Chinese Polytechnic, nominal ...	1,000		725.76	
Public School for Boys, balance of cost ...	20,500		26,431.18	
General.				
Central Offices, portion of cost ...	75,000		2,719.30	
	195,300		76,875.45	
<i>Less—Sale of Buildings</i> ...		195,300	15,462.00	61,413.45
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads ...	120,000		40,516.15	
" " for widening existing roads ...			63,134.00	
Land transferred from municipal properties ...			6,014.17	
Making up and metalling the above ...	60,000		79,253.52	
		180,000		188,917.84
Totals carried to Summary ...		735,115		589,363.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income:—			2,872,205			2,934,381.58
Ordinary Expenditure:—						
Volunteer Corps		49,405			46,466.11	
Fire Brigade		63,250			59,047.24	
Police Force		887,200			891,927.52	
Health Department.						
Office	112,870			90,800.70		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	32,800			32,719.00		
Isolation Hospital	18,340			17,814.32		
do. Chinese	3,520			2,427.68		
Police Hospital—Sikhs ...	1,055			Cr. 503.78		
do. Chinese	2,380			1,728.68		
Sanatorium	3,900			3,287.76		
Cemeteries, etc.	640			403.63		
Swimming Bath	280			202.18		
Extra-Departmental	33,000			31,719.68		
		208,785			180,699.85	
Public Works Department.						
General	189,810			186,631.34		
Buildings	59,845			66,672.61		
Creeks and River	35,070			34,503.38		
Drainage	6,675			6,609.54		
Roads.						
Maintenance	149,410			166,406.97		
Cleansing	89,175			90,528.75		
Lighting	86,970			84,648.30		
Parks and Open Spaces ...	38,550			38,093.37		
		655,505			674,094.26	
Public Band		55,730			51,470.18	
Educational Department.						
Public School for Boys ...	19,905			18,134.33		
" Girls	17,365			15,533.05		
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	17,670			23,271.84		
Public School for Chinese ...	14,950			15,589.18		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	8,895			8,771.84		
Grants-in-aid	6,000			6,000.00		
		84,785			87,300.24	
Public Library		2,120			2,326.39	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer's Office	64,010			65,231.58		
Comptroller's Office	6,500			6,268.84		
		70,510			71,500.42	
Secretariat.						
Secretary's Office	56,995			60,854.75		
Tax Office	94,780			94,831.75		
		151,775			155,686.50	
General Charges		77,350			108,239.81	
Interest		128,590			124,932.50	
Redemption of Debentures ...		151,210			151,210.00	
Stock and Stores:—						
Volunteer Corps	14,120			18,074.14		
Fire Brigade	12,750			10,809.16		
Police Force	73,460			84,450.64		
Health Department	6,840			7,284.36		
Public Works Department ...	160,200			190,217.56		
Public Band				160.80		
Public School for Boys	4,000			3,335.62		
" Girls	1,500			385.36		
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	750			1,929.05		
Public School for Chinese ...	300			316.80		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	300			209.35		
Finance Department	500			984.68		
Secretariat	500			764.77		
Less—Stores issued, etc. ...	275,220			318,922.29		
Volunteer Corps 11,500				8,839.10		
Police Force 54,000				55,586.72		
Public Works Department 140,000				159,178.56		
	205,500					
		69,720			95,317.91	
Surplus carried to Extraordinary Income		2,655,935	2,872,205		2,700,218.93	2,934,381.58
		216,270			234,162.65	
		2,872,205	2,872,205		2,934,381.58	2,934,381.58
Extraordinary Income			743,020.44			
Extraordinary Expenditure		735,115.00			589,363.98	572,721.81
Surplus, carried forward to 1915		7,905.44				
Deficit, " " "						16,642.17
		743,020.44	743,020.44		589,363.98	589,363.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1914—continued.

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1913</i>						£1,113 17 11
<i>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.</i>						
Final dividend for 1913 @ £1.13.0 per Share on 1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 each					£3,217 10 0	
Interim dividend for 1914 @ 1.0.0 per Share	do.		do.		1,950 0 0	
					5,167 10 0	
<i>Less—Loss on exchange</i>					80 11 7	
						5,086 18 5
						£6,200 16 4

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

<i>Interest.</i>						
On Loan	...	...	...	...	...	£800 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Coupon Ticket Books	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, carried forward to 1915</i> ..						5,400 0 4
						£6,200 16 4

BALANCE SHEET.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.								
70 SILVER LOANS:—								
Loan of 1895 at 5 per cent								
Do.	1896	5	11	...	...		106,600.00	
Do.	1897	5	11	...	...		99,000.00	
Do.	1900	5½	11	...	...		268,400.00	
Do.	1901	6	11	...	...		31,700.00	
Do.	1902	6	11	...	...		45,100.00	
Do.	1903	6	11	...	...		139,500.00	
Do.	1904	6	11	...	...		425,400.00	
Do.	1905	6	11	...	...		163,000.00	
Do.	1907	6	11	...	...		285,900.00	
Do.	1908	6	11	...	...		500,000.00	
Do.	1909	6	11	...	...		650,000.00	
Do.	1910	6	11	...	...		300,000.00	
Do.	1911	6	11	...	...		313,800.00	
Do.	1912	6	11	...	...		350,000.00	
Do.	1913	6	11	...	...		340,000.00	
Do.	1913	5½	11	...	...		756,300.00	
Do.	1914	5½	11	...	...		500,000.00	
							900,000.00	6,174,700.00
Allocation of Loans as under:—								
General Purposes.								
Loans at 5 per cent						399,000.00		
Do.	5½	11	...	...	...	731,700.00		
Do.	6	11	...	...	...	1,625,000.00		
Electricity Department.							2,755,700.00	
Loans at 5 per cent						75,000.00		
Do.	5½	11	...	...	...	700,000.00		
Do.	6	11	...	...	...	2,644,000.00		
							3,419,000.00	
							6,174,700.00	
" STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000 at Ex. 2/2 18								178,190.26
" REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES—Balance of Appropriation Unexpended 1914								150,210.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account								23,455.98
" TRUST FUNDS:—								
Superannuation Fund							1,168,348.15	
Municipal Savings Bank							144,979.63	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay							35,061.16	
Police Recreation and Rewards Fund							8,145.84	
Miscellaneous							1,952.30	
Deposits:—								
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers						5,248.70		
Firearms Dealers						750.00		
Livery Stables						150.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons						71.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres						3,525.63		
Public Rishas						2,251.75		
Motor Car						1,200.00		
Volunteer Equipment						1,075.15		
Ordure Contractor						14,813.70		
Sundry Contractors						6,803.40		
Probationary Nurses						807.00		
Mixed Court						27,625.33		
							64,322.44	
" SUNDRY CREDITORS								1,417,809.52
OVERDRAFTS—								144,101.82
" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION							14,160.40	
" COMPRADORE							9,917.91	
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES								24,078.31
" GENERAL BALANCE								776,218.95
							6,536,833.59	
							15,425,598.43	

I have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1914.

ASSETS.								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
By LAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,382,630.38
" BUILDINGS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,891,746.19		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,461.58		1,855,284.61
" STOCK AND STORES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645,997.58		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,249.51		597,748.07
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.—										
1,950 Shares £20 each at Tls. 320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			624,000.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.—										
1,333 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			130,634.00
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA—										
Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart	...									4,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Pingchiao Quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,123.12		
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,037.75		
Concreteware Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,642.53		
Tungchow Road Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,807.53		182,610.93
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—										
<i>Debentures at par—</i>										
Shanghai Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282,700.00		
French Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,000.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,300.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477,700.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000.00		
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000.00		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000.00		
Shanghai Race Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,200.00		
Country Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00		
<i>Fixed Deposits—</i>										
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,174.30		
International Banking Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.14		
Chinese Government Loan " E " Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00		1,353,222.44
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, TEMPORARY LOAN	...	...								200,000.00
" SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE	...	...								189,768.49
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION										
Sterling Current Account £5,400.04 @ 2/2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			48,111.52
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS	...	...								4,857,587.99
										15,425,598.43

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

	A.					B.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	¢/o	¢/o	¢/o	¢/o	¢/o
Volunteer Corps	36,748.22	43,664.98	43,038.29	42,490.92	46,466.11					
Stock and Stores	10,613.47	1,052.61	2,644.39	3,449.02	9,235.04					
	47,361.69	44,717.59	45,682.68	45,939.94	55,701.15	1.85	1.73	1.67	1.61	1.90
Fire Brigade	48,989.85	47,089.13	53,987.01	63,021.56	59,047.24					
Stock and Stores	5,700.67	2,901.76	1,592.44	13,483.51	10,809.16					
	54,690.52	49,990.89	55,579.45	76,505.07	69,856.40	2.14	1.94	2.03	2.68	2.38
Police Force	766,990.01	854,499.28	854,250.70	888,858.53	891,927.52					
Stock and Stores	7,140.97	14,410.17	9,174.80	11,724.01	28,863.92					
	774,130.98	868,909.45	863,425.50	900,582.54	920,791.44	30.30	33.55	31.58	31.51	31.38
Health Department	161,628.72	204,152.64	206,896.64	170,646.54	180,699.85					
Stock and Stores	5,807.19	6,680.81	3,972.17	8,310.53	7,284.36					
	167,435.91	210,833.45	210,868.81	178,957.07	187,984.21	6.55	8.14	7.71	6.26	6.41
Public Works Department	567,633.06	583,315.59	588,340.27	613,433.44	674,094.26					
Stock and Stores	4,766.46	25,986.15	Cr. 8,418.25	Cr. 6,820.02	31,039.00					
	572,399.52	609,301.74	579,922.02	606,613.42	705,133.26	22.40	23.53	21.22	21.23	24.03
Public Band	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,771.25	51,470.18					
Stock and Stores	—	—	—	86.44	160.80					
	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,857.69	51,630.98	1.79	1.91	1.86	1.99	1.76
Educational Department	44,834.34	45,590.41	55,180.34	66,833.55	87,300.24					
Stock and Stores	544.05	928.64	1,440.46	2,480.53	6,176.18					
	45,378.39	46,519.05	56,620.80	69,314.08	93,476.42	1.77	1.80	2.07	2.43	3.18
Public Library				1,678.23	2,326.39					
Stock and Stores				118.40	—					
				1,791.63	2,326.39				.06	.08
Finance Department	45,759.70	55,083.45	58,154.89	63,130.07	71,500.42					
Stock and Stores	3,800.93	295.14	1,413.68	712.53	984.68					
	49,560.63	55,378.59	59,568.57	63,842.60	72,485.10	1.94	2.13	2.18	2.23	2.47
Secretariat	131,147.38	129,802.49	141,321.03	145,060.50	155,686.50					
Stock and Stores	693.19	754.06	427.55	415.12	764.77					
	131,840.57	130,556.55	141,748.58	145,475.62	156,451.27	5.16	5.04	5.18	5.09	5.33
General Charges	56,855.54	51,545.72	66,601.56	80,842.25	108,239.81	2.23	1.99	2.43	2.82	3.69
Interest	90,863.46	94,690.67	103,353.85	115,360.68	124,932.50	3.56	3.66	3.78	4.03	4.26
Redemption of Debentures	164,000.00	135,625.00	138,600.00	112,200.00	151,210.00	6.42	5.24	5.07	4.98	5.15
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,200,153.46	2,347,690.11	2,372,765.71	2,484,282.59	2,700,218.93	86.11	90.66	86.78	86.92	92.02
Surplus	354,902.56	241,937.74	361,479.67	373,723.42	234,162.65	13.89	9.34	13.22	13.08	7.98
Total Ordinary Income	2,555,056.02	2,589,627.85	2,734,245.38	2,858,006.01	2,934,381.58	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.

Working Account.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1913 ...		16,723.40	By Stone, etc., sold and supplied Tons 67,448.40		129,611.71
" Supervision Charges	4,168.00		" Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1914 ...		2,755.36
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ...	950.00				
" Quarrying	12,040.81				
" Transport	61,845.73				
" Stone-breakers	11,293.38				
Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost	2,003.94				
	13,297.32				
" Breaking chips by hand	2,095.68				
" Steam Launch—					
Working Expenses	1,166.43				
Repairs	605.00				
	1,771.43				
" Repairs to Buildings	114.75				
" Lease	1,600.00				
" Interest	2,467.38				
" Depreciation	3,881.46				
" Miscellaneous	3,508.24				
	107,740.80				
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account	7,902.87				
	132,367.07				
TAEIS ...		132,367.07	TAEIS ...		132,367.07

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account	41,123.12		By Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1913	9,437.61	
" Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied under terms of lease	12,699.85		Less—Depreciation	397.40	
" Sundry Creditors	2,225.76				9,040.21
			" Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1913	18,543.86	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 3,348.72		
			Spare parts taken into use 2,003.94	5,352.66	
				14,191.20	
			Additions	2,659.72	
			" Steam-launch "Swift"		16,850.92
					600.00
			" Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1913	466.35	
			Less—Depreciation	135.34	
				\$31.01	
			Additions	30.32	
			" Stock at Quarry:—		361.33
			Stone and Sand	2,755.36	
			Explosives	1,749.22	
				4,504.58	
			" Sundry Debtors		151.09
			" Cash at Quarry	88.46	
			" " in General Funds	24,472.14	
				24,560.60	
TAEIS ...	56,048.73		TAEIS ...		56,048.73

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Stock at December 31, 1913			13,559.87	By Sales		39,264.66
" Cost of Materials	15,208.28			" Stock at December 31, 1914		9,502.14
" Supervision Charges	2,400.00					
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00					
" Interest	2,111.70					
" Depreciation	305.42					
" Miscellaneous	660.91					
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		21,636.31				
		13,570.62				
TAELS ...		48,766.80		TAELS...		48,766.80

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Capital Account		27,037.75		By Land		9,063.00
" Sundry Creditors		89.86		" Buildings—		
" Adjustment Account				Balance at December 31, 1913	12,012.55	
Balance of Profit carried forward ...	6,727.93			Less—Depreciation	256.26	
						11,766.29
				" Plant—		
				Balance at December 31, 1913	374.41	
				Less—Depreciation	49.16	
						325.25
				" Stock at December 31, 1914		9,502.14
				" Sundry Debtors		1,786.04
				" Cash in General Funds		1,422.82
TAELS...		33,855.54		TAELS ...		39,855.54

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Stock at December 31, 1913—				By Concreteware and Cement sold and used—		
Concreteware	11,787.33			Concreteware	57,049.12	
Cement	601.20			Cement	41,680.44	
		12,388.53				98,729.56
" Manufacturing Account—				" Manufacturing Account—		
Concreteware made		50,266.62		Profit on Manufacture		6,162.62
" Cement purchased		37,528.53		" Stock at December 31, 1914—		14,991.28
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		19,699.76				
TAELS ..		119,883.46		TAELS...		119,883.46

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Capital Account		71,642.53		By Land		75,082.50
" Advance from General Funds		1,881.08		" Buildings—		
" Reserve Account		31,704.84		Balance at December 31, 1913	11,273.37	
" Sundry Creditors		1,417.66		Less—Depreciation	252.60	
" Adjustment Account						
Balance of Profit carried forward ...	11,606.59			Additions	502.65	
					11,020.77	
				" Plant—		11,523.42
				Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.		
				Balance at December 31, 1913	2,554.97	
				Less—Depreciation	458.62	
					2,096.35	
				Additions	3,883.29	
						5,979.64
				" Stock at December 31, 1914—		
				Concreteware	14,991.28	
				Steel Bars, etc.	6,891.46	
				" Sundry Debtors		21,882.74
TAELS...		118,252.70		TAELS...		118,252.70

**TUNGCHOW ROAD WORKSHOP.
Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>									<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.		Tls.	
To Materials		21,092.20		By Work Executed				42,056.48	
" Supervision Charges		3,300.00		" Sale of old Iron				427.80	
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges		950.00							
" Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff		11,370.92							
" Coal, Power, etc.		1,374.69							
" Interest		1,966.34							
" Depreciation		554.58							
" Miscellaneous		712.88							
			41,321.61						
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account			1,162.67						
	TAELS ...		42,484.28			TAELS ...			42,484.28

<i>Dr.</i>									<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.		Tls.	
To Capital Account		42,807.53		By Land—					
" Advance from General Funds		557.90		Balance at December, 31, 1913		12,960.00			
" Sundry Creditors		2,532.30		Additions		6,693.00		19,653.00	
				" Buildings—					
				Balance at December 31, 1913		17,692.27			
				Less—Depreciation		362.40			
				Additions		17,329.87			
						3,495.26		20,825.13	
				" Plant—					
				Balance at December 31, 1913		1,712.23			
				Less—Depreciation		192.18			
				Additions		1,520.05			
						147.76		1,667.81	
				" Stock at December 31, 1914				2,820.91	
				" Adjustment Account—					
				Loss carried forward				930.88	
	TAELS ...		45,897.73			TAELS ...			45,897.73

<i>Dr.</i>									<i>Cr.</i>
		Tls.	Tls.			Tls.		Tls.	
To Loss brought forward—				By Balances of Profit brought forward—					
Tungchow Road Workshop			2,093.55	Convict Labour		8,157.31			
" Cash Contributions transferred				Concreteware Manufactory		7,406.83		15,564.14	
Police Force	15,000.00			" Profits for year transferred,					
Public Works Department, Drainage	15,500.00			Convict Labour		13,570.62			
" " Roads	7,902.87		38,402.87	Concreteware Manufactory		19,699.76			
" Balances of Profit carried forward—				Pingchiao Quarry		7,902.87			
Convict Labour	6,727.93			Tungchow Road Workshop		1,162.57		42,335.92	
Concreteware Manufactory	11,606.59								
" Balance		18,334.52		" Cash in General Funds—					
		23,455.98		Convict Labour		1,422.82			
				Pingchiao Quarry		24,472.14			
						25,894.96			
				Less—Advances—					
				Concreteware Manufactory ... 1,881.08					
				Tungchow Road Workshop ... 557.90					
						2,438.98		23,455.98	
				" Loss carried forward—					
				Tungchow Road Workshop				930.88	
	TAELS ...		82,286.92			TAELS ...			82,286.92

POLICE RECREATION AND REWARDS FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1913	4,854.85	Rewards	1,015.41
Fines	1,089.85	Books, magazines and newspapers	465.95
Donations	782.70	Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	369.12
		Repairs to house-boats	579.50
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	130.68
		" Ice	673.77
		Athletic requisites	335.13
		Miscellaneous	22.00
		Balance at December 31, 1914	3,145.84
	<u>Tls. 6,727.40</u>		<u>Tls. 6,727.40</u>

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

INCOME.	Tls.	EXPENDITURE.	Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1913	.09	Fire Insurance	23.63
Balance at December 31, 1914	26.09	Chinese Government Land Tax	2.55
	<u>Tls. 26.18</u>		<u>Tls. 26.18</u>

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1914.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1914.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	1,384,342.56			1,384,342.56
Town Hall	69,420.00			69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	281,924.74		Cr. 1,644.03	283,280.71
" " Extension	237,588.95			237,588.95
" " New Stop Butts	23,467.41	2,701.27		26,168.68
Riding School	7,222.00			7,222.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Hongkew Station	12,080.00	14,597.42		14,597.42
Sinza Station	20,570.00			12,080.00
Workshop				20,570.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	104,300.00			104,300.00
Louna	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza	54,560.00			54,560.00
Wayside	13,108.50			13,108.50
West Hongkew	29,205.00			29,205.00
Yangtzepoo	6,911.50			6,911.50
Gaul	71,352.00			71,352.00
Eastern Dépôt	20,150.00			20,150.00
Western Dépôt	34,053.75			34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters	7,930.00			7,930.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,661.96			4,661.96
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	172,401.08	67,570.50		239,971.58
Isolation Hospital	235,215.00			235,215.00
" " for Chinese	63,300.00			63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	5,163.00			5,163.00
Elgin	39,600.00			39,600.00
Hongkew	157,448.50			157,448.50
Maloo	104,832.00			104,832.00
Mohawk	3,790.00			3,790.00
Quetta	4,002.91	602.02		4,604.93
Sinza	22,698.04			22,698.04
Wayside	2,535.00			2,535.00
Wuchow		2,025.36		2,025.36
Yangtzepoo	2,849.25			2,849.25
Slaughter House	32,669.00			32,669.00
Cattle Sheds	42,825.00			42,825.00
House Refuse Dépôt	9,977.18			9,977.18
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	9,640.00			9,640.00
Wayside Public Wharf	86,458.24			86,458.24
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road	816.00			816.00
Markham Road	9,660.00			9,660.00
Markham Road, Stoneware Yard	4,658.50			4,658.50
North Chekiang Road	9,432.00			9,432.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza Road	35,010.00			35,010.00
Soochow Creek	4,920.40	4.16		4,924.56
Thorne Road	42,592.50			42,592.50
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Warren Piece		3,135.95		3,135.95
Hongkew Recreation Ground	697,102.61		Cr. 738.38	696,364.23
Jessfield Park		116,453.60		116,453.60
Quinsan Square	154,080.00			154,080.00
Wayside Park	49,372.38			49,372.38
Nurseries.—				
Hungjao Road	13,211.40			13,211.40
Siccawei Road	7,083.80			7,083.80
Carried forward	4,586,316.73	207,090.28	Cr. 2,382.41	4,791,024.60

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1914	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1914.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,586,316.73	207,090.28	Cr. 2,982.41	4,791,024.60
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	54,278.63	2,526.24		56,804.87
" for Girls	152,236.00			152,236.00
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.				
Boys' School		54,807.48		54,807.48
Girls'	52,247.00			52,247.00
Public School for Chinese	94,095.00			94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	43,790.41			43,790.41
Nieh Chih Kwei Public School for Chinese		12,583.20		12,583.20
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road	372.00			372.00
Batavia Road		600.28		600.28
Broadway East.	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong	1,834.00			1,834.00
Boone Road	352.00			352.00
Carter Road	399.00			399.00
Chaoufoong Road		160.86		160.86
Durpee Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00			1,000.00
East Yalu Road	112.35			112.35
Fokien Road	756.00			756.00
Haining Road	512.00			512.00
Hwabee Road	1,144.00			1,144.00
Jehol Road	442.22			442.22
Kansuh Road	127.50			127.50
Lay Road	186.00			186.00
Mohawk Estate	342.00			342.00
Moji Road	60.30			60.30
North Chekiang Road...	693.00			693.00
North Shansie Road		672.99		672.99
Park Road	1,140.00			1,140.00
Pingchiao Road	870.00			870.00
Rangoon Road	50.00		Cr. 387.00	50.00
Sinza Road	720.00			720.00
Stonebridge Road	933.89			933.89
Thorburn Road	114.80			114.80
Thorne Road	240.00			240.00
Taising Road	252.00			252.00
Wuchow Road	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00			4,008.00
" Connaught Road...	152.00			152.00
" Robison Road	570.00			570.00
" Sicawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	1,548.00		Cr. 1,548.00	
Baikal Road	983.60			983.60
Bubbling Well Road	1,379.00			1,379.00
Connaught Road	1,920.00			1,920.00
Dalny Road	788.00			788.00
Dalny and Yulin Roads	4,054.00			4,054.00
East Yuhang Road and Tungchow Road East Side	6,693.00		Cr. 6,693.00	
Gordon Road	3,026.86			3,026.86
Jessfield Road	981.43			981.43
Kiachow Road		362.00		362.00
Kirin Road	1,996.80			1,996.80
Markham Road	1,870.00			1,870.00
Medhurst Road	226.05	4.27		230.32
Moulmein Road	811.19			811.19
Nanyang Road	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00			14,960.00
North Szechuen Road Extension		6,309.40		6,309.40
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00			21.00
Peking Road	1,090.42			1,090.42
Rangoon Road	1,067.00			1,067.00
Rifle Range	30,775.79			30,775.79
Sinza Road	3,135.00			3,135.00
Sicawei Road	230.00			230.00
Shanhaikwan Road	4,544.36			4,544.36
Thorburn Road	1,260.80			1,260.80
Tatung Road	123.00		Cr. 112.00	1,148.80
Ward Road	255.00		1,332.00	1,455.00
Warren Road	29.48			255.00
Wayside Road	3,979.20			29.48
West Soochow Road	600.00			3,979.20
Whashing Road	543.38			600.00
Yates Road	1,992.00			543.38
Yochow Road	2,052.00			1,992.00
Yuyuen Road Extension	6,988.50			2,052.00
				6,988.50
Tls.	5,107,303.79	285,117.00	Cr. 9,790.41	5,382,620.38

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1914.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31 1914.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices—				
Old Buildings	173,549.01	2,906.21	Cr. 27,822.93	142,819.87
New "	2,231.76		2,719.30	4,951.06
Town Hall	117,064.99	2,341.30	404.02	115,127.71
Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	20,835.02		Cr. 20,835.02	
Rifle Range	6,067.76	121.36		5,946.40
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	10,484.72	209.69		10,275.03
Sinza	38,918.45	778.37	1,500.00	39,640.08
Victoria	2,807.50	56.15		2,751.35
Workshop	3,403.06	68.06		3,335.00
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,126.90	42.54		2,084.36
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Louza	42,199.31	843.99		41,355.32
Hongkew	51,505.15	1,030.10		50,475.05
West Hongkew	54,706.89	1,094.14		53,612.75
Wayside	40,889.45	817.79		40,071.66
Yangtzepoo	10,940.18	218.80	1,549.47	12,270.85
Sinza	43,806.71	876.13	3,086.48	46,017.06
Gordon Road (Depôt)	120,921.97	2,418.44		118,503.53
Bubbling Well	25,592.09	511.84	954.07	26,034.32
Gaol	239,702.83	4,794.06	4,474.62	239,383.39
Carter Road Quarters	6,380.71	127.61		6,253.10
Dog Kennels	972.40	19.45		952.95
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	129,645.48	2,592.91		127,052.57
Isolation Hospital	161,366.78	3,227.34		158,139.44
" " for Chinese	19,567.55	391.35		19,176.20
Police Hospital for Sikhs	4,872.14	97.44		4,774.70
" " Chinese	18,119.28	362.39		17,756.89
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,818.93	36.38		1,782.55
Public Swimming Bath	18,743.83	374.88		18,368.95
Sub-District Office	1,143.12	22.86		1,120.26
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	27,963.44	559.27		27,404.17
Crematorium for Sikhs			332.20	332.20
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,367.15	67.34		3,299.81
Markets.				
East Hongkew	7,979.80	159.60		7,820.20
Elgin	10,125.89	202.52		9,923.37
Hongkew	31,423.44	628.47	18,145.39	48,940.36
Malao	71,464.09	1,429.28		70,034.81
Mohawk	2,126.90	42.54		2,084.36
Quetta... ..			3,465.98	3,465.98
Sinza	10,327.56	206.55		10,121.01
Wayside	3,913.51	78.27		3,835.24
Yangtzepoo	3,659.44	73.19		3,586.25
Slaughter House	17,015.25	340.30		16,674.95
Cattle Sheds	17,763.94	355.28		17,408.66
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,729.63	114.59		5,615.04
Carried forward	1,583,244.01	30,638.78	Cr. 12,026.42	1,540,578.81

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1914.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1914
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,583,241.01	30,638.78	Cr.12,026.42	1,540,578.81
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	11,856.22	237.12		11,619.10
Depôts.				
Hart Road	546.72	10.93		535.79
Markham Road	593.16	11.86		581.30
North Chekiang Road	2,348.11	46.96		2,301.15
Soochow Road	3,147.99	62.96		3,085.03
Sinza Road	6,333.40	126.67		6,206.73
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	2,741.29	54.83		2,686.46
Wayside	680.61	13.61		667.00
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	275.67	5.51		270.16
Office, Northern District	2,056.27	41.11		2,014.16
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	713.75	14.27	60.45	759.93
Casual Ward	2,677.31	53.55		2,623.76
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	3,357.03	67.14	164.06	3,453.95
Public Garden	16,734.54	334.69		16,399.85
Reserve Garden	13,447.65	268.95		13,178.70
Nursery, Hungjao Road	285.87	5.72		280.15
Quinsan Square	381.28	7.63		373.65
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	50,788.11	1,015.76	26,431.18	76,203.53
" for Girls	42,085.13	841.70		41,243.43
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	33,628.41	672.57	1,192.40	34,148.24
Public School for Chinese	49,229.37	984.59		48,244.78
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	47,233.62	944.67	1,540.00	47,828.95
Tls.	1,874,384.52	36,461.58	17,361.67	1,855,284.61

STOCK AND STORES.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1914.	Deprecia- tion.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1914.
Volunteer Corps.—	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Furniture and Sundries	3,948.28	394.83	567.50	4,120.95
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	1,956.89	293.53		1,663.36
Morris Tubes	1,489.38	74.47	239.50	1,654.41
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub-target Machine	30,960.07	4,644.01	1,109.63	27,425.69
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment	1,926.73	385.35	545.59	2,086.97
Battery Harness and Ponies	1,462.61	292.52	300.00	1,470.09
Infantry Equipment	2,340.85	468.17	1,911.55	3,784.23
Engineer Company Stores	436.41	43.64	569.56	962.33
Ammunition	23,318.36		609.92	23,928.28
Winter Overcoats	3,041.56	608.31	1,321.29	3,754.54
Motor Car			2,300.00	2,300.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engine, Motor Fire Escape & Steam Fire Float	63,575.49	6,357.55	2,538.25	59,756.19
Fire Hose	6,000.00			6,000.00
Harness	493.92	98.78		395.14
Trucks, General Plant, etc.	20,001.18	2,000.12	4,268.75	22,269.81
Horses and Ponies	2,362.14	590.53		1,771.61
Fire Bells	2,122.95	106.15	597.72	2,614.52
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	192.30	19.23		173.07
Automatic Water Heater	541.67	108.33		433.34
Furniture and Sundries	1,725.41	172.51	662.34	2,215.21
Police Force.—				
Furniture Fittings and Carriages	60,446.26	6,044.63	8,924.78	63,326.41
do. at Mixed Court	1,931.07		266.71	2,004.67
Motor Cars and Accessories	9,670.51	782.58	Cr. 1,811.00	7,676.93
Fire Hose and Appliances	5,868.95	1,173.79	613.07	5,308.23
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	13,102.47	1,965.37	10,746.63	21,883.73
Ambulance Litters, Bicycle Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carls, etc.	13,095.61	1,309.56	2,240.08	14,026.13
Saddlery Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	1,084.56	216.91	270.82	1,138.47
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	6,872.84	687.28	1,094.58	7,280.14
Stores in godown	1,350.00		155.85	1,505.85
Printing Type	201.42	20.14		181.28
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs	609.12	60.91		548.21
Studio Camera and Accessories	398.83	39.88		358.95
Athletic Apparatus	180.42	18.04		162.38
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	160.78	16.08		144.70
Police Telephone Boxes	1,028.91	102.89		926.02
Uniform	9,537.70		4,161.23	13,698.93
Prisoners' Food	80.16		Cr. 80.16	
Cylin	19.94		Cr. 19.94	
Ammunition			1,501.89	1,501.89
Health Department.—				
Motor Car, Carriage, etc.	1,503.76	150.38	335.00	1,688.38
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	52,610.19	5,261.02	6,949.36	54,298.53
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	11,796.74	1,179.67	2,956.18	13,573.25
Motor Cars and Accessories	7,317.76	731.78	1,349.78	7,935.76
Steam Road Rollers, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps	20,451.78	1,533.88	25.52	18,943.42
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	24,982.49	1,873.69	1,775.54	24,884.34
Carriages, Carls, Wheelbarrows, etc.	8,809.87	880.99	116.53	8,045.41
Harness	710.30	142.06	Cr. 50.00	518.24
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc.	7,589.88	758.99	915.56	7,746.45
Stores in Godown	12,751.16		323.22	13,074.38
Pontoons and connecting Bridges	34,678.80	2,600.91	21,400.00	53,477.89
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	4,799.40		24,938.25	29,737.65
Flags	472.20	94.44	Cr. 18.82	363.94
Bass Brooms, and spare parts for Carls, Machine Brushes and Steam Rollers	4,714.98		Cr. 594.83	4,120.15
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,720.25	272.02	437.01	2,885.24
Casual Ward.—				
Furniture and Sundries	112.41	11.24		101.17
Public Band.—				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	1,096.37	164.46	160.80	1,092.71
Furniture	146.58	21.99		124.59
Music	425.00			425.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	491,225.67	44,966.75	106,630.24	582,889.16

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915.

ESTIMATES FOR 1915

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1914.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in March 1915.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 3,006,460
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,675,350
leaving a Surplus of	331,110
It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of	600,000
and the <i>Extraordinary Income</i> will amount to	941,110
The deficit carried forward from 1914 is	16,642
and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	938,225

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 680,000.—With a small allowance for new registrations the figures are the same as last year. The assessment authorised in 1911 is due for revision in 1916.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 1,395,500.—This figure allows for an advance of Tls. 60,000 on that for 1914, which the continually growing popularity of the Foreign Settlement as a place of residence for Chinese of all classes more than justifies. The number of well-to-do Chinese occupying Foreign-built houses has increased from 430 in 1909 to 760 in 1914, while vacant lots particularly in the Western District are being rapidly covered with blocks of houses and shops of Chinese construction.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 175,000.—The receipts for 1914 show a deficit of Tls. 20,000, and the Finance Committee is of opinion that those for the concluding quarter will be a reasonable basis for the new Estimate. Whatever amount is inserted must necessarily be a guess, and the figure shown anticipates improved trade conditions before the year closes.

Licence Fees, Tls. 582,200.—This aggregate is almost exactly the counterpart of the 1914 actual receipts. It requires little discussion except in respect to the changes which the Council suggests for adoption.

As regards the Opium Shop Licence the correspondence published on October 22 and December 10 sets forth the position fully. It is proposed, as in the case of the divans in 1908, to hold four drawings at intervals of six months, the first of which will take place on June 30. Upon each occasion the shops will be divided into two classes, and under the four Districts, so that the effect will be evenly distributed over the Settlement. The Council is aware that there is a certain body of opinion favouring more drastic and speedier action in regard to opium, but the Finance Committee has been actuated by the wish to achieve the end desired without unfairness to a bona fide section of the Settlement's trade. In any event there is satisfaction in the statement that, so far as the Council is aware, these proposals are not disapproved by the British Government, which of all the Treaty Powers is overwhelmingly the most concerned. In recognition of the fact that the undrawn shops will transact an increased business, it is recommended that the fee for the guild shops be raised to the fixed rate of Tls. 100 per month, and that the limits for the smaller shops remain from Tls. 10 to Tls. 50 as heretofore. At the same time it is proposed that the fees for the latter shall be generally raised within these limits.

Taxi-cabs and motor-cars for hire have during the past few years taken their place as a recognised form of locomotion in Shanghai, and their distinction from ordinary private-owned cars in the matter of licence has become necessary. Consistently with the practice as regards rickshas and carriages the Committee considers that these licences should not be available for both Settlements as are those of private owners. As this will in any case involve double payment, it is proposed that the fee for taxi-cabs shall be raised moderately from Tls. 10 to Tls. 15 per quarter. At the same time the charge for lorries will be increased to a maximum of Tls. 25 per quarter.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 94,010.—The higher scale of Market fees introduced in July, and the increased accommodation in the Hongkew Market, account for the surplus of rent received in 1914, and for the high figure, Tls. 83,060, estimated for 1915. The levy on street hawkers has had the desirable result, as was anticipated, of bringing numbers of these pedlars into the Markets, where their sanitary supervision is more easily secured. It is proposed to increase the street hawkers' fee to \$2 per mensem.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 79,750.—This figure includes the dividend to be received from the additional shares in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., purchased by the Council during the year.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1915, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1915, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1915, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Special Advertisement Rate.—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk</i> .—Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	"	0.160
Yellow, Native,	"	0.135
Wild, Raw,	"	0.100
" Filature,	"	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	"	0.250
" Filature,	"	0.300
Cocoons,	"	0.060
<i>On Tea</i> .—Black and Green,	"	0.015
Brick,	"	0.010
Dust,	"	0.003
<i>On Treasure</i> .—	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2% on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified as follows :—

Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign	} Tls. 50 per quarter.
Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Lodging House	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing	} * From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Saloon, Exhibition or Show	
Chinese Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 100 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop :—	
Guild Shops	Tls. 100 per month.
Retail Sellers	* From Tls. 10 to Tls. 50 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.

* According to class.

Chinese Boat	* From \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable :—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Private-owned Motor-car :—	
Bicycle	Tls. 5 per quarter.
Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Van or Lorry	* Tls. 15 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Public Motor-car	Tls. 15 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricscha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricscha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricscha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
" " Sheep "	\$0.25
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.40
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 per month.
Basket " " 4 " " 2 "	\$1 "
Street hawkers	\$2 "
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc.	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 feet wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshade over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
" mat sunshade over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 61,085.—Some considerable advance in the annual expenditure of the Corps is noticeable, being the cost of equipping the newly enrolled units; thus the estimate for uniform has advanced from Tls. 7,000 to Tls. 10,800. As regards small arms ammunition, the fixed reserve which it is considered desirable to maintain in Shanghai is 635,000 rounds; the stock on December 31 was 630,845 rounds; the estimated expenditure for the year, allowing for an increase of 140 men, is 302,360 rounds; the annual free issue from H. M. Government is 30,000; and provision has been made for the purchase of 276,515 rounds.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 78,350.—The Chief Officer's application for a Foreign Clerical Assistant has been approved, and the Council also contemplates engaging, towards the end of the year, a Second Officer, who will qualify himself to act for the Chief Officer during sickness and long leave. The remainder of the estimate follows last year's lines and again provides Tls. 12,754 to be expended in minor appliances.

Police Force, Tls. 860,030.—The estimate is Tls. 46,000 less than last year due to the number of officers and men on war service and to the temporary stoppage of leave throughout the Foreign Branch. The estimates of receipts and expenditure connected with the Mixed Court are more exact than heretofore, being based on the actual returns during the Council's three years' financial supervision of this institution.

Health Department, Tls. 222,170.—The section under the heading "General" calls for no comment, the Council's observations on the subject of Plague Prevention contained in the Budget for 1914 applying with equal force this year. A small increase in the expenditure of the Victoria Nursing Home is due to the increased cost of drugs, dressings, groceries, and other domestic articles for hospital use. The reduction of the estimate of receipts from patients in the Isolation Hospital from Tls. 6,000 to Tls. 2,000 reflects the Council's intention to make admission to this hospital free of charge. The Health Officer has pointed out that the isolation of cases of communicable disease is mainly for the benefit of the community. Already a considerable number of cases among the less prosperous residents are admitted free, in order to remove the danger of infection in homes which are usually badly overcrowded, but there are still cases where the fee of Tls. 2 per diem delays or even prevents the necessary admission to the Isolation Hospital. Although no cases have been refused on account of inability to pay the fee, there are people who rightly wish to avoid an application to be treated as charity cases. It is proposed to make a charge of Tls. 5 per day for private rooms, and that non-pharmacopœial drugs, patent medicines and foods, mineral waters and alcoholic drinks, shall be charged to the patient.

The grants to the Shantung Road and St. Luke's Hospitals have been raised from Tls. 3,000 to Tls. 5,000 per annum in recognition of the increasing charitable work which these institutions do for the Chinese community.

Public Works Department, Tls. 680,330.—This estimate is entirely normal and is set out in the customary full detail.

Educational Department, Tls. 112,675.—This figure represents the cost of maintaining 6 schools with grants-in-aid for 4 others. The Council's educational budget has still an interim character. The new building for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and the Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese are in course of construction, while the Chinese school for the Central District yet remains to be built. Until these works are completed it would be early to review the results of the work of the General Educational Committee of 1911/12. A further step towards co-ordination is proposed by the formation of a Foreign Educational Committee to take over the control of the four schools catering for Foreign and Eurasian children.

General Charges, Tls. 86,735.—Under this heading will be found an appropriation of Tls. 3,600, perpetuating the grant to the Charity Organisation Committee under the amendment to Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March 1914. The Council has reason to believe that the work of this Committee has proved such as to justify continuing the defrayal of the cost of its working expenses. The rent of temporary office accommodation during the re-building of the Central Offices is responsible for Tls. 20,500.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges, Tls. 6,800.—As regards the projected bridge over the Yunkingpoo, for which provision was made in last year's Budget, it was found that it would be necessary to alter the position of the Chinese water-main lying in the bed of the creek, and, in anticipation of opposition, the work has been postponed. The estimated cost, Tls. 6,000, is now re-inserted. The Yates Road Bridge, estimated cost Tls. 800, will be little more than an advance section of the culvert which will replace the Love Lane Creek.

Bundings, Tls. 18,725.—Upon the conclusion of the lawsuit on the subject of the Markham Road Foreshore the Council decided to make this important frontage available for use, and the work of bunding will be begun during the year to include three cargo jetties. The width of the Markham Road in this section will be the standard, 40 feet. The proposed bunding north of the Macao Road is being undertaken by arrangement with Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, Ltd., who will share the cost with the Council. The bunding required in the Lay Road is in re-placement of the wooden bunding constructed in 1907, which is in a bad state of repair.

Drainage, Tls. 128,670.—No reference is necessary to the works in progress on the Yangkingpang and Defence Creek, which received the Ratepayers' sanction in June. The figures given are the probable requirements for the year along the lines laid down by the Engineer, while the balance of cost, road making and so forth, will fall upon the accounts for 1916.

Land, Tls. 131,630.—The first item under this heading, a nominal Tls. 100, indicates the Council's intention to construct a fire station in the Eastern District in the near future. If a suitable offer of a site presents itself during the year it will be accepted: on the other hand the new Hongkew Station involves sufficient capital expenditure on the Fire Brigade for the present year. The question of a Hospital for Indians is acute, for the reason that the Council has received formal notice from the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital that they are no longer able to accommodate Indian patients. Land which may prove suitable is already scheduled at the south-west corner of the Isolation Hospital site, and the two items are bracketed in the Budget against a round sum of Tls. 50,000, so that the incoming Council may have discretionary authority to do what is best in the circumstances. The proposed investments in Market sites for new districts will commend themselves to the Ratepayers as satisfactory, being in pursuance of the successful policy adopted during recent years in this respect.

Parks and Open Spaces, Tls. 51,280.—Arrangements are in train for completing the new Park at Jessfield by the gradual acquisition of adjoining land. Tls. 10,000 is also included in this estimate for the acquisition of Open Spaces for Children in developing neighbourhoods. The amount stated may perhaps prove too small having regard to the price of land in such districts; it may, however, possibly be augmented by the sale of one or more of the surplus plots of land already in the Council's ownership. The appropriation for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, Tls. 1,000, is required to pay for an adjustment in the measurement of the site acquired last year.

Buildings, Tls. 442,400.—The greater part of this large figure, Tls. 270,000, represents the first year's instalment of the cost of the new Central Offices, complete details as to which are contained in the Report of the Engineer published on February 11. With regard to the additional cost of a facing for the building, Tls. 259,950, the Council, while unanimously in favour of natural stone, has deferred final action pending the Ratepayers approval of the Budget for 1915. The remaining items call for little notice, being for small necessary works or projects already authorised.

Roads, Tls. 210,000.—Over and above the customary Tls. 180,000 for new roads and the extension of existing roads, Tls. 30,000 has been added for the continuation of permanent paving in the Central District. Experiments conducted in the Szechuen Road have afforded the Works Committee an opportunity of deciding upon the form of such paving most suited to Shanghai.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1915.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District	Tsels 63,905,000		
Northern "	24,194,000		
Eastern "	26,415,000		
Western "	22,565,000		
	139,079,000		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties	5,745,700	800,000	
	133,333,300		
Less 15 ⁹ / ₈		120,000	680,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 5,015,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	601,800		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 330,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	19,800		
	621,600		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	51,600	570,000	
CHINESE.			
At 12 per cent on \$9,715,000, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 73	851,034		
At 6 per cent on \$95,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 73	4,161		
	855,195		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	30,195	825,000	
		500	
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.			
			1,395,500
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			175,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern		16,800	
Foreign Liquor Seller		18,600	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon		850	
Chinese Club		3,200	
Chinese Lodging House		11,700	
Chinese Wine Shop		30,500	
Tea Shop		9,500	
Foreign Theatre		5,600	
Chinese Theatre		9,000	
Pawn Shop		21,000	
Opium Shop		125,000	
Cargo Boat		5,800	
Ferry and Passenger Boat		1,100	
Launch		2,500	
Chinese Boat		5,000	
Sampan		1,200	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage		13,000	
Livery Stable		18,000	
Motor Car		19,000	
Cart		24,500	
Private-owned Ricksha		44,000	
Public Ricksha		151,000	
Sedan Chair		250	
Wheelbarrow		42,000	
Firesarms		2,100	
Dog		1,800	
		582,200	
			2,832,700
Carried forward			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,832,700
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	17,100		
Elgin	9,000		
Hongkew	33,210		
East Hongkew	6,380		
Wayside	2,200		
Yangtszepoo	3,320		
Queeta Road	800		
Mohawk	2,280		
Sinza	8,770		
Town Hall		83,060	
Firemen's Quarters—		800	
Central Station	1,650		
Hongkew Station	400		
Sinza Station	600		
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		2,650	
Miscellaneous		7,000	
		500	
			94,010
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (<i>see</i> Sterling Extraordinary Income)			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting		5,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915		5,330	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service		35,000	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6 % per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1913		34,420	
			79,750
Total carried to Summary ...			3,006,460

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	8,555		
Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster (1 month)	250		
Sergeant-Major	1,920		
Quartermaster Sergeant	1,680		
		12,405	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		2,295	
			14,700
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>		320	
<i>Locomotion</i>		500	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Light</i>		800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,300	
<i>Insurance</i>		510	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400	
<i>Postage</i>		250	
<i>Uniform</i>		10,800	
<i>Band</i>		1,000	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		4,000	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		600	
<i>Ammunition</i>		9,750	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		3,000	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		85	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>		3,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
		38,515	
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>		1,500	
			37,015
Total carried to Summary			51,715
STOCK AND STORES.			
300 Barrels			1,465
25 Swords			365
20 Pistols			640
Ponies			200
Component Parts of Saddlery			300
Engineer Company—Stores			500
200 Overcoats			1,170
Accoutrements			3,140
Instructional Parts for Maxim Guns, etc.			190
Furniture and Sundries			500
Ammunition			14,400
Total carried to Summary			22,870
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			13,500
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 13,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Chief Officer	7,800		
Second Officer for 3 months	1,050		
Departmental Engineer	3,300		
Clerical Assistant for 10 months	1,850		
Watchmen at Bell Towers	3,240	17,240	
Chinese.			
Office and Store Staff	900		
General Staff	2,225		
Artificers	3,525		
Mafoos	2,000		
Watchmen at Stations	1,600	17,250	
			34,490
Superannuation		1,400	
Passages		600	
Medical Aid		250	
Locomotion		960	
Fuel		3,250	
Light		1,400	
Water		1,200	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		500	
Insurance		2,000	
Uniform		4,000	
Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs		7,000	
Hose Renewals		4,500	
Telephones and Fire Alarms		2,000	
Stud.			
Fodder	2,000		
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	500		
Veterinary Services	150		
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	250		
		2,700	
Refreshments for Firemen at Fires		400	
Company Cups		250	
Miscellaneous		700	
		33,110	
Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.	1,500		
" " Watching and Salvage Services	500		
		2,000	
			31,110
Total carried to Summary			65,600
STOCK AND STORES.			
Ladders and Life Saving Appliances		1,000	
Hose Fittings and Attachments		1,000	
General Appliances and Tools		3,000	
Motor Hose Tender		2,500	
Hand Reels for Motor Gear and Float		400	
Hydrant Indicator Plates		1,000	
Call Bells		200	
3 Pumps for Motor Gear		3,500	
Furniture and Sundries		150	
Total carried to Summary			12,750

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.								
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>								
Foreign Branch.								
Pay.								
Captain Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...		10,200	
Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...		7,800	
3 Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...		17,400	
2 Cadets	...	...	...	...	...		5,040	
Chief Detective Officer	...	...	...	...	...		5,580	
2 Chief Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...		6,480	
Chief Detective Inspector	...	...	...	...	...		3,300	
Legal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...		3,600	
11 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...		22,850	
2 Detective Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...		4,620	
Head Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...		2,700	
12 Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...		17,420	
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...		8,700	
Assistant Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...		2,040	
80 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...		98,000	
20 Acting Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...		21,360	
13 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...		18,930	
4 Senior Warders	...	...	...	...	...		5,960	
81 Constables (authorised strength 105)	...	...	...	...	...	72,565		
<i>Less—Promotions: already allowed for under the pay of</i>								
higher ranks	...	...	...	...	...	1,020		
Resignations	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
						6,020		
4 Detective Constables	...	...	...	...	...		66,545	
7 Plain Clothes Constables	...	...	...	...	...		4,560	
13 Warders	...	...	...	...	...		7,415	
3 Japanese Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...		15,355	
Clerical Assistant at Gaol	...	...	...	...	...		2,805	
							860	
<i>Less—On War Service</i>							359,520	
							39,660	
Language Bonus							319,860	
							20,000	
<i>Allowances.</i>								
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	2,940		
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	300		
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	240		
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	170		
							3,650	
Sikh Branch.								343,510
Pay.								
2 Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...		1,270	
Head Warder	...	...	...	...	...		395	
50 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...		11,200	
12 Sergeant Warders	...	...	...	...	...		2,750	
415 Constables	...	...	...	...	...		62,000	
104 Warders	...	...	...	...	...		16,800	
Granthi	...	...	...	...	...		270	
18 Cooks	...	...	...	...	...		2,285	
							96,970	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...		15,250	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		2,600	
<i>Allowances.</i>								
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	4,880		
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	700		
							5,680	
<i>Carried forward</i>								120,500
								464,010

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			464,010
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Chinese Branch.</i>			
Pay.			
86 Sergeants		13,930	
10 Detective Sergeants		3,000	
1065 Constables		125,000	
70 Detective Constables		13,500	
Chief Clerk		1,920	
19 Clerks and Writers		11,050	
17 Teachers		5,150	
15 Interpreters		6,985	
Fitter		135	
2 Reformatory Instructors		180	
Gunrator Checker		135	
82 Messengers and Coolies		5,900	
27 Wharf Watchmen		3,120	
Language Bonus		190,005	
		260	
Allowances.			
Gatemen	290		
Drill and Traffic	500		
Merit	435		
		1,225	
			191,490
<i>Superannuation</i>		42,600	
<i>Passages</i>		10,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>		500	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		54,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		14,300	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>			
Pay of Sikh Assistant	700		
Medicines	900		
Hospital Charges	10,500		
		12,100	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>			
Pay of Mafoos	1,700		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	3,550		
Repairs to Saddlery	400		
		5,650	
<i>Fuel</i>		25,250	
<i>Light—General</i>	11,855		
Oil for Police lamps	1,270		
		13,125	
<i>Water</i>		3,710	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		7,570	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,600	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		4,000	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>		500	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>			
Food	27,000		
Clothing	7,000		
Photographs	500		
Miscellaneous	3,060		
		37,560	
<i>Carried forward</i>		233,465	655,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		233,465	655,500
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs ...</i>		2,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture, etc. ...	6,025		
Arms ...	400		
<i>Gratuities ...</i>		6,425	
<i>Musketry Course ...</i>		2,000	
<i>Legal Expenses ...</i>		1,500	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>		500	
Pay of Court Officials ...	16,230		
Pay and Expenses of Police ...	33,600		
Grant to Sinza Refuge ...	500		
Sundry Expenses ...	11,000		
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>		61,330	
		3,870	
			311,090
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines ...</i>		29,000	
" Filing and Hearing Fees ...		16,000	
" Pay and Expenses of Police transferred ...		33,600	
Receipts for Special Services ...		25,000	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property ...		1,000	
Dog Redemption Fees ...		1,000	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution ...		12,500	
			118,100
Total carried to Summary ...			848,490
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries ...</i>			4,750
" <i>for Mixed Court</i> ...			300
<i>Fire Hose ...</i>			850
<i>Safe ...</i>			400
<i>Printing Press and Type</i> ...			610
<i>Saddlery, etc. ...</i>			400
<i>Lamps ...</i>			230
<i>10 Bicycles ...</i>			900
<i>30 Automatic Pistols and Ammunition</i> ...			1,400
<i>30 Revolvers ...</i>			900
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i> ...			52,000
<i>Legal Library ...</i>			400
<i>2 Police Boxes ...</i>			400
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>			1,000
Total carried to Summary ...			64,540
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores issued ...			53,000
Total carried to Summary ...			Cr. 53,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	13,200		
2 Assistant Health Officers	15,600		
2 Assistants	7,350		
4 Inspectors	18,900		
24 Assistant Inspectors	49,300		
Japanese Interpreter	840		
	102,250		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	5,470		
Language Bonus		96,780	
		4,250	
<i>Chinese.—Pay.</i>			
23 Foremen	3,500		
370 House Refuse Coolies	26,150		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	13,250		
		42,900	
<i>Superannuation</i>		143,930	
<i>Passages</i>		10,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,785	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,250	
<i>Light</i>		1,200	
<i>Water</i>		600	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,750	
<i>Insurance</i>		1,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,150	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		600	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		500	
<i>Disinfection</i>		10,000	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		4,000	
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		2,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		750	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Offices</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,100	
		500	
		189,615	
PLAGUE PREVENTION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Rat Coolies			
Rat Proofers			
Transport Coolies			
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>			
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>			
<i>Disinfection</i>			
<i>Rat-proofing Materials</i>			
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
		40,000	
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
70 Coolies		3,000	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials		2,650	
Miscellaneous		100	
		5,750	
		235,365	
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory</i>		22,000	
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory</i>		1,000	
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees</i>		14,000	
<i>Ordure Disposal</i>		91,000	
		128,000	
Total carried to Summary			107,365

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	33,310		
Pay of Chinese Staff	4,000		
		37,310	
Locomotion		250	
Fuel		5,000	
Light		1,700	
Water		400	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		250	
Insurance		485	
Telephone Service		250	
Drugs and Instruments		6,000	
Messing		20,000	
Washing		2,750	
Maintenance and Repairs		3,500	
Miscellaneous		750	
		78,645	
Less—Fees from Patients		43,500	35,145
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	10,000		
Pay of Chinese Staff	1,620		
		11,620	
Fuel		1,600	
Light		750	
Water		125	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		150	
Insurance		300	
Telephone Service		130	
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		800	
Messing		6,000	
Washing		800	
Maintenance and Repairs		1,250	
Miscellaneous		350	
		23,985	
Less—Receipts from Patients...		2,000	21,985
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	2,250		
Pay of Chinese Staff	2,000		
		4,250	
Fuel		450	
Light		300	
Water		100	
Printing, Stationery, etc.		100	
Insurance		175	
Telephone Service		155	
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants		850	
Messing		3,100	
Washing		500	
Maintenance and Repairs		1,750	
Miscellaneous		200	
		11,730	
Less—Receipts from Patients	4,500		
Registration Fees, etc.	2,500		
Contribution from French Municipal Council	600		
		7,700	
			4,030
			61,110
Carried forward			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			61,110
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	...	1,200		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	320		
<i>Fuel</i>	...		1,520	
<i>Light</i>	...		350	
<i>Water</i>	...		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...		100	
<i>Insurance</i>	...		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...		35	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>	...		25	
<i>Messing</i>	...		500	
<i>Washing</i>	...		1,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...		400	
			50	
			4,530	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	...		4,500	
				30
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	...	1,400		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	2,500		
<i>Fuel</i>	...		3,900	
<i>Light</i>	...		450	
<i>Water</i>	...		125	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...		100	
<i>Insurance</i>	...		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...		25	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>	...		700	
<i>Messing</i>	...		1,750	
<i>Washing</i>	...		230	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...		125	
			8,005	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	...		6,000	
				2,005
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	...	750		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	650		
<i>Locomotion</i>	...		1,400	
<i>Fuel</i>	...		850	
<i>Light</i>	...		175	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...		75	
<i>Insurance</i>	...		25	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>	...		30	
<i>Messing</i>	...		75	
<i>Washing</i>	...		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...		450	
			170	
			5,950	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors...</i>	...		2,000	
				3,950
Total carried to Summary				67,095

DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.

Pay.					
4 Matrons	...	...	Tls. 5,250		
36 Nurses	...	...	23,250		
6 Probationer Nurses	...	...	1,080		
Attendant	...	...	1,380		
Custodian	...	...	1,200		
Sundry Expenses.			32,160		
Superannuation...	...	...	5,750		
Passages	...	...	6,000		
Uniform	...	...	1,500		
Language Bonus	...	...	500		
Special Duty	...	...	1,500		
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	1,500		
			16,750		
			Tls. 48,910		
Allocated to the various hospitals as under:—					
Victoria Nursing Home	...		Tls. 30,810		
Isolation Hospital	...		12,500		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	...		2,250		
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	...		1,200		
" (Chinese)	...		1,400		
Sanatorium	...		750		
			48,910		

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
		600	
Chinese		3,000	
			3,600
Superannuation		60	
Grave Contractor, etc.		3,100	
Fuel		200	
Insurance		75	
Telephone Service		55	
Maintenance and Repairs		250	
Miscellaneous		150	
			3,990
			7,590
Less—Fees for Cremation		500	
" Grave making		3,750	
" Grave Spaces		2,750	
" Reservation		300	
			7,300
Total carried to Summary			290
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigner.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector		150	
Chinese		210	
			390
Superannuation		15	
Light		75	
Water		600	
Insurance		50	
Miscellaneous		100	
			840
Less—Receipts from Bathers			1,230
			800
Total carried to Summary			430
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		8,000	
Attendance on Families		1,000	
			9,000
Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station			6,000
Grant to General Hospital		12,500	
" Shantung Road Hospital		5,000	
" St. Luke's Hospital		5,000	
" Paulun Hospital		2,000	
			24,500
Total carried to Summary			39,500
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus			1,345
Office Furniture			250
Hospital Fittings and Furniture			5,245
Carriage, Horse, Harness, etc.			650
Total carried to Summary			7,490

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor ...		10,800	
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ...		7,500	
2 Assistant Engineers ...		10,380	
4 Second Assistant Engineers ...		12,390	
2 Engineering Assistants ...		8,800	
Chief Architectural Assistant ...		6,000	
2 Architectural Assistants ...		7,200	
Chief Surveying Assistant ...		5,850	
11 Surveying Assistants ...		35,000	
4 Temporary Surveying Assistants ...		10,080	
Chief Clerk ...		4,800	
8 Clerical Assistants ...		16,690	
Building Surveyor ...		4,800	
4 Clerks of Works ..		13,350	
12 District Inspectors ...		25,680	
9 Assistant District Inspectors ...		13,140	
Custodian of Town Hall ...		1,980	
		195,040	
<i>Less—On War Service ...</i>		21,830	
		173,210	
Consulting Engineer ...		1,300	
Language Bonus ...		720	
Chinese.			
Writers ...	2,450		
Storekeeper ...	570		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc. ...	6,250		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies ...	2,100		
Survey Staff ...	7,600		
Chinese Tuition ...	100		
		19,070	194,300
<i>Superannuation ...</i>		15,100	
<i>Passages ...</i>		3,200	
<i>Medical Aid ...</i>		400	
<i>Locomotion ...</i>		10,500	
<i>Fuel ...</i>		500	
<i>Light ...</i>		650	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc. ...</i>		3,000	
<i>Insurance ...</i>		165	
<i>Telephone Service ...</i>		1,200	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans ...</i>		3,500	
<i>Surveying Instruments ...</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous ...</i>		500	
		39,215	
		233,515	
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees ...</i>		4,700	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees ...</i>		15,000	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees ...</i>		7,000	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings ...</i>		800	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc. ...</i>		16,500	
		44,000	
Total carried to Summary ...			189,515

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds :—</i>			
Volunteer Corps			2,140
Fire Brigade			4,725
Police Force :—			
Stations and Quarters	13,940		
Gaol	4,640		
Mixed Court	1,810		
		20,390	
Health Department :—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	6,395		
Victoria Nursing Home	3,915		
Mental Ward	620		
Maternity Ward	630		
Nurses' Quarters	1,220		
Isolation Hospital	3,660		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	1,640		
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	400		
Police Hospital (Chinese)	630		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	525		
Cemeteries	615		
Public Swimming Bath	340		
		20,590	
Public Works Department :—			
Offices	345		
Town Hall	5,000		
Dépôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	1,275		
		6,620	
Educational Department :—			
Public School for Boys	3,230		
Public School for Girls	2,380		
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home—			
Boys' School	980		
Girls' School	400		
Public School for Chinese	1,480		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	745		
		9,215	
Finance Department			200
Secretariat			280
Miscellaneous			650
Total carried to Summary			64,810
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to :—</i>			
Bridges	12,570		
Bundings	7,925		
Jetties and Pontoons	6,780		
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			27,275
<i>Less.</i>			11,290
Receipts for hire of Dredger			38,565
			750
Total carried to Summary			37,815
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in :—</i>			
N. Kiangse Road from N. Soochow Road to Tsapoo Road	5,005		
N. Shanse Road from N. Soochow Road to Tong Dong Ka Loong	2,485		
Alabaster Road between Winchester Road and N. Thibet Road	615		
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	6,525		
<i>Less.</i>			14,630
Concreteware Manufactory—Cash Contribution			14,000
Total carried to Summary			630

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		40,000	
Locomotion		400	
Insurance		635	
Materials—			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		91,150	
Tools, renewals and repairs		6,000	
Boundary Stones		150	
Street Name-plates		630	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		9,980	
Chinese Government Land Tax		330	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		825	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.		900	
Stud		9,000	
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads		9,150	
Roadside Railings		1,500	
Miscellaneous		500	
		171,150	
Less—Pingshao Quarry—Cash Contribution	15,000		
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	6,420		
		21,420	149,730
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Overseers	3,780		
Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour	30,300		
Superannuation... ..		34,080	
Locomotion		380	
Insurance		520	
Medical Aid		635	
Materials.		100	
Water	15,140		
Gritting Wood Paving	520		
		15,660	
Tools, renewals and repairs		2,470	
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon		800	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		4,340	
Stud		34,400	
Barging away Road Detritus		2,500	
Miscellaneous		200	
		95,585	
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200	
			93,385
Total carried to Summary			243,115

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
Electricity			67,100
Gas			21,700
Oil			100
Extensions.			
Electricity and Gas			1,200
Total carried to Summary			90,100
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
Pay.			
Foreigners.			
Superintendent	4,500		
Assistant Superintendent	2,220		
Park-keeper	1,500		
Indian Watchmen	1,200		
Chinese.		9,420	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	5,400		
Labour	11,300		
		16,700	
Superannuation		820	
Locomotion		750	
Stud		1,080	
Fuel		600	
Water		300	
Lighting Gardens		1,400	
Insurance		230	
Tools, renewals and repairs		1,100	
Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers		400	
Chinese Government Land Tax		400	
Painting and Repairs		2,600	
Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf		2,500	
Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure		900	
Poles and Tree Fastenings		2,120	
Matcheds and Fences		1,000	
Miscellaneous		1,000	
			17,200
Less.—Receipts for Hire of Plants, etc.			43,320
			100
Total carried to Summary			43,220
STOCK AND STORES.			
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional plant			2,400
Back Chains for Cart Harness			100
Bicycles for Messengers			150
Brushes for Machine Sweepers			600
Garden Seats			250
Steam Water Wagon			4,500
Surveying and Levelling Instruments			750
Furniture and Sundries			750
Flags			650
Steam Roller			4,500
Typewriting Machines			275
Watercart Hose			1,200
Road Materials, etc.			165,000
Total carried to Summary			181,125
Credit			
Value of Stores issued			170,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 170,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Europeans.			
Conductor	6,480		
Assistant Conductor	3,420		
13 Musicians	25,450		
	35,350		
	9,885		
Less—On War Service		25,965	
Manila men.			
22 Musicians		17,650	
Chinese.			
Librarian and Coolies		300	
			43,915
Superannuation... ..	4,240		
Passages	135		
Medical Aid	100		
Locomotion	450		
Uniform	500		
Printing, Stationery, etc.	400		
New Music	500		
Repairs to Instruments	200		
Insurance	20		
Telephone Service	125		
Miscellaneous	150		
			6,820
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		50,735	
		1,500	
Total carried to Summary		49,235	
STOCK AND STORES.			
Instruments and Sundries			150
Total carried to Summary			150
PUBLIC LIBRARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigner.			
Librarian	1,200		
Chinese	600		
			1,800
Superannuation	120		
Fuel	60		
Light	150		
Insurance	35		
Telephone Service	55		
Printing, Stationery, etc.	110		
Books and Periodicals	900		
Maintenance and Repairs	25		
Miscellaneous	50		
			1,505
Less—Subscriptions	1,000		
Sale of Books and Magazines	25		
			1,025
Total carried to Summary			2,280

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.												
<i>Pay</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,025		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		
Assistant Mistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400		
Assistant Mistress, part service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25,275	
											1,000	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,265	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,355	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		550	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		950	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		190	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		125	
Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
												9,055
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,000	
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
												35,330
												8,700
Total carried to Summary	...	...										26,630
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			650
Total carried to Summary	...	...										650
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.												
<i>Pay</i>												
Foreigners.												
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		
10 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,020		
Assistant Mistress, part service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275		
2 Student Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23,215	
											700	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,205	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,940	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		75	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		560	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		155	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	
												6,890
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
												30,805
												9,400
Total carried to Summary	...	...										21,405
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			550
Total carried to Summary	...	...										550

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME												
BOYS' SCHOOL.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		
3 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		
2 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880		
2 Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		
Assistant Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,660	
											1,365	
Superannuation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,715	14,025
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		70	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		450	
Form Prices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Messing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	10,655
												24,680
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,300	
Sale of Text Books and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		850	10,150
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			14,530
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,250
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,250
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME												
GIRLS' SCHOOL.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		
5 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,165		
Matron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,640	
											795	
Superannuation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		910	7,435
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		175	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		65	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Form Prices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Messing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,250	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		440	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		475	7,035
												14,470
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500	
Sale of Text Books and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	4,850
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			9,620
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			550
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			550

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
Pay												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,300		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,535		
Chinese.											18,835	
Chinese Teachers and Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620		
Chinese Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260		
Superannuation												25,020
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,880	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		125	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
											250	
												4,005
Less—School Fees											11,680	29,025
Sale of Text Books, etc.											1,000	
												12,680
Total carried to Summary												16,345
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries												400
Total carried to Summary												400
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,600		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,975		
Chinese											15,575	
											5,200	20,775
Superannuation												
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,520	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		950	
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		425	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		90	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
											200	
												3,575
Less—School Fees											11,680	24,350
Sale of Text Books, etc.											725	
												12,405
Total carried to Summary												11,945
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries												800
Total carried to Summary												800
GRANTS IN AID.												
St. Joseph's Institute												3,000
St. Xavier's College												2,500
Shanghai Jewish School												1,000
Institution of the Holy Family												1,500
Total carried to Summary												8,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
TREASURER'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Treasurer	9,600		
Deputy Treasurer	6,600		
Assistant Treasurer	6,000		
2 Assistants	25,025		
Stenographer	900		
	48,125		
Less—On War Service	7,080	41,015	
Chinese.			
Chief Assistant... ..	1,260		
20 Assistants	8,875		
Office Boys and Coolies	1,330	11,365	
		52,410	
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,120	
<i>Passages</i>		1,895	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Light...</i>		350	
<i>Insurance</i>		15	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		275	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		62,115	
Less.—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	4,200		57,915
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.		7,100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		540	
			7,640
Total carried to Summary			65,555
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			500
Total carried to Summary			500

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Secretary	13,740		
2 Assistant Secretaries	14,700		
4 Assistants	11,280		
2 Stenographers	2,340		
	42,070		
<i>Less—On War Service</i>	3,960		
		38,110	
Chinese.			
Translator	2,160		
3 Assistants	1,800		
Writer	480		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	2,385		
		6,805	
		44,915	
<i>Superannuation</i>	3,400		
Fuel	250		
Light	300		
Insurance	20		
Telephone Service	800		
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	2,000		
Printing Annual Report and Budget	4,200		
Printing Municipal Gazette	4,000		
		10,200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	800		
		60,685	
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	2,400		
			58,285
TAX OFFICE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Overseer of Taxes	6,600		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	5,100		
4 Assistants	8,205		
Inspector	2,880		
17 Tax Collectors	35,530		
		58,315	
Language Bonus		1,250	
Chinese.			
19 Assistants	8,700		
4 Collectors	875		
31 Sheriffs	6,405		
24 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Native Sampan Men, Office Boys, Caretaker, etc.	2,705		
	1,605		
		20,290	
		79,855	
<i>Superannuation</i>	5,870		
Passages	2,240		
Uniform	1,500		
Medical Aid	200		
Fuel	150		
Light	300		
Printing, Stationery, etc.	3,500		
Telephone Service	95		
Insurance	20		
House Number and Licence Plates	6,600		
Locomotion	5,000		
Miscellaneous	400		
		105,730	
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>	6,000		
			99,730
Total carried to Summary			158 015
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			500
Total carried to Summary			500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.			
<i>Legal Retainer and Opinions</i>			1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i>			1,900
<i>Semaphore Service</i>			2,500
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i>			500
<i>Attached Employe</i>			8,630
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i>			2,960
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i>			600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i>			4,450
<i>London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i>			890
<i>Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses</i>			2,000
<i>Expenses of Census</i>			1,500
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>			
Municipal Service Club		720	
" " billiard table		700	
Shanghai Boy Scouts		420	
Door of Hope		2,000	
" " (Stray Children's Home)		4,500	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children		1,500	
Shanghai Museum		1,000	
Charity Organisation Committee		3,600	
			14,440
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Temporary Offices	6,000		
Quarters	1,405		
Stables	1,100		
Fire Brigade.		8,505	
Hanbury Road Station		300	
Police Force.			
Stations.			
Bubbling Well	560		
Harbin Road	1,355		
North Szechuen Road	1,320		
Yingsiangkong	100		
Quarters	13,500		
Reformatory	3,000		
		19,835	
Health Department.			
Latrines, etc.		10	
Public Works Department.			
Temporary Offices	3,600		
Public Recreation Ground	1,200		
Depôts	2,245		
Road Widening.			
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166	2,500		
Miscellaneous	310		
		9,855	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.			
Additional Premises		960	
Finance Department.			
Temporary Offices		5,800	
Council Room and Secretariat.			
Temporary Offices		5,100	
			50,365
Total carried to Summary			86,735
INTEREST.			
Municipal Loans	366,080		
<i>Less.—Charged to Electricity Department</i>	200,890		
		165,190	
Trust Funds, etc.		84,500	
<i>Less.—Trust Funds Investments, etc.</i>			249,690
			107,650
Total carried to Summary			142,040
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Repayment of proportionate amount of Debentures outstanding			155,700
Total carried to Summary			155,700

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

										Tls.	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$31,110
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures, if necessary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1914</i>			16,612.17
<i>Bridges.</i>			
North Szechuen Road over the Yukingpoo, reconstruction in concrete ...		6,000	
Yates Road over the Yungzeenpang, reconstruction in concrete ...		800	
			6,800.00
<i>Bundings.</i>			
Soochow Creek.			
Concrete Bunding and 3 Jetties on Markham Road, portion of cost ...		10,000	
Wooden Bunding north of Macao Road, half cost		1,725	
Yangtszepoo Creek.			
Concrete Bunding and Jetty on Lay Road, south of Yangtszepoo Road ...		7,000	
			18,725.00
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Yangkingpang culvert, portion of cost		70,000	
Yangtszepoo Road, cross culvert at Mysore Road		1,670	
East Yuhang Road sewer, from Singkeipang to east of Chaoufoong Road ...		4,000	
 Under Construction :—			
Defence Creek culvert, portion of cost		53,000	
			128,670.00
<i>Land.</i>			
Fire Brigade.			
Station for Yangtszepoo District, nominal		100	
 Health Department.			
Isolation Hospital Extension		50,000	
Hospital for Indians			
Market in Northern District		20,000	
Woochow Road Market, balance of cost		6,500	
Yangtszepoo Market, balance of cost		250	
Mohawk Market Extension		1,000	
Latrine Sites		1,000	
			78,750
 Parks and Open Spaces.			
Jessfield Park, balance of cost		10,000	
" Extension		25,000	
" " raising and turfing		1,880	
Wayside Park, balance of cost		2,900	
" " laying out		400	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, running track		600	
Warren Piece, turfing		500	
Playgrounds for Children		10,000	
			51,280
 Educational Department.			
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, balance of cost		1,900	
Chinese Polytechnic, preliminary expenses		500	
			1,500
 <i>Carried forward</i>			302,467.17

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			302,467.17
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Under Construction :—			
Central Offices, portion of cost		270,000	
Fire Brigade.			
Hongkew Station, portion of cost	25,000		
Under Construction :—			
Sinza Station, hose drying tower	1,500	26,500	
Police Force.			
West Hongkew Station, completion of boundary wall	200		
Gordon Road Station, Gurdwara, etc.	14,000		
Gaol.			
Stable for three ponies	800		
Boundary Wall Towers, alterations	2,600		
Under Construction :—			
Central Station, bath-house for prisoners	250		
" extension of civil cells	200		
Sinza Station, detective office	350		
Bubbling Well Station, additions to stables	1,300		
" boundary wall	4,000	23,700	
Health Department.			
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions	3,500		
" completion of boundary wall	1,600		
Wuchow Road Market	9,000		
Sinza Market Extension	500		
Latrines	1,000		
Under Construction.			
Quetta Road Market	1,000	16,600	
Public Works Department.			
Under Construction :—			
Town Hall, emergency exits	1,100		
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional sheds	2,500	3,600	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Wayside Park, lavatory	500		
Bubbling Well and Hart Road Carriage Turns, posts and chain fences	1,500	2,000	
Educational Department.			
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, portion of cost	50,000		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	50,000	100,000	
<i>Roads.</i>			442,400.00
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads			
" widening existing roads		120,000	
Making up and metalling the above		60,000	
Permanent paving		30,000	
			210,000.00
Total carried to Summary			954,867.17

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1915—continued.

SUMMARY.

					Expenditure	Income
					Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.						
Ordinary Income						3,006,460
Ordinary Expenditure:—						
Volunteer Corps					51,715	
Fire Brigade					55,600	
Police Force					848,490	
Health Department:—						
Office					107,365	
Hospitals					67,095	
Cemeteries					290	
Swimming Bath					430	
Extra-Departmental					39,500	
					214,680	
Public Works Department:—						
General					189,515	
Buildings					64,810	
Creeks and River					37,815	
Drainage					630	
Roads					243,115	
Lighting					90,100	
Parks and Open Spaces					43,220	
					669,205	
Public Band					49,235	
Public Library					2,280	
Educational Department:—						
Public School for Boys					26,630	
Girls					21,405	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home—						
Boys' School					14,530	
Girls' School					9,620	
Public School for Chinese					16,345	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese					11,945	
Grants-in-aid					8,000	
					108,475	
Finance Department					65,555	
Secretariat					158,015	
General Charges					86,735	
Interest					142,040	
Redemption of Debentures					155,700	
					2,617,725	
Stock and Stores:—						
Volunteer Corps					22,870	
Fire Brigade					12,750	
Police Force					64,540	
Health Department					7,490	
Public Works Department					181,125	
Public Band					150	
Public School for Boys					650	
Girls					550	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home—						
Boys' School					1,250	
Girls' School					550	
Public School for Chinese					400	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese					800	
Finance Department					800	
Secretariat					500	
					294,125	
Less.—Value of Stores to be issued:—						
Volunteer Corps					13,500	
Police Force					53,000	
Public Works Department					170,000	
					236,500	
					57,625	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income						331,110
						3,006,460
Extraordinary Income						941,110.00
Extraordinary Expenditure					954,867.17	
Deficit to be carried forward						13,757.17
					954,867.17	954,867.17

